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ABSTRACT

This Michigan Kids Count data book for 1996 describes the condition of children in each of Michigan's 83 counties. The first section of the report explores the status of the children in five areas of child well-being: (1) Economic Security; (2) Child Health; (3) Child Safety; (4) Teen Transition; and (5) Education. The discussion presents an overview of the findings for the state; how the state rates compare to those of the nation; implications of the findings; recent developments for the state's children in this general area; and an overview of county findings. The second section presents statistical profiles of Michigan and its 83 counties: the profiles feature demographic information, the percentage change in key indicators, and a table of the indicators used to measure child well-being in 1996. Because of the broad variation within counties by school district, selected indicators are presented by school district in the appendix. The report notes that among the child well-being indicators, Michigan received its best ranking--22nd of the 50 states--for its relatively low rate of "idle" teens. The state's worst ranking (41) was for its 28 percent of families with children headed by a single parent. (AA)

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Kids Count
in Michigan

1996 Data Book

PS 025096

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County Profiles of Child & Family Well-being

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Kids Count in Michigan

1996 DATA BOOK

MISSION STATEMENT

To improve the status of
children, youth, and families,
Kids Count in Michigan
collects and disseminates
data as a basis for public
policy development and
community action.

Kids Count in Michigan is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at state and local levels, and use that information to shape efforts which can improve the lives of children. The partners in the Michigan project include:

- **Michigan League for Human Services**
  A statewide citizens' organization which seeks to improve human services through research, information dissemination, advocacy, and support services to the state's charitable organizations.
- **Michigan's Children**
  A statewide, multi-issue, independent, broad-based advocacy group which works with policy-makers, other organizations and the public to improve the quality of life for children and their families.

Additional copies of the 1996 data book are available for $15 (plus tax) from:

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ERRATA (amended January 23, 1997)
Kids Count in Michigan 1996 Data Book

High school dropouts*:* The trend period for the high school dropout indicator on the state and county profiles reflects school years **1990-91** in the base year and **1993-94** in the recent year, not 1991-92 and 1994-95. (School district data in the appendix reflect a more recent trend period -- 1991-92 and 1994-95.)

Child Care	**Avg. monthly cost**	**Regulated spaces**
Saint Clair	$386	4,234
Saint Joseph	$289	2,152
Sanilac	$312	1,082
Schoolcraft	$366	129
Shiawassee	$355	1,724

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Overview of the *Kids Count in Michigan* 1996 Data Book

What's new in the 1996 data book?

Rates not calculated for indicators with small numbers of events

Rates are calculated only when the average number of events for a county exceeds 5; rates based on small numbers of events and small populations often vary dramatically and cannot be considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact. Counties without a rate for the most recent year of data could not be ranked on that indicator. Percentage changes could not be calculated if the base year or recent year rates were not available.

New rates for the base years

The base year rates will be more accurate in this year's book. Base year (1986-1988) rates in this year's book were calculated using newly available population estimates from the Office of the State Demographer. Base year rates published in last year's book were calculated on the population reported in the decennial census of 1990.

Selected indicators by school district

Because of the broad variation within counties by school district, selected indicators are presented by school district in the appendix.

Indicators with fewer than all 83 counties ranked

	Number of Counties Ranked
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	82
Inadequate prenatal care	72
Low birth-weight babies	75
Infant mortality	35
Child deaths	24
Abuse/neglect victims	82
Children in out-of-home care	79
Births to teens	70
Juvenile arrests-index crimes	80
Teen violent deaths	16
High school dropouts	82

Making Sense of the Numbers

Why are three-year averages used for some indicators and not others?

Some indicators, particularly health data, are presented as three-year averages because rates based on small numbers of events or in counties with small populations can vary dramatically from year to year, thus a three-year average is less susceptible to distortion. To allow comparison across counties, three-year average numbers and rates are used for all counties.

Why are there shifts in the base and most recent years for different indicators?

Most indicators in this year's data book reflect the trend period of 1986 to 1994. Since *Kids Count in Michigan* always tries to publish the most current available information, however, the most recent year for child safety indicators is fiscal year 1995 and for education indicators, including free and reduced price lunch, the 1995-96 school year.

For some indicators, information was not available in 1986. For example, the earliest available information for children in out-of-home care was 1988. The base year for high school dropouts is 1991-92 because that was the first year the current methodology for calculating the dropout rate was used.

For the critical indicator of child poverty, only the decennial census has information at the county level. Comparisons are made between the two most recent censuses to provide a trend view.

Why are the rates different for different indicators?

While rates for several indicators are expressed as percentages (per 100 children), rates for some indicators are presented for every 1,000 or 100,000 children because percentages would show very small values. For example, the state's recent three-year average infant mortality rate of 9.4 per 1,000 expressed as a percentage would be 0.9% infant deaths.

Indicators with rates not expressed as percentages:

- **Rate per 1,000**
  - – *Infant mortality*
  - – *Abuse/neglect referrals*
  - – *Abuse/neglect victims*
  - – *Children in out-of-home care*
  - – *Births to teens*
  - – *Juvenile index crime arrests*
- **Rate per 100,000**
  - – *Child deaths*
  - – *Teen violent deaths*

Introduction

Today's children in Michigan will live their adult lives in an increasingly open and interdependent global society. With accelerating technological advances aiding national and international communication, effective participation in this world will require a growing degree of literacy, communication skills, and social adaptability.

Children born at the end of this millenium will find themselves in an increasingly diverse national society. In the workplace, the ability to work with others across racial and cultural boundaries towards a common goal will become ever more critical. For this reason, *Kids Count in Michigan* this year provides an international context for some of the indicators in each of the five areas of child well-being.

A discussion of some of the demographic indicators affecting the world of children and their families has also been included. They furnish a context at the state and local levels for reviewing the key measurements tracked annually by *Kids Count in Michigan* and throughout the nation.

The U.S. Congress in 1996 repealed historic social welfare legislation and shifted responsibility to the states for the future design and implementation of such programs. As policies and practices under these inititatives are developed in Michigan, it is important for the state and its localities to maintain and expand their efforts to monitor child well-being to determine the effects of such changes on children and their families.

Child Well-Being in the Great Lakes States
National KIDS COUNT Data Book 1996

	MN	WI	OH	IN	MI		IL
National Composite Rank on all indicators	8	10	25	28	30		34
Indicators					Rate*	Position**	
Births to Teens, Ages 15-17	20	24	35	34	33	3	41
Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crime, Ages 10-17 *(per 100,000 youths)*	339	413	393	474	422	4	425
Percent High School Dropouts	6%	5%	6%	10%	9%	4	9%
Percent Teens Not Attending School and Not Working, Ages 16-19	7%	7%	8%	10%	9%	4	10%
Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies	5.5%	6.1%	7.5%	7.0%	7.6%	5	8.1%
Infant Mortality Rate	7.5	7.9	9.2	9.2	9.5	5	9.9
Teen Violent Death Rate, Ages 15-19 *(per 100,000 teens)*	45	65	56	59	67	5	79
Child Death Rate, Ages 1-14 *(per 100,000 children)*	23	24	28	28	31	6	29
Percent Children in Poverty	18%	14%	19%	19%	22%	6	21%
Percent Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent	26%	24%	25%	27%	28%	6	26%

* Rates are for 1993 and per 1,000 unless otherwise stated.

** Position is based on rate compared only with the other five *Great Lakes* states.

A rank of "1" is the best or the lowest rate.

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book 1996: State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

National Perspective on Child Well-Being in Michigan

As in previous years, rates on child well-being indicators for each county in the *Kids Count in Michigan* data book can be reviewed against state benchmarks. In the same way, the national Kids Count project provides an annual review of all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Michigan ranked 30th in the nation on child well-being in 1996

Among the ten indicators, Michigan ranked best – 22nd of the 50 states – with its relatively low rate of "idle" teens: only 9 percent of the state's youth ages 16 through 19 were neither attending school nor working. The state's worst ranking (41) was for its 28 percent of families with children headed by a single parent – this indicator had also worsened by 12 percent during the trend period (between 1985 and 1993).[1]

While the biggest change for the worse for the state's children between 1985 and 1993 occurred in the 33 percent jump in the rate of juvenile arrests for violent crime, for the nation this rate escalated by 66 percent.

During this trend period the rate of births to the state's teens, ages 15-17, also substantially worsened – by 27 percent, exceeding the nation's 23 percent increase. With 33 births per 1,000 females in this age group, the state ranked 24th of the 50 states.

Michigan's National Rank on Child Well-Being Indicators

Indicator	Rank*
Top Quarter – Ranks 1-13*	
No Michigan indicators	
Second Quarter – Ranks 14-26	
% Teens not attending school and not working	22
Teen violent death rate	24
Teen birth rate (ages 15-17)	24
Third Quarter – Ranks 27-38	
% Teens (ages 16-19) who are high school dropouts	27
Child death rate	31
Juvenile violent crime arrests	34
% Children in poverty	34
% Low birth-weight babies	36
Bottom Quarter – Ranks 39-51	
Infant mortality rate	40
% Families with children headed by a single parent	41

*of the nation's 50 states and the District of Columbia, based on 1993 data.
Source: *Kids Count Data Book 1996: State Profiles of Child Well-Being*
A rank of "1" is the best or the lowest rate.

The well-being of children in Michigan compared poorly to the other Great Lakes States.

While Michigan made some gains on some indicators of child well-being, its composite score placed it below four of its five peer states.[2] Michigan's rates on teen outcomes compared most favorably with the other Great Lakes States, while its infant mortality and single parent family rates were the worst among its peers.

Endnotes

[1] *Kids Count Data Book 1996: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.* Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1996. p. 79

[2] *Ibid* pp. 138-155.

Demographics

This overview presents information about each of the demographic indicators and trends across the counties.

Total Population

The total population of the state increased by about 2 percent between 1986 and 1994, to 9,496,147 making Michigan the eighth most densely populated state in the nation. The increase occurred in most of the state's counties (63), with the biggest gains (11-15%) in the northern counties of Chippewa, Crawford, Otsego, and Montmorency, and Livingston County in the southeastern area of the state.

In 1994, Wayne County, with about two million residents, held by far the largest share of the state's population – over a fifth, with Oakland County's share representing a little over half that (12%). Over the eight year period of 1986-1994, however, Wayne County lost roughly 3 percent of its population, while Oakland gained about 5 percent. Among the other densely populated counties, two gained population – Kent and Macomb, while Genesee suffered a slight loss.

Total Child Population

Almost 80 percent of children under the age of 18 in Michigan lived in the 21 most populous counties of the state in 1994; in fact, four of every ten of the state's children lived in one of the three largest counties: Wayne, Oakland and Macomb.

Almost a fourth of the state's children, over a half million, lived in Wayne County, more than double the proportion living in the second largest county, Oakland with 280,500 children (11% of all the state's children.)

On the other hand, half of the state's counties (42) held only 8 percent of all the state's children: 2 percent of the state's children lived in 21 counties with less than 5,000 children, and 6 percent in counties with between 5,000 and 10,000 children.

Overall, Michigan experienced a 2 percent growth in its child population between 1986 and 1994. About 70 percent of Michigan's counties (54) gained child population but at very different rates.

Age Trends

In 1994, children in Michigan were evenly divided in the three youngest age groups (ages 0-4, 5-9, 10-14): each group comprised 28 percent of the total child population. The oldest group, which included 15-17 year-olds (a three-year grouping) represented 16 percent.

The counties with the lowest share of young children, under the age of five, were Schoolcraft, Menominee and Iron counties, where only one of every five children was under five years old. In contrast, almost one of every three children in Washtenaw County was in this age group.

The largest gain in this youngest age group between 1986 and 1994 occurred in Leelanau County with a jump of 29 percent, followed by Lake County (23%). In the same period, this age group decreased most dramatically in Menominee County – by 24 percent.

Race Trends

Between 1986 and 1994, racial diversity among the state's children increased slightly. While white children still constitute a substantial majority (80%), their share of the total child population dropped by 2 percent. The share of African-American children, the state's largest minority group, increased from 16.7 percent to 17.6 percent of all children in 1994. Child population in the two smallest minority groups made the biggest percentage gains with American Indians increasing from .7 percent to .9 percent of the child population, and Asian Americans from 1.2 percent to 1.7 percent of the population.

Most counties in the state, however, reflected little diversity among their children in 1994. In only eight counties did white children constitute less than the state average of 80 percent: Wayne, Mackinaw, Genesee, Saginaw, Berrien, Chippewa, Ingham and Washtenaw.

Annual Per Person Income

In 1994, the state was ranked 19th highest in the nation with per person income of $22,192.[1] This rank reflected a 7.7 percent increase from 1993 when Michigan was ranked 21st in the nation. For these same years, Michigan exceeded the national growth rate of 4.2 percent.

While the state growth rate in per person income on the whole surpassed that of the nation, great disparity persists among individual counties. In 1994, a 166 percent difference separated Oakland and Oscoda counties. Oakland County led the state with the highest per person income at $32,413 (146.1% of the state average), while Oscoda ranked 83rd of the state's 83 counties with $12,192 (58.2% of the state average). Over 90 percent of all counties fell below the state average of $22, 192.

Child Care

Almost all families that need child care encounter a low supply of care for infants, toddlers and school-age children, as well as severely limited options for children with disabilities or special health care needs.

Among needy families, working poor families are the least likely to receive assistance with their child care costs despite the fact that a substantial majority (over 60%) of them earned under $5 an hour in their main job in the last census; their net wage thus barely covering child care costs.[2]

Employed, single mothers who are in or near poverty face particular hardships in combining work and child-rearing. They have reported the most difficulty coordinating work and child care schedules, the most concern about current child care arrangements, and the most hardship in affording child care.[3]

Child care problems are becoming more acute for public welfare recipients who are required to participate in work programs. In a recent survey of selected Michigan counties, a third of all unemployed welfare recipients reported child care problems. Almost one of five reported that a disabled or ill child prevented their working outside the home.[4]

Average Monthly Child Care Costs

The cost of full-time child care often represents the family's second largest monthly expense, after housing, for working parents who need full-time care for their children. The average monthly cost of child care in Michigan in 1996 for full-time (45 hours a week) at $388 per month represented a weekly expense of $89. In general, the cost of child care in centers is more expensive than care in family or group family child care homes, and the cost of infant and toddler care is higher than the cost for older children because of the higher ratio of adults required. Average monthly costs for one child in full-time care ranged from $285 in Branch County to $492 in Oakland County.[5]

Michigan provides a child care subsidy for welfare mothers who work and for low-income working parents. The number of Michigan families receiving such subsidies for child care has climbed from roughly 18,500 per month in fiscal year 1993, to almost 25,000 in fiscal year 1995, with an average of 40,472 children in subsidized care each month.

Regulated Child Care Spaces

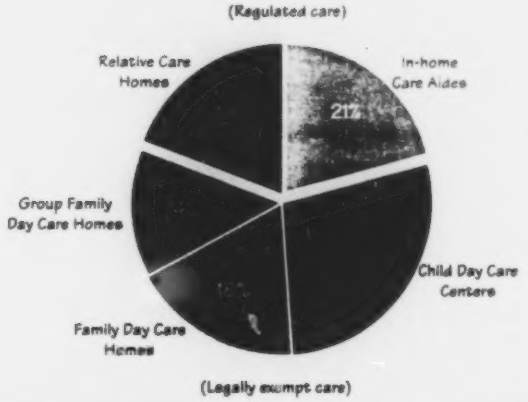
Regulated child care spaces are available in:

- *family homes (fewer than 7 unrelated children)*
- *group family day care (7-12 unrelated children)*
- *child day care centers*

In Michigan, of the roughly 25,000 families that received subsidized child care in September 1995, over six of ten parents placed their children in regulated child care slots, rather than with legally exempt care (relatives or in-home child care aides), who go through a formal enrollment process.

Almost two-thirds of Michigan children with subsidized child care are in regulated care.

(Total 40,471)



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, FY 1995 (average month)

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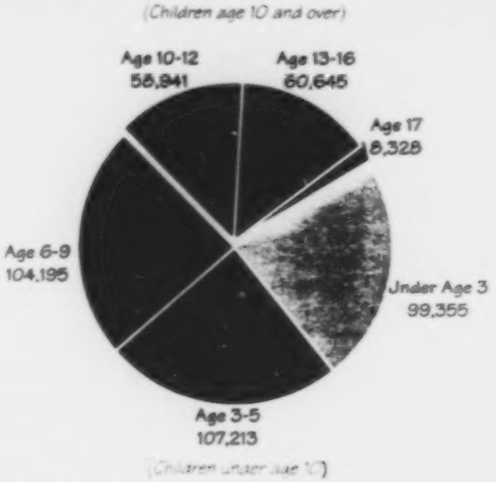
The number of regulated spaces for child care overstates the availability of such child care. While over half (54%) of the regulated spaces for child care in Michigan are in child care centers, many of these center spaces consist of only half day care in such programs as Head Start, Michigan School Readiness, nursery school or parent cooperative preschool. As such, they do not serve the needs of full-time working parents or parents who work non-traditional schedules.

Average Monthly AFDC Grant

The average cash assistance grant represents the average amount received by a family qualifying for Aid to Families with Dependent Children. A number of families have had a portion of their grant amount offset by their earnings. In Michigan, the average cash assistance grant of $422 per month ranged from a low of $308 in the upper peninsula county of Keweenaw to a high of $438 in Oakland County. This amount has to cover rent, utilities, food costs not covered by food stamps, paper and hygiene items, clothing, transportation, school supplies and miscellaneous costs, such as an occasional household item or birthday gift. (Food stamps add roughly $2.35 per day per person.) The cash assistance grant in Michigan has not increased since 1990, and its purchasing power has eroded by approximately 32 percent since 1986.[6]

Seven of ten children receiving food stamps in Michigan are nine years old or younger.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, September 1995

Children Receiving Income Supports

Two major programs have assisted poor children of all ages and their families in Michigan and throughout the nation: cash assistance through Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and food stamps.

AFDC Cash Assistance

Approximately one of every two Michigan children whose families receive cash assistance through AFDC is under six years old; more than one of every three children on cash assistance is under four years old. Most (42.5%) recipient families have only one child; another 30 percent have two children.[7] About half of recipient families live in the state's large, urban counties of Macomb, Oakland and Wayne.

Almost 15 percent or 372,000 of the state's children lived in families receiving cash assistance in 1995. That share dropped to 2.5 percent in Livingston County and reached a high of 30 percent in Wayne County – one of every three children.

Food Stamps

The 438,700 children who received food stamps in 1995 (monthly average number) represented approximately 17 percent of all the state's children. Children under 18 comprised almost half (48%) of all food stamp recipients in September 1995.

Livingston County, with only 3.2 percent of its children receiving food stamps, had the lowest share of child recipients while at least one of every four children was receiving food stamps in six counties – Wayne, Lake, Roscommon, Genesee, Saginaw, and Clare.

The maximum monthly food stamp benefit in 1995 for a family of three was $289 (roughly $1.10 a meal per person).

Children of Divorce

This rate represents the number and rate of children affected by divorces or annulments occurring in 1994. The cumulative number of children affected annually by divorce now means that approximately four of every ten children born to married parents will experience parental divorce or separation before they turn 18.

Michigan's rate of children affected by a divorce is slightly lower than the nation's. In 1990 Michigan's rate of children affected by a divorce was 16 of every 1,000 children, compared to almost 17 in the nation.[8]

In Michigan the rate of children affected by divorce ranged from a low of 11 children of every 1,000 in Wayne County, which represented 6,424 children, to a high of almost 29 in Roscommon County.

Total Births

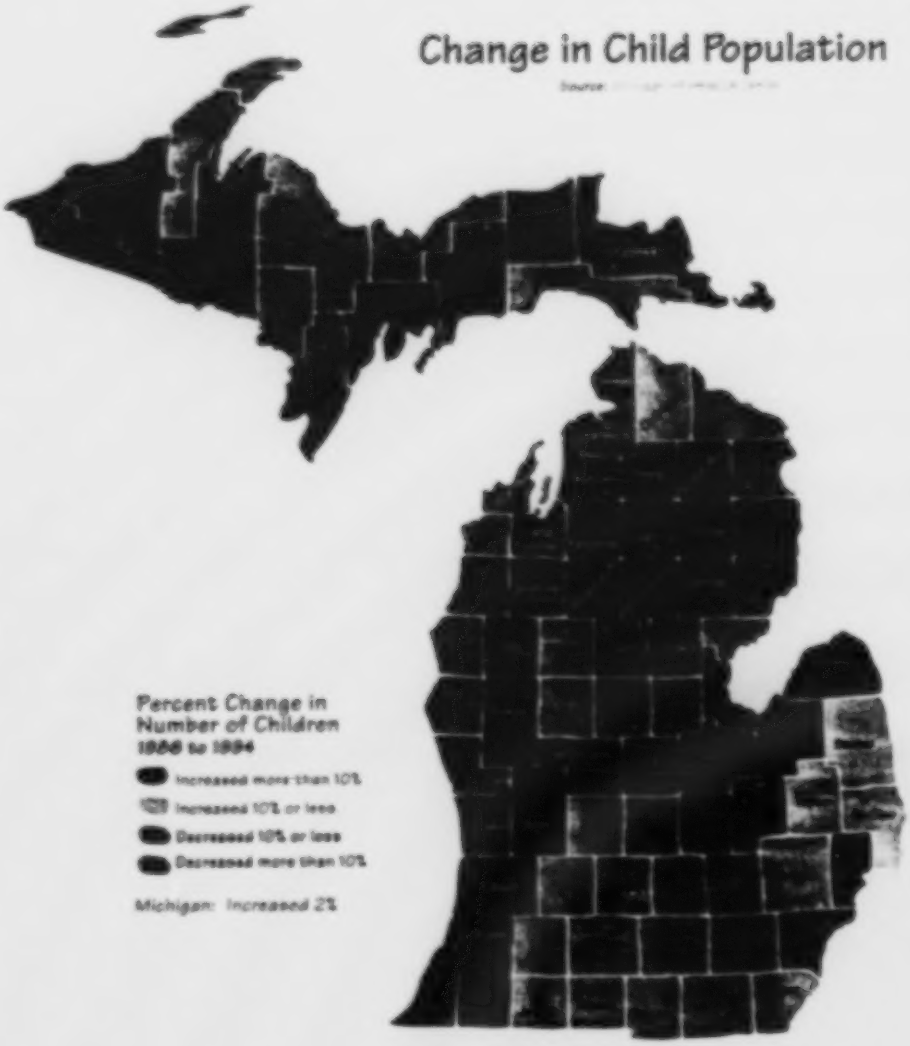
With 137,844 live births in Michigan in 1994, the number and rate (14.6 per 1,000 of the population) continued to drop from its fourteen-year peak in 1990 of 153,080 births (16.5). While Michigan birth rates have followed national trends closely, since 1980 they have been slightly lower than the national average.

Percent No Paternity Acknowledged

Almost one in four (23) of Michigan babies born in 1993 and 1994 did not have a father willing or able to acknowledge paternity on the birth certificate. Although their fathers may acknowledge paternity later, these children start life without the financial and emotional support of their biological father. The typical unmarried mother is a high school graduate and in her early twenties.

Change in Child Population

Source: [illegible]



Endnotes

[1] Department of Commerce, Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Washington D.C. 1996.

[2] Hofferth, S.L. Caring for children at the poverty line. *Child and Youth Services Review* 17 (1/2): 1-31. 1995.

[3] *Child Care for Low Income Families. Child Care and Economic Self-Sufficiency.* Workshop Summaries from Board on Children and Families, Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

[4] Daubenmier, Judy. Survey shows child care, autos biggest obstacles to self-sufficiency. *The Grand Rapids Press.* (April 22, 1996). p. B3.

[5] Based on the 1996 market study of regional child care providers by the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association.

[6] Homeless in Michigan: Voices of the Children. A report from Kids Count in Michigan. Lansing, MI: Michigan League for Human Services. 1996. p. 19.

[7] *A Profile of the Children in the AFDC Program – Michigan, 1994 (Appendix E) from Statement on the Needs of Michigan's low-Income Families with Children and Current Federal Proposals for Block Grants and Welfare Reform.* Lansing, Michigan: Michigan League for Human Services. January 30, 1995.

[8] Michigan Health Statistics 1994. Lansing, Michigan: Office of the State Registrar and Division of Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Public Health. December 1995. p. 171. (Rates for 1994 provided by Kids Count in Michigan are calculated on 1994 population estimates.)

Economic Security

The U.S. has the largest share of children and adolescents living in families with incomes below poverty among industrialized countries of the world, and Michigan's child poverty rate at 22 percent exceeds the U.S. national average.

The United States has the highest standard of living among major modern nations by commonly used economic measures, yet poor American children are more deprived than children in most other industrialized nations in Europe, North America and Australia.[2] They live in a nation which boasts the richest children in the world and the least generous interventions for the poorest children. American children living in the 20 percent of households with the most income have higher standards of living than similarly situated children in all countries – affluent children in Switzerland and Canada are the only youngsters within 20 percent of the U.S. level.[3] In contrast, American children in the bottom 20 percent in income are worse off in their real standard of living than those in all other countries except Israel and Ireland.[4]

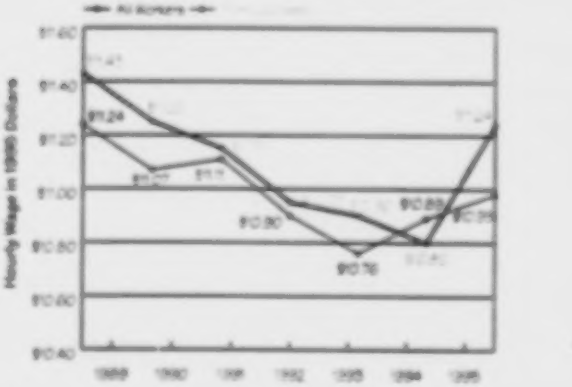
Family support assistance in the U.S., unlike that in many other countries, does not lift families above poverty level. Overall U.S. spending for social progams for children declined throughout the 1980s and early 1990's while child poverty deepened.

Non-cash benefits, such as medical and child care services universally available in many European countries, must be purchased by individual families in the American economy.

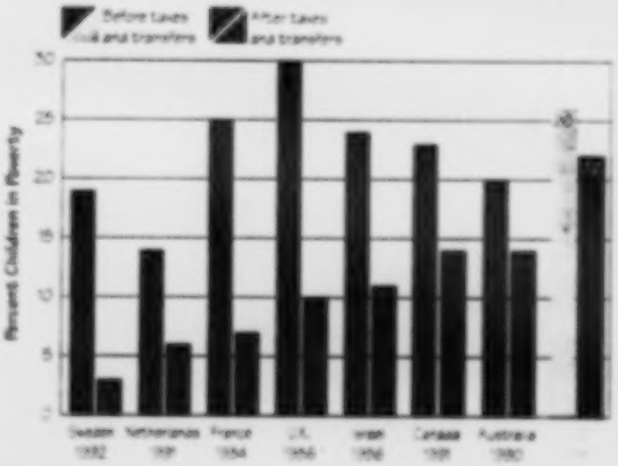
While unemployment rates in Michigan and the nation have dipped to record lows, family well-being for large numbers of children has not improved because many of these jobs pay wages below the level necessary to lift a family of four above poverty and offer few benefits. In fact, half the jobs created during the 1980's paid a wage below poverty for a family of four, and this trend has continued into the 1990's.[1] The real value of the median wage for Michigan workers declined steadily between 1989 and 1994, and has not returned to its 1989 level even after a sharp gain in 1995.

Recent increases in the minimum wage will help many poor families, but full-time year-around minimum wage earnings at $5.15 equals 85 percent of the estimated poverty line for a family of three.

Median incomes in 1995 remain below 1989 purchasing levels for Michigan workers.



Source: [illegible] Note: [illegible]



Government intervention reduces share of children in poverty more in other countries than the U.S.

Source:
Lee Rainwater and Timothy M. Smeeding, Doing Poorly: The Real Income of American Children in a Comparative Perspective. Luxembourg Income Study, Working Paper No. 127, August 1995. The poverty line is defined as 50% of national median income.

Endnotes

1. Kids Count Data Book 1996: *State Profiles of Child Well-Being*. Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1996, pp. 79.
2. Rainwater, Lee and Timothy M. Smeeding. *Doing Poorly: The Real Income of American Children in a Comparative Perspective*. Syracuse, New York: Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, August 1995, p. 6.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid. pp. 6-9.

Children Below 125 Percent Poverty[1]

Includes only children under 18 "related" to the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption, in households with incomes under 125 percent of poverty. Since poverty level income is so low, it tends to understate the extent of economic deprivation among families with children. The 125 percent level of poverty provides a more realistic assessment of the share of children affected by economic insecurity.

Significance

Children in low-income families face significantly higher health risks with at least double the rate of low weight births, delays in development and growth, learning disabilities, hospitalizations, illnesses and deaths.[3] They also experience more difficulties in school, more problems as adolescents, and more family stress. Recent studies indicate that the poorer families are and the longer they stay poor, the more negative the impact on the developmental outcomes of their children.

Employment does not solve the problem of poverty in many families. The fastest growing segment of poor children reside in families with working parents, half of whom lived in married two-parent families.[4] By 1994 a significant proportion – one-third – of poor children lived in families where at least one parent worked year-around; portending a growing problem, the number of children in such families had increased by 30 percent since 1989.[5] Children in working poor families often suffer a lack of access to human services such as affordable, quality child care and health care, benefits often not available for low-income parents through their employment.

Children in families who received cash assistance through Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) subsisted on resources well below the poverty level throughout the 1990s.

Michigan

While the state's share of children living below poverty improved slightly in 1993 (by 4%), Michigan's rate still continues to exceed the national median child poverty rate among the states.

More than one in four of the state's young children, under the age of five – almost 27 percent of all young children – lived below 125 percent poverty.

Michigan Counties

Rate and Rank

Child poverty in Michigan varied dramatically among the counties with Livingston and Ottawa counties experiencing the lowest shares of children under 125 percent of poverty – 7 percent and 8 percent respectively. In contrast, almost one of every two children in Clare and Lake counties experience such poverty. In the large counties similar disparities existed with about one of every ten children in Macomb and Oakland counties living a poor or near-poor existence, compared to approximately three of every ten children in Wayne and Saginaw counties.

In almost half of the state's counties, roughly one of every three young children under the age of five lived below 125 percent poverty.

Trends

The share of all children below 125 percent poverty increased over the 1980's in most counties by over 20 percent. In only four counties – Livingston, Ottawa, Emmet and Schoolcraft – did poverty rates drop between 1980 and 1990 – and only in Livingston County did such poverty improve by more than 5 percent. In nine counties, child poverty increased by at least half again the state's 1980 rate.

Only seven of the 83 Michigan counties experienced a decline in their share of young children living below 125 percent poverty.

Poverty income levels are adjusted each year.

Family Size	1996 Poverty	125% of Poverty
2	$10,360	$12,950
3	12,980	16,225
4	15,600	19,500

Note: Based on a methodology created in the 1960's, which set the poverty line at three times the food spending of low-income households, the poverty threshold is updated annually by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index.

Endnotes

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[1] Since 1969 the U.S. has defined poverty as the value of an "economy" food budget multiplied by three, with the current poverty threshold about $15,000 for a family of three. The most recent child poverty rates available for counties come from the 1990 U.S. Census. More recent information on child poverty is available only for the state as a whole from the Current Population Survey.

[2] Only related children are included in order to compare the 1980 child poverty to 1990 where the data only reflected related children.

[3] Consequences of Poverty for Children and Families. Research Briefs sponsored by the Society for Research in Child Development, Society for Research on Adolescence, International Society for Infant Studies, and Division 7, American Psychological Association.

[4] Kids Count Data Book 1996: State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1996, p. 8.

[5] Ibid.

Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunches

Percent of all children in K-12 schools receiving free or reduced price school lunches. Students from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty level income qualify for a fully subsidized lunch; those with family incomes between 130 and 185 percent of poverty qualify for a reduced price lunch.

Significance

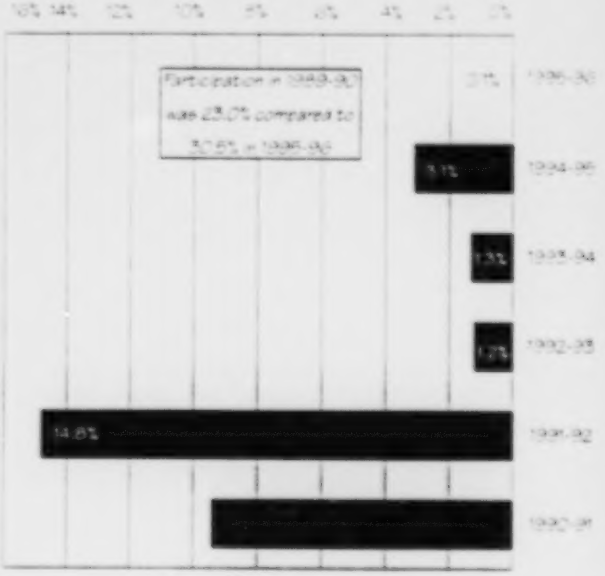
Trends in participation rates in means-tested child nutrition programs such as free and reduced price school meals are used for a more timely assessment of child poverty at the county and community levels between the decennial censuses.[1] Participation levels in this program, however, are affected by a variety of factors such as the level of outreach in the school district and the extent to which children are stigmatized as participants.

As peer influences grow, participation in the free and reduced price lunch program drops dramatically. Program participation among middle grades and high school students in all Michigan communities reflect this effect. A recent evaluation of a universally free school breakfast program, which virtually eliminates any stigma, showed that participation and frequency *increased most for those at greatest risk* of poverty-related educational and developmental problems. Children from poor families below 130 percent of poverty, particularly those in the early elementary grades, were significantly more likely (71% more) to take part in the breakfast program when it was universally free.[2] Not surprising, tardiness and absenteeism dropped significantly among participants as well as did the share of students with inadequate levels of critical nutrients, such as Vitamin A, calcium, and iron.[3]

The interactions between poverty, poor nutrition and educational development is well-documented. Nutrition affects not only the actual physical growth of children, but their learning and social development. Recent studies demonstrate than even mild malnutrition limits a child's ability to learn.[4]

Children who have adequate nourishment are more active and social on the playground, more focused in class, and better able to think and remember what they have learned. When children do not master academic skills and fall behind in school, their chances to develop their potential as students, lifelong learners and productive members of society lessen. When the social and economic aspects of a child's environment cannot be easily changed, nutritional support at least addresses the basic need of sustenance.

Growth in participation in Michigan's free and reduced price lunch program slows.



Percentage Change

Source: Michigan Department of Education

Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price Lunches

Michigan: 30.5% of school children

Ten Lowest County Rates

Rank	County	Percent	No.
1	Livingston	8.0%	1,771
2	Clinton	13.5	1,246
3	Macomb	15.2	18,434
4	Ottawa	15.6	5,511
5	Eaton	16.1	2,457
6	Oakland	16.3	28,366
7	Lapeer	17.3	2,570
8	Monroe	18.0	4,268
9	Shiawassee	19.7	2,758
10	Allegan	20.0	3,499
	Ten Highest County Rates		
74	Iosco	42.6	2,732
75	Schoolcraft	44.4	543
76	Crawford	44.4	1,023
77	Wayne	44.7	157,275
78	Oceana	44.9	1,902
79	Roscommon	45.1	1,950
80	Montmorency	46.6	567
81	Clare	47.6	2,661
82	Oscoda	50.4	706
83	Lake	80.6	664

School year 1995-96.

Source: Michigan Department of Education

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Michigan

In the trend period between the 1989-90 and 1995-96 school years, participation in the free and reduced price school lunch program increased by almost a third in Michigan with half a million youngsters participating – almost one of every three Michigan school children. For the seven years in the trend period, roughly 85 percent of all program participants have qualified each year for a fully subsidized or "free" lunch.

Most of the increase in participation occurred in the early 1990's. The increase in participation between the most recent school year (1995-96) and the previous school year was the smallest increase in the last six years: barely a tenth of a percent. The improved state economy and higher employment rates may have influenced this trend.

Michigan Counties

Rate and Rank

Livingston and Lake counties represented the two extremes of school lunch program participation with Lake County's student participation rate ten times Livingston County's rate of 8 percent of its students in the program. In 21 of the state's 83 counties at least four of every ten students participated in the free and reduced price school lunch program.

Trends

In all but eight Michigan counties, participation in the free and reduced price school lunch program increased in the trend period. Of those eight counties with decreased participation, most experienced only a slight decrease. On the other hand, participation rates increased by more than half among four counties: Macomb by 78 percent, Calhoun by 59 percent, Livingston by 59 percent and Bay by 56 percent.

Endnotes

Child poverty rates between the decennial censuses are currently available only for the state as a whole.

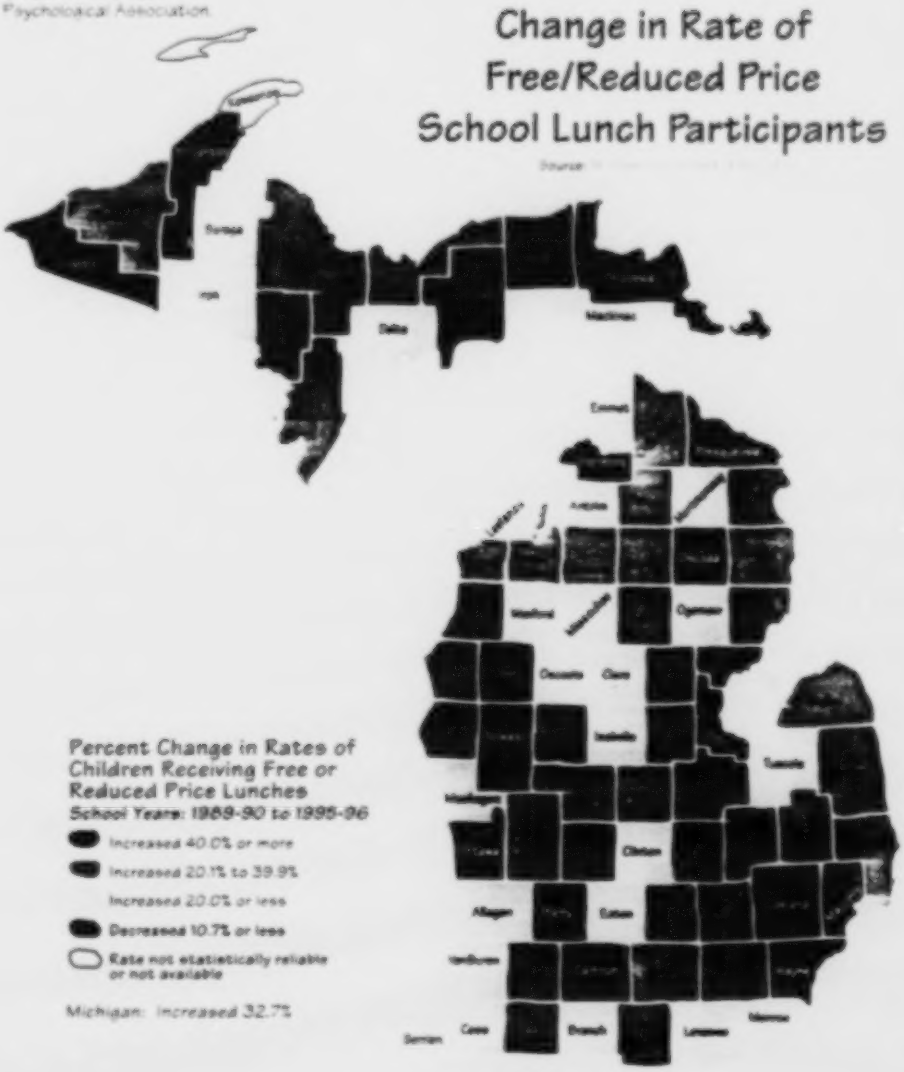
John T. Cook, Punam Ohri-Vachaspati, Gayle Leitch Kelly. *Evaluation of a Universally-Free School Breakfast Program Demonstration Project: Central Falls, Rhode Island, Medford, Massachusetts*: Center on Hunger, Poverty and Nutrition Policy, Tufts University School of Nutrition Science and Policy, January 1996.

Ibid.

Child Nutrition Research Briefs sponsored by the Society for Research in Child Development, Society for Research on Adolescence, International Society for Infant Studies, and Division 7, American Psychological Association.

Change in Rate of Free/Reduced Price School Lunch Participants

Source:



Child Health

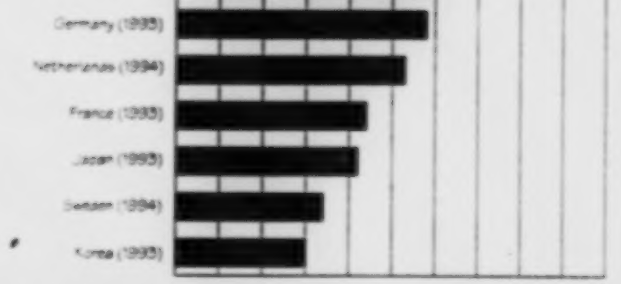
The rate of infant death in the United States exceeded that of 25 other nations in 1993. On this key indicator of family well-being, Michigan's rate was even higher than the national average. Despite steady improvement, the state's infant mortality rate ranked in the bottom fifth of the nation's states in 1996 comparisons.[1]

While some indicators in the area of child health showed improvement, the state's relatively high infant mortality rate, substantial increase in the share of mothers with inadequate prenatal care and low immunization rates suggest more effort and investment must be made to ensure healthy children. Improvements in the trend period include a drop of 16 percent in the infant mortality rate and a 14 percent decrease in the child death rate between 1986 and 1994.

Health insurance coverage significantly affects access to routine doctor visits and health care for children. In 1994, the numbers and percentage of American children without private health insurance coverage, however, reached their highest levels since 1987.[2] While Michigan has significantly broadened Medicaid eligibility for children, this expansion does not appear to be sufficient to affect the loss of care and private coverage. (The state's infants in families below 185 percent poverty and children, ages 1-16, below 150 percent poverty are now eligible for Medicaid.) Two reasons most often cited are: too few families are informed of their children's potential eligibility, and too few health providers are willing to accept Medicaid enrollees.

About half the state's children enrolled in Medicaid do not obtain preventive services.[3] In 1995 one of every two of the state's children insured by Medicaid received services through the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) Program. (ESPDT assesses medical, developmental, vision, hearing and dental health, and covers necessary lab tests or services for treatable conditions.) Although participation rates have increased from 36 percent in 1993, the EPSDT has changed to allow subjective rather than objective assessment. With this change, blood lead screenings dropped by half between 1994 and 1996.

Even families with health insurance experience increasing difficulties in obtaining mental health services for their children. Fewer private insurance packages cover such services and those that do employ limits and require higher co-payments. While the emphasis in the public system has shifted to outpatient services, the increasing number of single parents or dual earner families experience acute stress in trying to maintain employment and care for children with emotional or behavioral problems.



Infant mortality rate in Michigan exceeded that of the U.S. and other nations.

Source:
Population and Vital Statistics
Report [illegible]
July 1996). United Nations.
Department for Economic
and Social Information and
Policy Analysis.

Endnotes

[1] *Kids Count Data Book 1996: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.* Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1996. p. 73.

[2] *Health Insurance for Children: Private Insurance Coverage Continues to Deteriorate.* (GAO/HEHS-96-129). Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, Health, Education and Human Services Division, June 1996. p. 1.

[3] Quarterly Status Report (Oct. 1992-March 1996) *To Strengthen Michigan Families.* Lansing, Michigan: Family Independence Agency. (May 31, 1996).

Inadequate Prenatal Care

The number of births to mothers whose care did not begin in the first trimester or include at least one visit per month of pregnancy; the rate is the share of such births per 1,000 live births. (The locality reflects the mother's place of residence, not necessarily the place of the infant's birth.)

Significance

Prenatal care which begins during the first months of a pregnancy and continues on a regular basis provides an opportunity to prevent complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Such care is particularly important for women at high risk. Expectant mothers with the highest likelihood of risky births (low-income, young, or minority women) experience the highest levels of inadequate prenatal care.

Rates of inadequate prenatal care are significantly affected by race/ethnicity and age, with African-American and younger women twice as likely not to receive timely and regular prenatal care.

Lack of transportation, child care, health insurance, and employer or spousal support or a combination of these factors can interfere with expectant mothers' seeking and obtaining adequate prenatal care.

Inadequate Prenatal Care for Mothers
Michigan: 9.3% of mothers

Ten Lowest County Rates

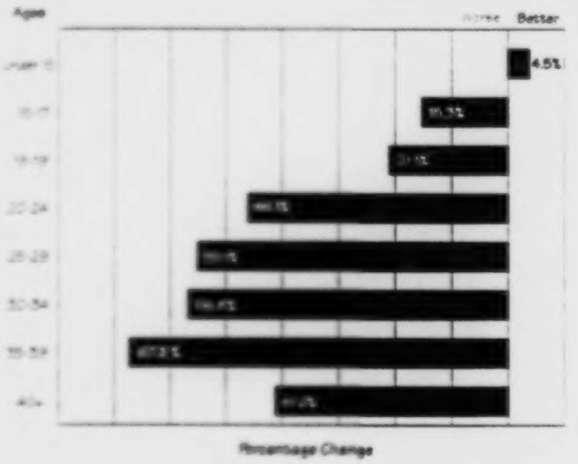
Rank	County	Percent	No.
1	Midland	1.7%	19
2	Otsego	2.0	6
3	Marquette	2.3	21
4	Bay	2.5	37
5	Alpena	2.7	9
6	Dickinson	3.0	9
7	Emmet	3.0	11
8	Ottawa	3.1	97
9	Charlevoix	3.1	10
10	Barry	3.3	23

Ten Highest County Rates

Rank	County	Percent	No.
63	Gladwin	9.1%	26
64	Lake	9.2	10
65	Manistee	9.4	23
66	Hillsdale	9.5	56
67	Kalkaska	10.7	21
68	Berrien	11.2	266
69	Livingston	11.4	192
70	Branch	12.3	67
71	Jackson	14.4	304
72	Wayne	16.6	5,965

*Numbers/rates represent a 3-year average (1992-94)
Note: Rates not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 incidences.
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Inadequate prenatal care increased among Michigan mothers in almost all age groups. (1987 and 1994)



Source: [illegible]

Michigan

In 1994 a total of 12,927 Michigan mothers received inadequate prenatal care – almost one in every ten mothers with new babies that year. The 1994 rate of inadequate prenatal care at 9.4 percent of all live births, however, stabilized at the 1993 level, the highest annual rate in fourteen years.

Michigan rates of inadequate prenatal care exceeded those of the nation for both whites and African-Americans in 1992. In Michigan, 6.5 percent of white and 19.2 percent of African-American mothers received inadequate prenatal care compared to 5.7 percent and 14.2 percent in the nation, respectively.[1]

Inadequate prenatal care rates increased most dramatically for mothers over the age of 20 between 1987 and 1994.

Michigan Counties

In 1994 the largest counties in the state suffered from the highest rates of inadequate prenatal care and the worsening trends in those counties affect large numbers of newborns.

Rate and Rank

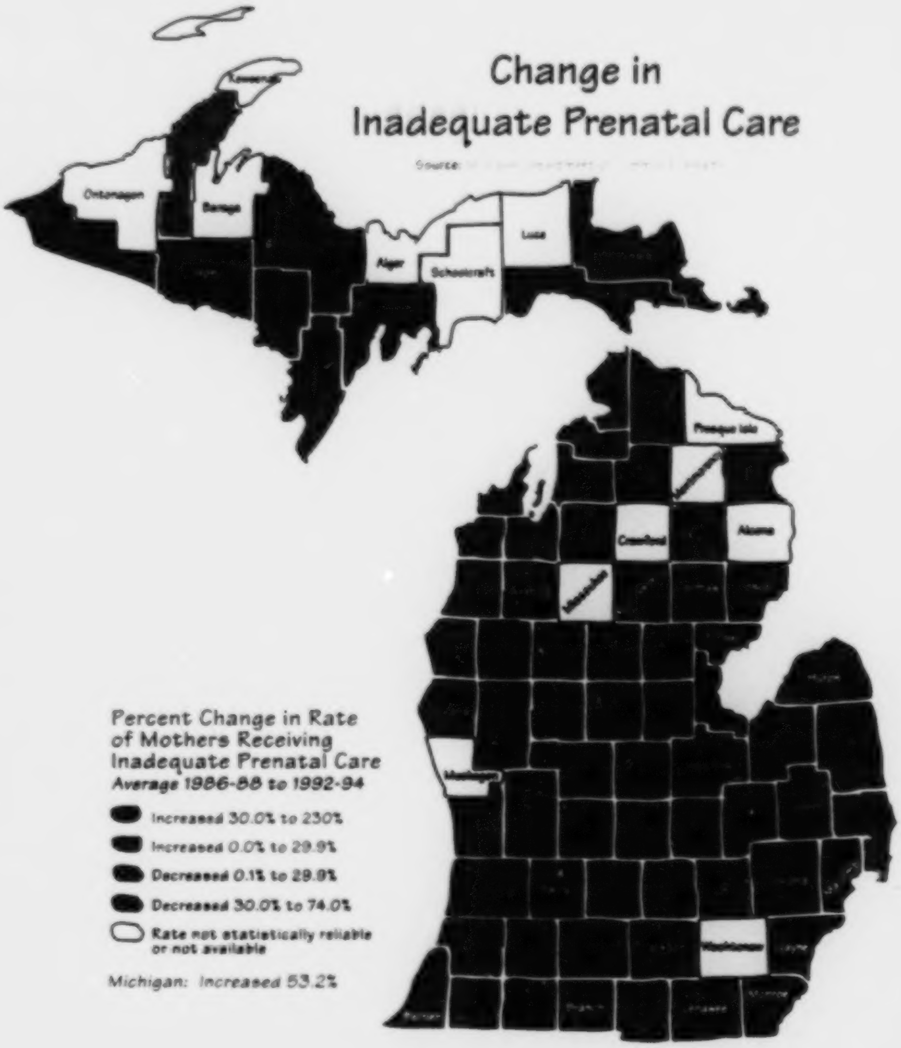
Of the 72 counties ranked on the share of births for which mothers had received inadequate prenatal care, rates ranged from a low of 1.7 percent of births in Midland County to a high of 16.6 percent in Wayne County. A total of 21 counties had less than 5 percent of births in which mothers had received inadequate prenatal care, and six counties had over 10 percent. Unfortunately, some of the most populous counties, such as Wayne and Jackson, had the highest rates, affecting large numbers of the state's newborns.

Trends

While inadequate prenatal care rates worsened in over half of the state's counties in the trend period, the counties with the highest concentrations of births experienced the most dramatic increases in rates. In the large southeastern counties of Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb, the share of births to mothers who had received inadequate prenatal care approximately doubled.

Endnotes

[1] National data are from *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1996.* Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (p. 115). State data are from *Michigan Health Statistics 1992.* Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Department of Public Health, Office of the State Registrar. December 1993. p. 111



Change in Inadequate Prenatal Care

Source: [illegible]

Percent Change in Rate of Mothers Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care
Average 1986-88 to 1992-94

- ● Increased 30.0% to 230%
- ● Increased 0.0% to 29.9%
- ● Decreased 0.1% to 29.9%
- ● Decreased 30.0% to 74.0%
- ○ Rate not statistically reliable or not available

Michigan: Increased 53.2%

Low Birth-Weight Babies

The percentage of live births weighing under 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs, 8 oz). (The locality reflects the mother's residence, not necessarily the place of birth.)

Significance

Low birth weight is the leading cause of infant mortality in Michigan. Low birth-weight infants are three to four times as likely to die from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), compared to full-term and normal birth-weight babies.[1] These infants also suffer from higher incidence of cerebral palsy and other forms of brain injury as well as lung and liver diseases.

Poverty heightens the risk of low birth-weight. While low birth-weight births decrease among white women as their incomes improve, the incidence of low birth-weight infants to similar African-American women persists. Such factors as the intergenerational effects of extreme deprivation, poor nutrition, and high levels of segregation may explain this trend.[2]

Hospital bills for rescuing low birth-weight infants can reach $1,000,000; and currently most babies born at 24 or more weeks survive. Children, who were born at low birth-weight, however, are likely to require special health and education services throughout their formative years; some studies indicate an almost 50 percent greater need for special education among such children.[3]

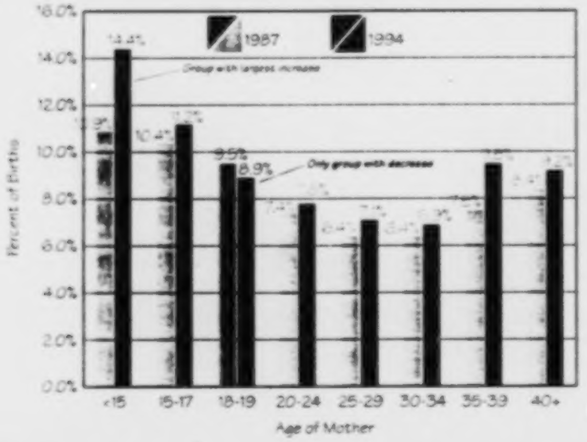
Michigan

Michigan's rate of low birth-weight infants began to exceed the national average rate in 1970 and continued that trend into 1994 with 7.8 percent of all newborns or 10,765 infants affected.[4]

In the current trend period Michigan's low birth-weight rate worsened by 7.3 percent.

The share of low birth-weight babies increased for Michigan mothers in almost all age groups in 1994 compared to 1987, except for 18-19 year-old mothers where the rate decreased. Teen mothers, particularly the youngest teen mothers, under 15 years old or between 15 and 17 years old, had the highest incidence of low birth-weight babies.

In Michigan as in the nation, African-American babies are twice as likely as any other racial group to be born prematurely and with low birth-weight.[5]



Share of low birth-weight babies in Michigan increased for mothers in almost all age groups. (1987-1994)

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics

Michigan Counties

Rates

Rates of low birth-weight babies across 75 counties ranged from a low of 3.6 percent in Houghton County to a high of 10.8 percent in Wayne County.

Trends

Changes for the worse in low birth-weight rates in Michigan counties exceeded those for the better, with Gogebic County improving the most with a 23 percent change, while Dickinson, Otsego, Emmet and Crawford counties worsened by over 40 percent in the trend period. Of the larger counties, only Muskegon experienced improvement in its low birth-weight rate.

Endnotes

[1] Vijaya K. Hogan. *Infant Mortality in Michigan: Past Trends and Prognosis for the Future.* A presentation at the Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Conference. June 13-14, 1996. Lansing, Michigan.

[2] *The Future of Children: Low Birth Weight.* ed. Dr. Richard E. Behrman. Los Angles, California: Center for the Future of Children, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation. Vol.5:1. Spring 1995. (Preterm delivery is birth before 37 completed weeks of gestation, regardless of the infant's birthweight.)

[3] Ibid.

[4] *Michigan Health Statistics 1994.* Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Department of Public Health, Office of the State REgistrar. December 1995. p 111.

[5] Brown, Brett. *Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children and Youth: 1996.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. pp. 92-93. Michigan Health Statistics 1994.

Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of children under one year of age for every 1,000 live births. (The locality reflects the infant's residence, not necessarily the place of death.)

Significance

Often used as an international indicator of family well-being, the infant mortality rate reflects a broad range of factors, such as the health of the mother, availability of child and maternal health services including prenatal and neonatal care, quality of nutrition and shelter, and the overall safety of the child's environment.

Infant mortality rates for American babies have declined rapidly over the past three decades, dropping from almost 25 deaths per 1,000 infants in 1960 to 8 in 1994. Since 1980, however, infant mortality rates among whites have dropped more dramatically than among African-Americans: if current trends continue, the difference between the two groups is expected to be threefold by the year 2000.[1]

While African-American mothers have double the rate of low birth-weight infants, who are at higher risk of infant death, even African-American babies born at normal birth-weight have rates roughly three times higher from infections, many of which are preventable, and twice the rate of death from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).[2]

Children born into poor families experience 50 percent higher infant death rates than those in families with incomes above the poverty line, according to a recent study.[3]

Michigan

The state's infant mortality rate declined steadily in the 1990s – from 10.7 in 1990 to 8.6 in 1994. In the trend period between 1985 and 1993, the state's infant mortality rate decreased by 16 percent compared to 21 percent in the nation.[4]

In 1994 a total of 1,184 of the state's infants died before their first birthday. Declines in the infant death rate in Michigan between 1989 and 1994 have resulted mostly from fewer deaths due to respiratory distress and other respiratory problems as well as all other causes combined.[5] New treatment therapies at delivery have resulted in fewer deaths from respiratory distress.

Almost two of every three infant deaths occurred in the first month – almost half (44 %) in the first 24 hours.[6]

In the trend period between 1986 and 1994 the infant mortality rate improved by almost 16 percent.

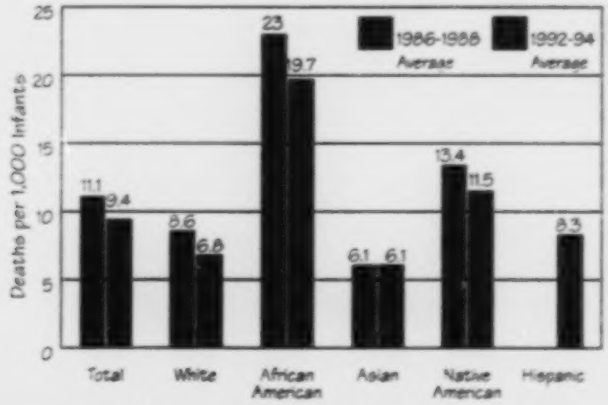
Michigan Counties

Rate and Rank

Five counties – Allegan, Livingston, Macomb, Ottawa, and Lapeer – experienced the lowest infant mortality rates in the state – under 6.5 deaths per 1,000 births. On the other hand, in seven counties infant mortality rates registered 11 deaths per 1,000 births with Cass, Delta and Wayne counties experiencing more than double the rates of the lowest counties.

Trends

In all but eight of the thirty-two Michigan counties with statistically reliable rates, infant mortality rates improved. Van Buren County improved the most – 46 percent, and two other counties, Jackson and Macomb, experienced significant improvement, roughly 29 percent. Another ten counties improved by over 20 percent. Among the eight counties with worsening rates, Cass County experienced the biggest increase in its infant mortality rate rate – worsening by 56 percent.



Infant death rates dropped for almost all racial groups in Michigan.

(1986-88 and 1992-94)

Source:
Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics

Endnotes

[1] Diane L. Rowley, MD, MPH. "Framing the Debate: Can Prenatal Care Help to Reduce the African-American-White Disparity in Infant Mortality?" *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association.* September/October 1995. Vol. 50, No. 5. p. 187.

[2] Ibid. p. 188

[3] John Kiely L. "Poverty and Infant Mortality – United States 1988": *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.* Center for Disease Control and Prevention. V. 44: 49. December 15, 1995. pp. 922-27.

[4] *Kids Count Data Book 1996: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.* Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1996. p. 79.

[5] *Michigan Health Statistics 1994.* Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Department of Public Health, Office of the State Registrar and Division of Health Statistics. December 1995.

[6] Vijaya K. Hogan. *Infant Mortality in Michigan: Past Trends and Prognosis for the Future.* A Presentation at the Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Conference. June 13-14, 1996. Lansing, Michigan.

Child Deaths

The number of deaths from all causes to children ages 1 through 14, per 100,000 children. (The locality reflects the place of the child's residence, not necessarily the place of death.)

Significance

The child death rate reflects the physical health of children, dangers in their environment, their access to health care services, as well as the level of adult supervision. Unintentional injuries are a leading preventable cause of child deaths, particularly for preschool children.

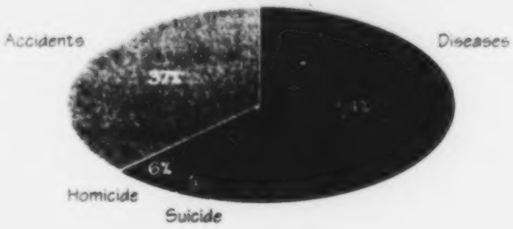
The number of deaths due to injuries presents only part of the picture. For every death due to injuries, there are many more injuries that require emergency room services or hospitalization. Some of these injuries leave children temporarily or permanently disabled.

Michigan

In 1993, Michigan's rate of 31 child deaths per 100,000 children was slightly higher than the national rate of 30. While the state's rate has changed little since 1989, its steadily lower rank among the 50 states on this indicator suggests other states have made more significant improvements in this area.[1]

In 1994 the child death rate in Michigan dropped to 27.4 deaths for every 100,000 children between 1 and 14 years old. A total of 577 children died in the state that year. In the trend period between 1986-88 and 1992-94, the state's child death rate dropped by 14 percent.

Diseases caused the majority of child deaths in Michigan.*



*Ages 1–14 in 1994

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics

Diseases, particularly cancer, continued to cause a majority of the child deaths in Michigan in 1994. Of the 577 child deaths, four of every ten resulted from an accident, primarily caused by motor vehicles.

Among the three age groups, however, causes of death varied quite significantly. Among preschoolers, fires caused as many deaths (36) as motor vehicles. Preschool children represented close to half (46%) of all child deaths, with 21% in elementary school and 33% in middle grades. Among middle-grade children (ages 10-14) suicide represented the second leading cause of death by injury after motor vehicles.

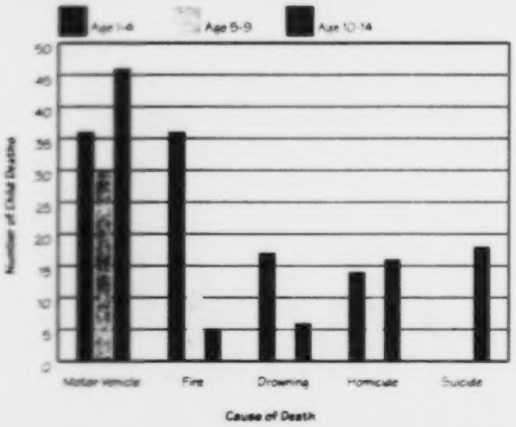
Michigan Counties

Rate and Rank

Ottawa and Washtenaw counties had the lowest child death rates – approximately 19 of every 100,000 children ages 1 through 14. The large counties of Saginaw, Oakland and Macomb ranked in the top ten best with their rates at or below 22 deaths per 100,000 children. Mecosta, Hillsdale and Cass counties had the highest rates of child death, with the metropolitan counties of Wayne and Genesee also reflecting high rates with more than 37 such deaths for every 100,000 of their relatively large child populations.

Trends

Among counties with rates in the base and recent year, all but three counties improved. The greatest improvements occurred in Saginaw and Washtenaw counties where the child death rates dropped by half. Child death rates in Bay and St.Clair counties worsened the most – by 26 and 18 percent respectively.



Motor vehicles were a major cause of injury deaths in Michigan for children of all age groups.

(1994)

** No deaths were caused by suicide in the two younger groups.*

Source:
Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics

Endnotes

[1] *Kids Count Data Book 1996: State Profiles of Child Well-Being.* Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1996. pp. 78 and 159.

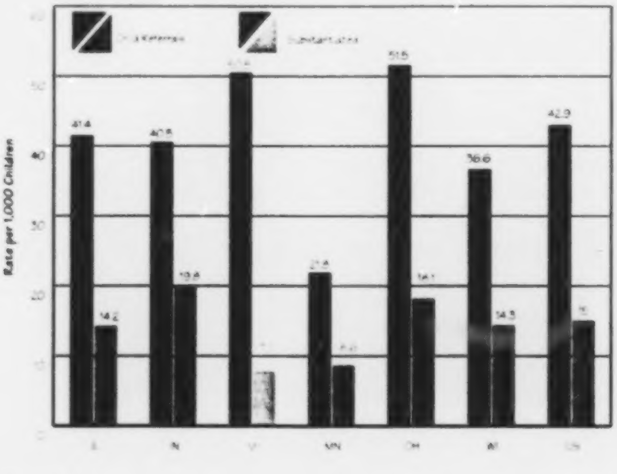
Child Safety

Child abuse makes the headlines when a child is severely injured or dies, and public outrage is strong. The National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect estimates that three children die from maltreatment each day in the United States – a rate considerably higher than most other developed countries.[1]

Unfortunately, state agencies with responsibility for protecting children have not been able to accurately identify and help some children at risk: nearly half of the children who died of abuse or neglect in the U.S. between 1993 and 1995 had prior or current contact with state protective services agencies.[2]

A recent survey shows that Michigan is one of only four states that cannot document the number of child deaths caused by abuse or neglect, although plans are in place for the state to begin reviewing child fatalities to determine their causes. Official counts of abuse-related fatalities are widely believed to be inaccurate because many such deaths are misclassified as accidents, disease, or even suicide. For example, several studies have found that as many as 20 percent of the children who die each year in fires in the U.S. had been left unattended or unsupervised.[3]

Michigan's substantiation rate is the lowest among the Great Lakes States despite high rates of referrals for child abuse and neglect



Note: *Referred cases are investigated and either substantiated or unsubstantiated.*

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Deaths of children from abuse or neglect, while very visible and tragic occurrences, represent only the tip of the iceberg. In Michigan alone, more than 20,000 children each year are confirmed victims of child abuse and neglect, and on an average day over 14,000 are living in out-of-home care under the supervision of the state. Further, many experts believe that a significant number of abused and neglected children never come to the attention of the state, and for those who do, few services are available.

While the numbers and rates of children referred for investigation of alleged child abuse or neglect in Michigan matched or exceeded comparable Great Lakes States such as Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, the substantiation (or confirmation) rate of child abuse and neglect at 7.8 children per 1,000 represented less than half the rates in those other states, which averaged 17.3.[4]

Michigan's child welfare system is at a crossroad. The state is now planning for significant changes in the way services to children and families will be funded and delivered, reflecting federal changes which will give states more flexibility. And, Michigan is giving local communities a larger role in deciding how to care for their children through the establishment of county-level multi-purpose collaborative bodies.

During the last year, Michigan's child welfare system was the focus of study and concern. In July of 1996, Lieutenant Governor Connie Binsfeld's Children's Commission issued a comprehensive report with nearly 200 recommendations for improving the state's ability to protect and shelter abused and neglected children.[5] That report noted that the data available on children involved in the child welfare system are important, but incomplete.

One of the most basic responsibilities of the state is the protection of children from abuse and neglect. Unfortunately, public agencies have often provided support only when problems are so severe that the family is on the brink of dissolution, and long after children have been hurt or victimized. In part, this reflects the understandable need of public agencies to use limited staff and resources to respond to crises, as well as a historical failure to invest in prevention.

Endnotes

[1] Pecora, P. J., Whittaker, James, K., Maluccio, A. N., et al., *The Child Welfare Challenge: Policy, Practice, and Research*, Aldine De Gruyter, New York, N.Y. (1992), p. 109.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid, p. 110.

[4] Curtis, P. A., Boyd, J. D., Liepold, M. and Petit, M. *Child Abuse and Neglect: A Look at the States*, Child Welfare League of America, Washington, D.C. (1995), p. 5.

[5] *In Our Hands: Report of the Binsfeld Children's Commission*, Lt. Governor Connie Binsfeld, Chair, Lansing, MI. (July 1996).

Definition of Child Abuse or Neglect

The state defines abuse as "harm or threatened harm to a child's health and welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare... that occurs through non-accidental physical or mental injury; sexual abuse; sexual exploitation; or maltreatment." Child neglect includes "harm or threatened harm to a child's health and welfare by a parent, legal guardian or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare that occurs through either of the following:

(1) negligent treatment, including the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care; or

(2) placing the child at an unreasonable risk to the child's health or welfare by failure... to intervene to eliminate that risk when the person is able to do so and has, or should have, knowledge of the risk."[1]

Children Referred for Suspected Abuse and Neglect

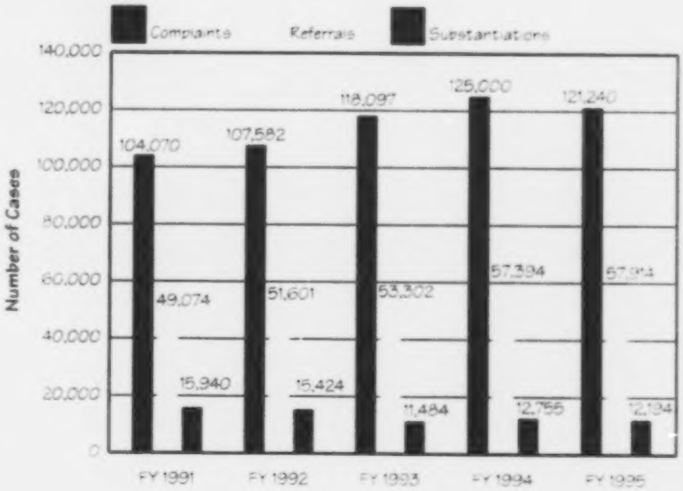
The number of children who were involved in an investigation by the state after being referred for suspected child abuse and neglect. This is a duplicated count, i.e., children who were referred more than once in a year were counted each time.

Significance

The number of confirmed victims of abuse and neglect declined in Michigan over the last several years, even though the number of complaints to the state's Family Independence Agency (FIA) of suspected abuse and neglect rose. The state has a number of opportunities to intervene with troubled families, a process which is triggered when a doctor, hospital employee, social worker, teacher, neighbor or others in the community report suspected abuse and neglect to the FIA, and which ends with an assurance that the children involved are in safe and permanent homes.

In fiscal year 1995, the state received more than 121,000 complaints of suspected child abuse and neglect. Approximately half of those complaints were dismissed without further investigation after child protective services workers determined that they were without merit, or that the reporters were not credible. The remainder were referred for a more complete investigation, with abuse and/or neglect confirmed in approximately 12,000 cases (21%). Between fiscal years 1991 and 1995, complaints of suspected abuse and neglect increased 16.5 percent. During the same period the number of complaints investigated by the state increased 18 percent, and the number of cases where abuse and/or neglect was substantiated fell by 20 percent.

While most children involved in an investigation of suspected abuse and neglect are not substantiated as victims, there can be some continuing risk to the children and their families. A recent study conducted by the American Humane Society in Kent County found that among 170 cases either investigated and not substantiated, or not accepted for investigation, 50 percent of the families had children who were at risk.[1] To protect these children, prevention and early intervention services for families may need to be expanded.



Complaints of child abuse and neglect rise in Michigan but fewer victims are confirmed.

Note: Referred cases are investigated and either substantiated or unsubstantiated.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Michigan

In fiscal year 1995, 139,289 children were involved in investigations by the state following allegations of abuse and neglect – a rate of 55.2 per 1,000 children statewide. In 1993, the rate of children involved in an investigation of abuse and neglect in Michigan – 50.5 per 1,000 children – exceeded all but one of the Great Lakes States, and was higher than the national average of 42.9 per 1,000.

Despite declines in confirmed incidences of child abuse and neglect, Michigan children are increasingly likely to have contact with the state's child welfare system. In fiscal year 1995, 5.5 percent of all children in the state were involved in investigations by the FIA after their families were referred for suspected child abuse and/or neglect – an increase of nearly 23 percent over the fiscal year 1987 rate of 4.5 percent. The number of children involved in child abuse and neglect investigations increased by nearly 26 percent over this eight year period, from 110,841 children in 1987 to 139,289 children in 1995. Most experts agree that this trend reflects mandatory reporting laws (passed in Michigan in 1989), better reporting due to increased public awareness of the problem, and some actual increase in the abuse and neglect of children.[2]

Abuse/Neglect: Child Referrals

*Michigan: 55.2 child referrals**

Rank	County	Rate	No.
	Ten Lowest County Rates		
1	Alger	12.1	29
2	Keweenaw	20.5	8
3	Houghton	21.8	186
4	Benzie	23.1	73
5	Livingston	23.3	844
6	Kent	27.4	4,156
7	Oakland	28.9	8,106
8	Eaton	29.2	777
9	Montcalm	29.8	490
10	Bay	30.6	887
	Ten Highest County Rates		
74	Mecosta	92.0	809
75	Calhoun	92.2	3,496
76	Iron	96.1	289
77	Montmorency	97.0	215
78	Antrim	97.9	492
79	Cheboygan	103.1	603
80	Alcona	108.8	231
81	Gladwin	110.0	696
82	Oscoda	111.4	226
83	Lake	119.6	298

**Per 1,000 children in fiscal year 1995.*

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency.

Michigan Counties

Rate and Rank

The likelihood that a child will have contact with the child welfare system varied by county: only 1 of every 100 children in Alger County was involved in an abuse or neglect investigation; by contrast, more than 1 in 10 of Lake County's children were the focus of an investigation. Given differences in how counties define and respond to reports of child abuse and neglect, it is difficult to interpret these differences between counties. High child poverty rates, however, appear to be related to an increased risk of contact with state child welfare workers. In the ten counties with the lowest rates of referrals for investigation of abuse and neglect, an average of 1 in 10 children lived in poverty; by contrast, the ten counties with the highest referral rates suffered child poverty rates which were more than twice as high – averaging nearly 24 percent.

Trends

Fifty-three of the 82 counties studied experienced an increase in the rate of investigated referrals of child abuse and neglect during the 8 year trend period. Those increases ranged from .5 percent in Macomb County to 190 percent in Alcona County. Child abuse and neglect referrals decreased in 29 counties.

Endnotes

[1] *In Our Hands: Report of the Binsfeld Children's Commission*, p. 25.

[2] Curtis, P. A., Boyd, J. D., Liepold, M. and Petit, M. *Child Abuse and Neglect: A Look at the States*. Child Welfare League of America, Washington, D.C. (1995), p. 5.

Abuse and Neglect Victims

An unduplicated count of children who were confirmed victims of abuse or neglect one or more times in a fiscal year.

Significance

The protection of children is a responsibility of a family, community, and ultimately the government. Child abuse and neglect result in a number of long-term effects for victims. Child victims are more likely to perform poorly in school, have health problems, and exhibit low levels of achievement in adult life. In addition, they are 53 percent more likely to be arrested as juveniles, and 38 percent more likely to be arrested as adults than individuals without a background of abuse and neglect.[1]

Of the more than 21,000 confirmed victims of child abuse and neglect in Michigan, approximately half are found to be "physically neglected" because their families failed to provide necessary food, clothing, or shelter. Approximately one in four child victims has been physically abused, and one in ten is sexually abused. Most Michigan children who were maltreated in fiscal year 1995 had been maltreated by their parents (86%), while 6 percent were abused or neglected by other household members or relatives.

The case for prevention and early intervention is strengthened by the reality that infants and very young children continue to be most at risk of abuse and neglect. The largest single group of victims in the state is infants under the age of one. Nearly 38 percent of all victims of child abuse and neglect in Michigan are children under the age of five. Scientists have now shown that brain development in children is much more sensitive than previously thought to environmental influences, and that early childhood experiences can have lifelong effects on health, learning and emotional development.

Change in Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Percent Change in Rates of Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect (Unduplicated)
Fiscal Years 1987 to 1995
● Increased 30.0% to 102%
● Increased 0.0% to 29.9%
● Decreased 0.1% to 29.9%
● Decreased 30.0% to 69.0%
○ Rate not statistically reliable or not available
Michigan: Decreased 18.3%

Michigan

In fiscal year 1995, there were 21,165 confirmed victims of child abuse and neglect in Michigan. The rate of child victimization in Michigan was 8.5 per 1,000 children under the age of 18. The rate of children with substantiated reports of abuse and neglect in Michigan in 1993 – 7.8 per 1,000 children – was the lowest of the Great Lakes states, and less than half the national rate of 15 per 1,000.[2] It is unclear why Michigan substantiates abuse and neglect at lower rates than its neighboring states. The differing substantiation rates could reflect differences in state

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policies or definitions rather than lower rates of child victimization.

The rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect victims fell 18.3 percent between 1987 and 1995, from 10.4 victims per 1,000 children under the age of 18, to 8.5 per 1,000. The number and rate of confirmed victims of abuse and neglect have fallen since fiscal year 1993 in Michigan. While this trend could be positive, some experts believe that it may reflect state policy changes and insufficient protective services resources, rather than an actual reduction in child maltreatment. For example, since 1982, the number of abuse and neglect investigations conducted by children's protective services has climbed almost 60 percent, while the staff of investigators has grown by less than 3 percent.[3]

Michigan Counties

Rate and Rank

The rate of confirmed victimization of children varies by county in Michigan. In 26 of the state's counties, at least one of every 100 children was a confirmed victim of child abuse and neglect in fiscal year 1995, and in three counties – Cass, Clare, and Kalkaska – one in every 50 children was a victim.

Trends

Approximately 70 percent of the state's 83 counties experienced a decline in the rate of confirmed child abuse and neglect victims between fiscal years 1987 and 1995. Only 13 counties saw an increase in the child victimization rate, with those increases ranging from 1.2 percent in Ottawa County to over 100 percent in Menominee. The overall state rate fell despite an increase in the child victimization rate in Wayne County – the state's most populous county – of over 11 percent.

Child Abuse and Neglect

*Michigan: 8.5 child victims**

Rank	County	Rate	No.
	Ten Lowest County Rates		
1	Houghton	1.7	14
2	Livingston	1.8	62
3	Benzie	2.0	6
4	Alger	2.6	6
5	Gratiot	2.7	29
6	Washtenaw	3.4	212
7	Eaton	3.5	93
8	Schoolcraft	3.7	8
9	Montcalm	4.4	70
10	Baraga	4.4	9
	Ten Highest County Rates		
73	St. Joseph	14.4	250
74	Calhoun	15.3	569
75	Van Buren	16.2	343
76	Berrien	16.4	715
77	Ogemaw	16.5	86
78	Cheboygan	18.8	107
79	Arenac	19.2	80
80	Clare	20.6	144
81	Kalkaska	21.4	88
82	Cass	21.6	286

**Per 1,000 children in fiscal year 1995.*

Note: *Rates are not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 such incidences.*

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency.

Endnotes

Child Protection Leader, Children's Division of the American Humane Association (March 1994).

Curtis, P. A., Boyd, J. D., Liepold, M. and Petit, M. Child Abuse and Neglect: A Look at the States. Child Welfare League of America, Washington, D.C. (1995), p. 5.

To Strengthen Michigan Families: 1992-94-96 Waiver Package, Family Independence Agency (June 1996), p. 10.

Children in Out-of-Home Care:

A count of children who were removed from their homes for reasons of abuse, neglect or delinquency and placed in foster or institutional care under the supervision of the state's Family Independence Agency. Children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements under the supervision of the Michigan Department of Community Health are not included, so these data under-count the number of children removed from the home.

Significance

Children need stable, loving and permanent homes. Unfortunately, too many of the state's children, and especially its youngest children, are spending a portion of their childhood in temporary foster care or institutional placements. Removal from the home temporarily, or permanently – is sometimes necessary to protect children. However, most children placed in foster care ultimately return home, so an emphasis on strengthening families is a critical component of a continuum of services for children at risk.

A recent study showed that 8.5 percent of all children with substantiated abuse and neglect were placed in out-of-home care in Michigan between 1990 and 1993. Children who were neglected – including those whose parents failed to meet their physical, medical and social needs – were more likely to be placed in foster care, with a placement rate of 12.5 percent. Children who were sexually abused were the least likely to be placed outside the home, presumably because the perpetrator was removed from the family home as the result of an arrest or court order.[1]

Of the children involved in Michigan's foster care program at the end of 1994, approximately 13 percent were receiving services in their own homes after being returned to their parents, while 23 percent were placed with relatives. More than half were in foster care homes supervised by either the state or private child placing agencies, while nearly 7 percent were in private child care institutions.[2] Michigan, like many other states, has been expanding its reliance on kinship care, and that trend is likely to continue with the recent passage of federal welfare legislation that requires states to give preference to relatives when placing children.

Some children are more likely to be placed in foster or institutional care, and less likely to find a permanent home. A recent study found that in 1993, about 23 percent of the children in out-of-home care under the supervision of the Michigan Family Independence Agency either moved to a permanent home (returned home, placed with a relative or legal guardian, adopted, or living independently) within six months, with approximately one-third (35%) finding permanency within one year. Children of color, children from families receiving public assistance, and older children in foster care were less likely to find a permanent home.[3]

Removing children from their homes is one of the heaviest responsibilities that the state has to bear: the children, and their families, have so much at stake. Child welfare workers are asked to assess accurately which children must be removed from their homes for their safety and well-being, and which would thrive best at home with support for their families. Michigan's child welfare system hinges in large part on workers' ability to make those assessments. Consequently, to ensure that children are safe and families are strengthened, the state must guarantee adequate training for child welfare workers, as well as reasonable caseloads.

Michigan

In fiscal year 1995, an average of 15,208 Michigan children were in out-of-home care on any given day. The rate of out-of-home placements was 6 of every 1,000 children under the age of 18. Michigan's out-of-home placement rate has been below the national average, and was the lowest of the Great Lakes states in 1990 and 1993. Variations among the states may reflect differing state policies, spending levels, economic conditions, rates of alcohol and drug use, and many other factors. A low rate of children in out-of-home care may mean that families are being preserved by good child welfare practices, or that children are remaining in unsafe homes.[4]

The rate of out-of-home placements of children in Michigan increased 5.6 percent between fiscal years 1988 and 1995, from 5.7 per 1,000 in the earlier fiscal year to 6 per 1,000. Nationwide, between 1990 and 1993 the number of children in out-of-home care increased 10 percent, while the out-of-home placement rate rose nearly 5 percent, from 6.3 per 1,000 children under age 18 to 6.6 per 1,000.[5]

Out of Home Care

*Michigan: 6.0 children**

Ten Lowest County Rates

Rank	County	Rate	No.
1	Livingston	1.3	49
2	Lapeer	1.6	37
3	Gladwin	1.7	11
4	Missaukee	2.0	8
5	Arenac	2.2	9
6	Grand Traverse	2.2	42
7	Eaton	2.3	60
8	Barry	2.3	34
9	Clinton	2.4	41
10	Oceana	2.5	18

Ten Highest County Rates

Rank	County	Rate	No.
70	Van Buren	7.3	159
71	Cheboygan	7.4	43
72	Allegan	7.4	214
73	Antrim	7.4	37
74	Clare	8.7	66
75	Ogemaw	8.8	48
76	Lake	9.2	23
77	Schoolcraft	10.8	24
78	Wayne	12.2	6,919
79	Baraga	13.3	28

**Per 1,000 children in fiscal year 1995.*

***Note:** Rates are not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 such placements.*

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency.

Michigan Counties

Rate and Rank

Out-of-home placement rates ranged from a low of 1.3 per 1,000 children in Livingston County, to 13.3 per 1,000 in Baraga County. In the ten counties with the highest out-of-home placement rates, an average of more than one out of every 100 children was in foster or institutional care. By contrast, in the ten counties with the lowest out-of-home placement rates, an average of 1 of every 500 children was so placed.

Trends

Although the state's overall out-of-home placement rate increased over the 8-year period, 44 of the 78 counties rated experienced a decrease in the rate at which children were placed in foster or institutional care. Out-of-home placement rates in the state's ten most populous counties, however, rose more than 10 percent between fiscal years 1988 and 1995.

Endnotes

[1] George, R., Van Voorhis, J., Sanfilippo, L., and Harden, A. Core Dataset Project: *Child Welfare Service Histories. Final Report to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation*, Department of Health and Human Services, Chapin Hall Center for Children, University of Chicago (May 10, 1996), p. 13.

[2] *Children's Foster Care, FY 1996 Executive Budget, Services Issues*, from a briefing packet prepared by the Michigan Department of Social Services for the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Social Services (March 2, 1995), p. 10.

[3] Crampton, D. *Measuring Outcomes of Children's Foster Care: The Need for State Leadership and Community Partnership: A Report to the Michigan Family Independence Agency*, Ann Arbor, Michigan: School of Social Work, University of Michigan (June 1996).

[4] Curtis, P. A., Boyd, J. D., Liepold, M. and Petit, M. Child Abuse and Neglect: A Look at the States. Child Welfare League of America, Washington, D.C. 1995, pp. 50, 52-53.

[5] Ibid, p. 52.

Teen Transition

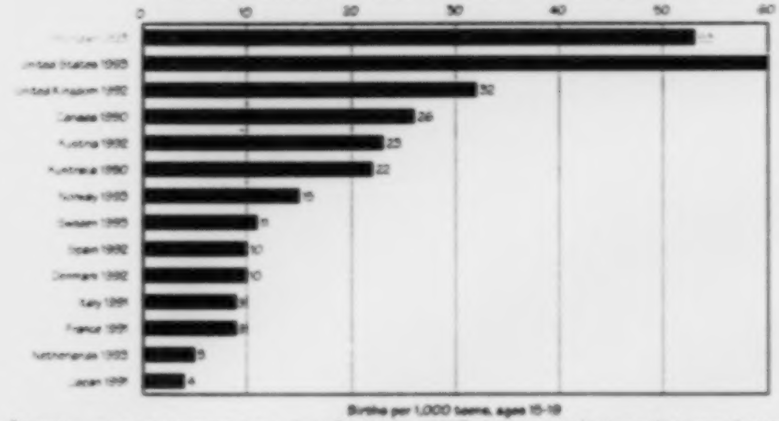
American teens negotitate a much more perilous transition to adulthood than youth in other industrialized nations of the world.

The birthrate among teenagers in the United States is two to ten times higher than other industrialized nations. The rate among American non-Hispanic white teenagers, 42 births for every 1,000 teens ages 15-19, is higher than any comparable industrialized nation.[1] High pregnancy rates among U.S. teenagers seem to be critically affected by increasing child poverty, a lack of employment and educational opportunities, limited access to family planning services and parental marital status and education.

Youth in America also live in a much more violent environment than youth in many other nations. In the 1990's American teens were twelve times more likely to die of homicide than teens in other major urban, industrialized countries; six times more likely than teens in Canada and Australia.[2] These trends mirror those of adults: the U.S. adult murder rate is likewise seven times higher than that of six other industrialized nations.

With more single parent families and families in which both parents work full-time outside the home, increasing numbers of young people are unsupervised on a regular basis. Roughly four of every ten Michigan middle-grade students, ages 10 through 15, reported being unsupervised after school at least four days a week in 1995.[3] National studies have found that violent incidents peak among juveniles between 2 and 4 p.m. on school days, with one in five violent juvenile crimes committed before 6 p.m.[4] Michigan youth over the age of 13 who are arrested for most violent crimes, can be prosecuted and sentenced in the adult system as a result of a series of laws passed in 1996 to take effect in January 1997.

Teen birth rates in Michigan and U.S. exceed rates in most industrialized countries.



Source: National data compiled by Child Trends Inc., 1995, from United Nations (National Center for Health Statistics) and the Council of Europe. Michigan Data from Michigan Department of Community Health.

Endnotes

[1] Moore, Kristin A. *Commonly held beliefs about teenage childbearing.* Madison, Wisconsin: Institute of Race and Poverty. Vol. 7. No. 1. Summer 1995.

[2] Males, Mike A. . *The Scapegoat Generation: America's War on Adolescents.* Monroe, Maine: Common Courage Press. 1996. p. 127.

[3] *Starting Again in the Middle: The Importance of Strengthening Michigan's Middle-Grades Schools.* Lansing, Michigan: Michigan League for Human Services. 1996. p. 5.

[4] Snyder, Howard, Melissa Sickmund and Eileen Poe-Yamagata. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence. Statistics Summary.* Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: National Center for Juvenile Justice. February 1996. p. 27.

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Births to Teens

The number of births to teen females ages 15 through 17 per 1,000 teen females. (The locality reflects the mother's place of residence, not necessarily the place of the infant's birth.)

Significance

Lifetime earnings for teen mothers are less than half of those for women who bear their first child after age 19.

Teen fertility is often discussed in terms of all teens under the age of 20, but dating, sexual involvement and contraceptive behavior are more similar between older teenagers (18 and 19 year olds) and young adults (ages 20-24) than between younger and older teens.[1]

For the past seventeen years, approximately one-third of all teen births in Michigan have been to teens who are under the age of 18. Births to younger teens, ages 15 through 17, represented about 6,300 births each year between 1992-94, compared to 8,000 births in 1977. These younger teens are at particular risk because they are not likely to have completed their high school education, and national studies indicate that three of five teen mothers drop out of high school.

Roughly 2 percent of all Michigan teen births are to girls ages 10-14. While the birth rate for this age group has remained below the national rates since 1970, it has increased from a low of 0.8 births per 1,000 girls, ages 10-14, in 1980 to 1.2 such births in 1994. Between 1992 and 1994, roughly 370 births occurred in this age group each year.

Recent studies suggest that the high rates of teen pregnancy in the U.S. may be linked to sexual victimization, mostly by adult male family members.[2] Findings from the states of Washington and New Mexico have indicated that two-thirds of pregnant or already parenting teens had been sexually abused or raped, and 70 percent physically abused.

In the U.S. in the early 1990's both parents were 17 and under in only 8 percent of all teenage births and 1 percent of all births.[3] Adult men (over age 18) father about six of every ten births among older school-age mothers (ages 16 and 17), according to recent studies of birth records in some states.[4]

Poverty exerts more of an influence than any other factor on teen birth rates, promoting higher rates of birth at younger ages among all races. With its share of youth in poverty two to three times higher than in other Western nations, the U.S. also experiences significantly higher adolescent childbearing. Six of seven American teen mothers were poor before they gave birth according to a recent study.[5]

Michigan

A review of 1994 data on Michigan teen mothers does indicate that the younger the teen mother, however, the higher the risk of inadequate prenatal care, low birth-weight infants, and infant mortality.[6] Overall, childbearing before the age of 18 carries significant physical risk for the infant.

Although the birth rate for Michigan's 15 through 17 year-old females dropped between 1990 and 1994, it still remained higher than such rates in the 1980's.

Michigan Counties

Rate and Rank

The pattern of birth rates for teens, ages 15 through 17, ranging from a low of 9 births for every 1,000 teen females in Livingston County to a high of 54 such births in Lake County, reflected county levels of child poverty, as might be anticipated from previous research. The most densely populated counties with high teen birth rates were Muskegon, Wayne and Saginaw counties, with rates of 50, 48 and 44 respectively. Macomb and Oakland counties' rates were among the ten lowest.

Births to Teens Ages 15-17

*Michigan: 32.9 births***

Rank	County	Rate	No.
	Ten Lowest County Rates		
1	Livingston	9.0	24
2	Houghton	13.7	9
3	Macomb	14.0	188
4	Huron	14.1	10
5	Clinton	14.9	20
6	Marquette	15.0	21
7	Midland	15.1	25
8	Otsego	15.3	6
9	Lapeer	16.9	32
10	Oakland	17.2	362
	Ten Highest County Rates		
61	Jackson	43.0	127
62	Missaukee	43.0	11
63	Saginaw	44.3	221
64	Roscommon	44.8	14
65	Calhoun	45.8	131
66	Wayne	47.7	2,240
67	Berrien	49.5	177
68	Muskegon	50.4	164
69	Crawford	51.7	12
70	Lake	53.7	9

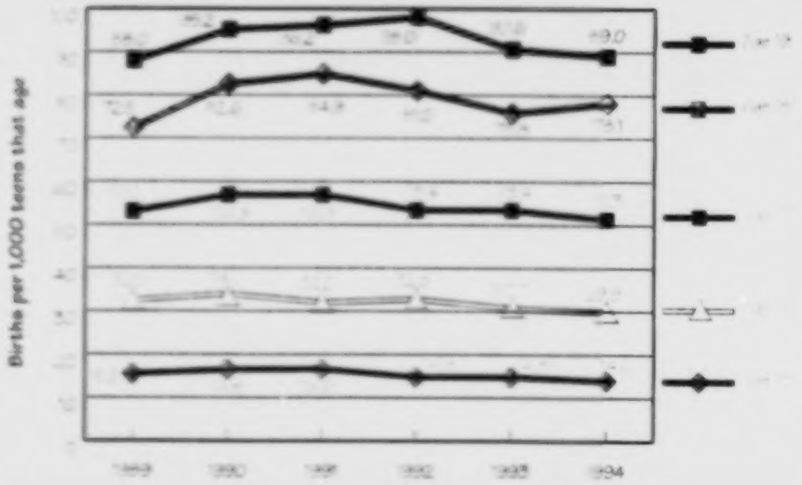
*Numbers/rates represent a 3-year average (1992-94)
**Per 1,000 females in this age range.
Note: Rates are not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 such births.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Birth rates for Michigan teens vary significantly by age.

(1989-1994)

Source:
Michigan Department of [illegible]



Trends

In only ten counties did the birth rate for teens ages 15 through 17 improve, with Mason County showing the most dramatic improvement – 30 percent. Among the 73 counties with worsening rates, Cheboygan and Gratiot counties experienced the biggest increases in their rates – approximately doubling in the trend period.

Endnotes

Bumpass, Larry. Teenage childbearing in the context of societal changes in family and fertility. Madison, Wisconsin: Institute of Race and Poverty. Vol. 7, No. 1, Summer 1995.

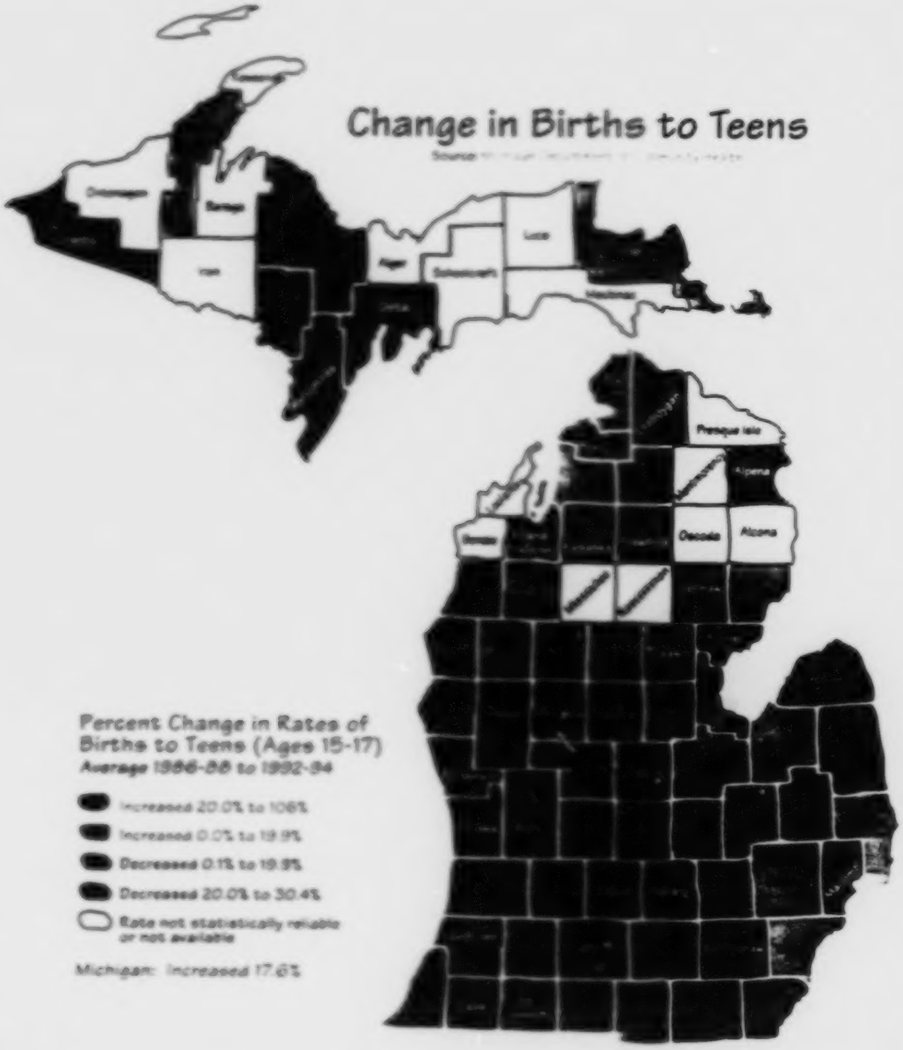
A 1992 study in Washington state cited by Mike A. Males. The Scapegoat Generation: America's War on Adolescents. Monroe, Maine: Common Courage Press, 1996, p. 90.

Males. Op cit. p.46.

Males. Op cit. pp. 46-47. In the 1990s, California and Maryland have been the first states to release comprehensive tabulations of fathers' ages in births among teenage mothers. About 80 percent of the teen birth records in both states includes information on the age of the father.

Sex and America's teenagers. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1994, p. 70, cited by Males, Op cit. p. 11.

Michigan Department of Community Health, Child And Family Services, 1996.



Change in Births to Teens

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

Percent Change in Rates of Births to Teens (Ages 15-17)
Average 1986-88 to 1992-94

● Increased 20.0% to 106%
● Increased 0.0% to 19.9%
● Decreased 0.1% to 19.9%
● Decreased 20.0% to 30.4%
○ Rate not statistically reliable or not available

Michigan: Increased 17.6%

Teen Violent Deaths

Number of deaths caused by accidents, homicide and suicide to teens ages 15 through 19, per 100,000 teens. (The locality reflects the place of residence, not necessarily the place of death.)

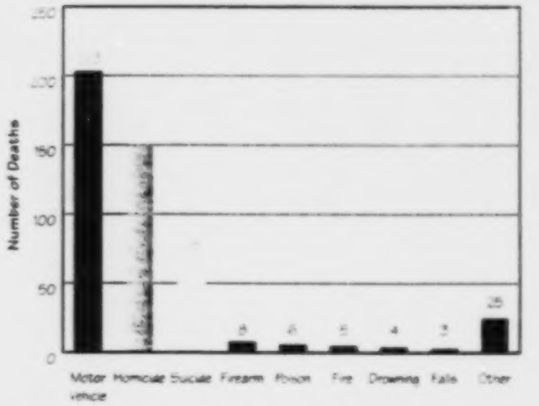
Significance

Between 1984 and 1994, the violent death rate for teens, ages 15-19, peaked twice: at 78 per 100,000 such teens in 1987 and 77 in 1991. Since 1992, this rate started climbing again.

Trends related to the three different causes of violent death, however, display quite different patterns.

- Accidents, primarily involving motor vehicles, continued to claim the lives of more youth than any other violent cause. This rate, which had steadily dropped from 42 of every 100,000 Michigan youth ages 15-19 in 1984 to 30 in 1992, reversed direction in 1993. Victims tend to be predominantly white males.
- The rate of teen violent deaths from homicide has doubled over the decade – from 12 to 23 between 1984 and 1994. Most of the youth who lose their lives through homicide are African-American males.
- The suicide rate, ranging from 10 to 13 deaths per 100,000 youth ages 15-19, has remained fairly consistent over the decade, with 1994 showing the second lowest rate and representing the fourth year in a downward trend. Suicide victims in recent years have been predominantly males, both African-American and white.

Motor vehicles caused most fatal injuries to Michigan teens.*



*Ages 15-19 in 1994.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics

Teen violent death rates indicate far broader effects.

- For every death from an injury, there are at least five serious injuries which are not fatal but may cause temporary or permanent disabilities which interrupt school or other activities.
- Increased rates of youth deaths by homicide also suggest social disintegration in neighborhoods, as well as severe emotional impact on other youngsters who are among the family, friends or witnesses.
- For all victims of homicide under the age of 18, seven of ten of known perpetrators were adults.[1]

Michigan

Counter to the national trends, Michigan's 1993 teen violent death rate improved slightly (3 %) while the national rate worsened by 10 percent.[2]

Of the 609 Michigan youth ages 15-19 who died in 1994 from all causes, more than one in three died from an accident, and most such accidents involved a motor vehicle. Over one in four teen deaths was caused by homicide.

Michigan Counties

Rates ranged from a low of 38 violent deaths for every 100,000 teens ages 15 through 19 in Washtenaw County to 96 in Wayne County.

Kent County experienced the largest increase – 12 percent – in its teen violent death rate, while Macomb County's rate fell by almost a third.

Teen death rates from accidents, suicide and homicide trends differ.*

Michigan: 1984 to 1994

	Accidents		Suicides		Homicides		Total Teen Violent Deaths	
Year	***Rate***	***Number***	***Rate***	***Number***	***Rate***	***Number***	***Rate***	***Number***
1984	41.5	320	10.0	77	11.4	88	62.9	485
1985	39.0	297	12.2	93	16.8	128	68.1	518
1986	45.1	344	11.5	88	18.5	141	75.1	573
1987	44.4	335	12.7	96	21.2	160	78.3	591
1988	41.7	308	12.0	89	18.7	138	72.4	535
1989	40.6	291	12.7	91	20.5	147	73.8	529
1990	34.3	240	11.7	82	25.6	179	71.6	501
1991	38.8	260	12.0	80	25.8	173	76.6	513
1992	30.6	202	11.8	78	20.6	136	63.1	416
1993	31.7	209	10.8	71	23.5	155	65.9	435
1994	33.6	224	10.2	68	22.6	151	66.4	443

*Rates per 100,000 and numbers apply to youth 15-19 years old

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics

Endnotes

[1] Mike A. Males. The Scapegoat Generation: America's War on Adolescents. Monroe, Maine: Common Courage Press. 1996. p. 102. (From a 1993 FBI tabulation of 11,000 murders by age of victim and killer.)

[2] Kids Count Data Book 1996: State Profiles of Well-Being. Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1996. pp.79.

Juvenile Arrests for Index Crimes (Ages 10-17)

*The number of arrests of youths, ages 10 -17, for the eight index crimes: **murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson.***

*In Michigan, individuals are generally considered juveniles through the age of 16. **National statistics and this indicator include 17 year-olds as juveniles.** (The locality represents the place where the arrest occurred, not necessarily the residence of the juvenile.)*

Significance

In the nation, about 6 percent of all juveniles, ages 10-17, were arrested in 1994, and less than one-half of 1 percent of juveniles were arrested for a violent index offense.[1]

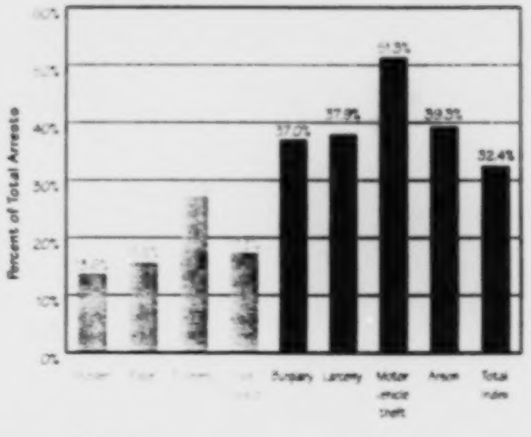
Almost one in five (19%) of all persons entering the U.S. justice system in 1994 for a violent crime was below age 18. The juvenile share of violent crime arrests declined from 23 percent in the mid-1970s to 15 percent in 1988. Since 1988 the share has been growing, but still remains below the levels in the mid-1970s.[2]

In Michigan, as in the nation, juveniles, ages 10-17, accounted for a much larger proportion of arrests for property offenses than for violent or drug offenses in 1994. Youth arrests in the state represented 39 percent of all arrests for property index crime (larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson), compared to 19 percent of arrests for violent index crime (murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault).

Juveniles taken into custody in public and private juvenile facilities were disproportionately male (80%) and African-American (40%) – three and half times the rate for white males in 1993.[3] Across the nation the median age at admission into state custody in 1992 was 16, and the median grade completed was eighth.[4]

Risk factors for juvenile crime and delinquency include a lack of educational and job training opportunities, poverty, family violence and inadequate supervision. Juvenile violent incidents peak between 2 and 4 p.m. on school days, with roughly one in five violent juvenile crimes committed before 6 p.m.[5]

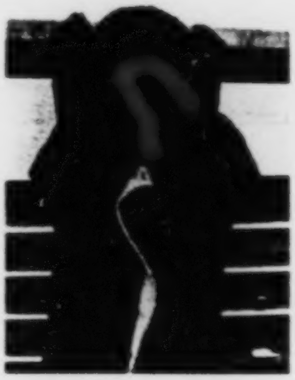
Juvenile arrests as share of total Michigan arrests vary significantly by offense.*



*Ages 10-17 in 1994

Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police 1994

Far more youth are victims rather than perpetrators of crime. Victimization surveys which are limited to individuals age 12 or older, reveal young people are three to four times more likely to be victims of violent crime compared to older Americans: 122 of every 1,000 youth ages 16-19 compared to about 40 of every 1,000 adults ages 35-49. In fact, a third of all victims of violent crime were ages 12-19 in 1994.[6]



Michigan

In 1993 the state's rate of 422 arrests per 100,000 youths for ***violent*** crimes ranked 34th of the 50 states.[7] Six of ten arrests of Michigan juveniles for violent index crime were for aggravated assault. The state's rank on this indicator has steadily improved over the past nine years.

In 1992-94, arrests of Michigan youth ages 10-17 for index crime averaged 23,265. Arrests for larceny represented over half (56%) of all these arrests.

The rate of juvenile arrests for index crime dropped slightly, by roughly 6 percent, in the trend period – from 22 arrests for every 1,000 youth ages 10 through 17 in 1986 to 20 such arrests in 1994.

Michigan Counties

Rate and Rank

Tuscola County had the lowest juvenile arrest rate in the state with approximately 5 index crime arrests for every 1,000 youths ages 10 through 17. Among the counties with larger child populations, Saginaw County was in the top ten best counties with its 8 arrests per 1,000. The counties of Kalamazoo and Kent had at least six times that rate with 54 and 48 arrests for every 1,000 youth in this age group, respectively – the highest rates of arrests of juveniles for index crime.

Trends

The juvenile arrest rate for index crime decreased in 37 of the state's 83 counties with the largest drops – 62 percent and 61 percent – occurring in Calhoun and Ontonagon counties. These rates also dropped in the largest counties: Oakland, Macomb and Wayne.

Juvenile Arrests for Index Crimes (Ages 10-17)

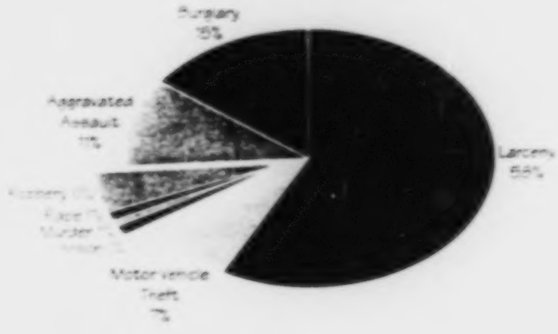
*Michigan: 21.1 arrests***

Rank	County	Rate	No.
	Ten Lowest County Rates		
1	**Tuscola**	4.8	37
2	**Presque Isle**	5.2	9
3	**Midland**	5.2	49
4	**Antrim**	5.4	12
5	**Lapeer**	6.6	72
6	**Cass**	6.6	41
7	**Oceana**	7.4	23
8	**Montmorency**	7.6	8
9	**Saginaw**	8.0	218
10	**Arenac**	8.9	18
	Ten Highest County Rates		
71	**Lake**	32.4	35
72	**Marquette**	32.8	281
73	**Ingham**	34.4	992
74	**Otsego**	34.7	84
75	**Roscommon**	36.3	71
76	**Oscoda**	42.2	32
77	**Alpena**	42.3	161
78	**Berrien**	44.4	877
79	**Kent**	48.4	2,867
80	**Kalamazoo**	54.0	1,267

**Numbers/rates represent a 3-year average (1992-94).*
***Per 1,000 teens in this age range.*
Note: *Rates not calculated for counties with fewer than 6 arrests.*
Source: Michigan State Police

Almost eight of ten juvenile arrests for index crimes in Michigan are for property offenses.

(Total 23,438)



Source: Uniform Crime Report, Michigan State Police 1994

Endnotes

[1] Snyder, Howard, Melissa Sickmund and Eileen Poe-Yamagata. Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence. Statistics Summary. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: National Center for Juvenile Justice. February 1996. p. 14.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Austin, James, Barry Krisberg, Robert DeComo, Sonya Rudenstine, Dominic Del Rosario. Juveniles Taken into Custody: Fiscal Year 1993. Statistics Report. U.S. Dept of Justice: Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. September 1995. p. 1.

[4] Ibid. p. 12.

[5] Snyder, Howard, et al. Op cit. p. 27.

[6] Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Crime Victimization Survey: Criminal Victimization 1994. Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. April 1996.

[7] Kids Count Data Book 1996: State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation. 1996. pp. 78 and 148. Kids Count in Michigan uses a rate per 1,000 youth ages 10 through 17 since so many counties have less than 5,000 children. (Rates reported by the national project are always higher because their statistician adjusts the final count of arrests by the number and population in areas with agencies not submitting reports.)

High School Dropout

The annual number of dropouts is based on the decrease in total enrollment of students in grades 9 through 12, adjusted for graduates and transfers, from one school year to the next.

Significance

The economic penalty for high school dropouts virtually doubled between 1974 and 1994. In 1974 the poverty rate for high school dropouts, ages 22 to 64, was 15.8 percent; by 1994 it reached 30.7. Poverty rates for those with education levels beyond high school remained unchanged.[1]

Children who complete a K-12 education are more likely to have the skills necessary for success in an information-based economy. A good education has become increasingly important to success in the labor market.

Children and teens in economically disadvantaged communities and whose parents have not completed high school are more likely to become dropouts. Schools in low-income communities have more limited access to updated instructional materials; well-equipped libraries and laboratories; computers; and after-school sports and cultural activities. Inability to read at grade level, frequent truancy, low grades, behavior problems, substance abuse, and pregnancy place students at high risk of dropout.

About one in five of Michigan's 1994-95 ninth graders will not graduate in 1998, according to projections based on the four-year graduation rate.[2] These rates, however, varied considerably across the state's school districts, dipping to a low of 44 percent of the "class of 1998" projected to graduate at the end of their senior year in one district, and reaching a high of 98 percent in another. (See the appendix for a complete listing of school districts in each county. The 1991-92 rates reflect the projections that year for the graduating "class of 1995.")

High School Dropouts

Michigan: 7.0% of high school students

Ten Lowest County Rates

Rank	County	Percent	No.
1	Grand Traverse	0.6%	21
2	Missaukee	0.6	4
3	Charlevoix	1.5	17
4	Dickinson	1.5	23
5	Gogebic	1.6	14
6	Delta	1.8	43
7	Isabella	1.9	32
8	Livingston	2.1	120
9	Sanilac	2.1	51
10	Huron	2.1	43

Ten Highest County Rates

Rank	County	Percent	No.
73	Iosco	7.8%	123
74	Presque Isle	8.2	69
75	Roscommon	8.5	90
76	Cass	9.2	176
77	Calhoun	10.5	695
78	Benzie	11.6	73
79	Alcona	12.3	38
80	Luce	13.8	54
81	Oscoda	14.1	50
82	Wayne	14.9	12,116

Note: *Keweenaw County has no high school.*

Source: Michigan Department of Education, 1994-95.

Michigan

Almost 29,000 Michigan youth dropped out of high school in the 1994-95 school year – an annual rate of 7 percent of high school students.[3] This rate represented an increase of 24 percent over the 5.6 percent annual dropout rate in the 1991-92 school year.

Michigan Counties

Rate and Rank

Among the 82 counties ranked on this indicator, the northwestern counties of Grand Traverse and Missaukee had the lowest dropout rate: 0.6 percent of their high school students. Over half the counties had dropout rates below 5 percent. The counties of Oscoda and Wayne, on the other hand, experienced dropout rates of over 14 percent. (Dropout rates for individual districts within each county are provided in the appendix.)

Trends

While dropout rates increased in most counties (58) over the trend period, Missaukee and Lake counties saw their dropout rates fall by roughly 77 percent. In 15 counties dropout rates at least doubled.

Endnotes

[1] O'Hare, William P. A New Look at Poverty in America. Population Bulletin, Vol 51, No. 2. Washington D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. (September 1996) p. 24.

[2] The high school graduation rate projects the probability of an individual ninth grade student graduating from high school on time. The rate is based on existing dropout rates for 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th graders.

[3] These data were obtained from the Michigan Department of Education in April 1996 after school districts had been given the opportunity to verify and correct them. Dropout data, however, are continually being revised and updated so numbers and rates for individual districts available after that date may have changed.

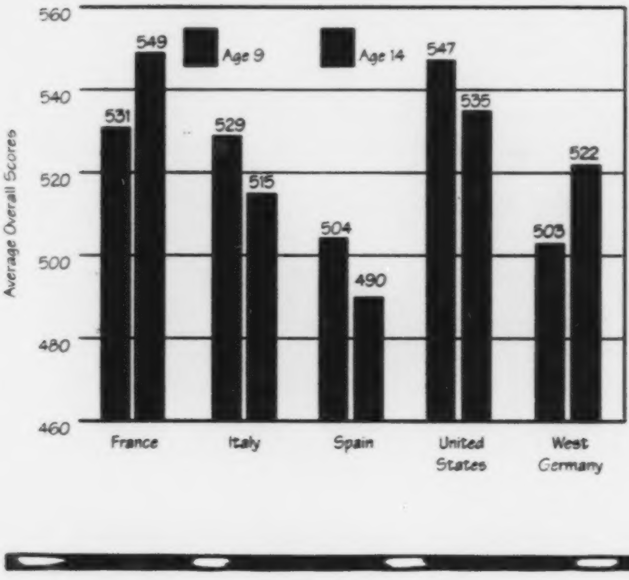
Education

Good education contributes significantly to success while poor education adds to the risk of poverty and failure for children world-wide. The educational system is required to teach children the skills needed to succeed in life, sustain employment and exercise civic responsibility. These skills are all impossible to attain, however, without basic literacy in words and numbers.

Historically, performance in reading has served as a "gatekeeper," providing access to success in school and life. The ability to read is crucial for both future learning and the development of job skills. Strategies for increasing literacy should be an important element of every education policy.

In an international assessment of basic reading literacy, 9-year-olds from the United States performed better than students from other large countries (France, Italy, Spain, and the then nation of West Germany). By age 14, students' reading skills in the United States were surpassed by those of students in France, but still remained higher than those of the other countries studied. More important for policy discussions, there is far greater variation in the basic literacy of students within each country than there are differences in averages between countries, suggesting that the highest achieving students compete well internationally, but more concern must be shown toward improving the literacy of the low performers in all countries, including the United States.

The effects of international competition and cooperation, as well as the growth in the American retired population and the policies that mandate their support, result in the need for high levels of skill development in all children. There are pressures on schools with children who cannot be adequately taught or challenged to learn because they are hungry, ill or frightened. These pressures are compounded by calls from parents, policy-makers and the public for more involvement in, and accountability from the public schools. Such circumstances are changing the academic environment of schools throughout the country.



Children in the United States score higher on literacy tests than those of other large countries.

School year 1991-92

Source:
Smith, Thompson M.
U.S. Department of Education
National Center for Education Statistics.

Michigan Trends in Education

In response to these and other pressures, local schools and districts are experimenting with several initiatives intended to change the academic environment to improve the academic success of children in Michigan. Different approaches to the school year, academic standards, professional development, parental choice of where they send their child to school, and the use of technology are being tried throughout the state.

In 1996 the School Code was extensively reviewed by legislative committees and significantly revised. Although the Michigan constitution mandates state responsibility to ensure equality of educational opportunity for all children, one change in the School Code was to remove the requirement for local districts to adopt the components of a core academic program. The new school aid act instead encourages local school districts to accept model academic program content standards approved by the State Board of Education, but allows each district to provide its own locally-established academic curriculum.

Another change resulting from pressures for improvement is to expand parental choice of the schools that their children attend. There has been frequent discussion of a "voucher" system under which parents could take their child's allotted public funding to whatever school they chose, public or private. Attempts to change the Michigan Constitution to allow for such a system have failed but some options have survived Constitutional challenge and are in place.

One option involves "schools of choice" within the existing public school system. Several larger school districts in Michigan have intra-district choice policies, allowing parents to choose the school building within the district they would prefer their child to attend. As part of the 1995-96 School Aid Act, the Michigan Legislature enacted schools of choice legislation intended to make it easier for parents to choose any school within an intermediate school district (ISD), which includes several local school districts. The school aid that would have gone to the local school district instead follows the student to the district of their parent's choosing. Local school districts can "opt out" of the program by refusing to accept students from other districts, but their students may choose to attend another school system within the ISD boundaries. Many school districts in Michigan have "opted out" of this school choice option; some districts have intra-ISD choice policies that they prefer to maintain. Some intermediate school districts have developed comprehensive plans for school choice designed to prevent significant harm to any school in their service area by capping the number of students who may transfer out of any district.

Another parental choice option in Michigan is "charter schools." These schools operate independently from the public school system but are funded through the same state aid system as public schools.

After a series of constitutional challenges to initial proposals, the Michigan Legislature authorized the establishment of charter schools (also referred to as public school academies) in early 1995.[1] An academy must be authorized by a state university, community college, or an intermediate or local school district. These authorizing entities have oversight responsibility and function as the fiscal agent for the school(s). Authorizing entities receive financial compensation of 3 percent of the per-pupil funding from the state for this oversight responsibility. As of September 1996, 73 academies serving roughly 11,000 students in K-12 have been authorized, the vast majority by universities.[2] (The total number of children in public K-12 schools is approximately 1.5 million.)

Critics of charter schools question the extent to which these schools are accountable for their educational outcomes and for the public funding they receive. The entity responsible for the oversight of each charter school also receives financial compensation, creating some concern about the impartiality of the monitoring process. In addition, charter schools are governed by boards of directors and authorizing agents, rather than elected officials. Advocates for charter schools maintain that accountability will be ensured by the fact that parents will be able to remove their children from a school that is not performing adequately.

Charter schools were not required to participate in the MEAP or state-endorsed diploma testing programs in the 1995-96 school year. Beginning in 1997, the State Board of Education is required to report annually on a number of measurements related to charter schools, including attendance, dropout rates, assessment test scores, financial stability, and the supervision of the authorizing body. In addition, the 1996-97 appropriation for the Michigan Department of Education authorized two performance studies of charter schools. Although the legislature did not specify who will conduct the studies, it did specify that the two studies should be undertaken by two separate entities.

Endnotes

[1] Public School Academies (Charter Schools) in Michigan. CRC Memorandum No. 1043. Lansing, Michigan: Citizens Research Council of Michigan. July 1996.

[2] Michigan Department of Education (telephone conversation on September 30, 1996.)

Students with Basic Skills

Michigan Educational Assessment Program [MEAP] Test Results

The Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) is a statewide testing program intended to measure student performance in the basic skill areas of reading, mathematics, and science.

Unlike previous years, the MEAP tested only students in grades 4-7 in mathematics and reading in the fall of 1995. (In the spring of 1996, students in grades 5 and 8 took science and writing tests, and students in grade 11 took the high school proficiency tests.)

In order to obtain a satisfactory score, students must meet a state-determined standard on both the story and informational sections of the reading test, and score 520 or above on the math portion of the MEAP tests.

The main use of MEAP results is to focus on student achievement, by providing information on student progress. Schools use their MEAP results to determine curriculum and instructional needs. MEAP tests results can be used to identify schools and school districts with high needs, but should not be used as the only basis for evaluation of educational programs.

High school students' proficiency in math/science and reading/writing differ by gender.

Content Area	Percent qualifying for endorsement		
	All Students	**Females**	**Males**
Math	48%	45%	51%
Science	31	26	37
Reading	41	43	39
Writing	31	37	25

Source: High School Proficiency Test Results, Michigan Department of Education, 1996

Significance

Since the 1994-95 school year Michigan has tied school funding to student performance on the MEAP tests through the process of accreditation. The Michigan Accreditation Program assesses the performance of each school using measures of school improvement and three-years' consecutive performance on the MEAP tests. Schools must demonstrate that more than half of their students receive a passing score on all MEAP tests to become accredited. Current policies withdraw funding from unaccredited schools. This is not the first time that standardized test scores have been used in Michigan as a mechanism to determine public funding. At their onset, the test results affected financing in the opposite way: the schools which served the students faring the worst received more public dollars in an attempt to target resources according to the greatest need.

In Michigan, members of the "class of 1997" were the first to have the results from High School Proficiency Tests determine if they will graduate from high school with a diploma that is endorsed by the state, or simply a record of attendance. Different from the MEAPs, which are intended to measure basic skills, the proficiency tests are "rigorous and require the application of knowledge, problem solving, and critical thinking in each content area," according to the State Board of Education. The four content area tests are: mathematics, science, reading, and writing. Although the county- and district-level results of the proficiency tests were unavailable at publication, the state results indicate that less than half of all students taking the tests scored at a level that would garner them endorsement in any of the four areas, with less than a third of the students scoring adequately on the science and writing portions of the tests. There are also significant differences by gender and race in the proficiency test results.

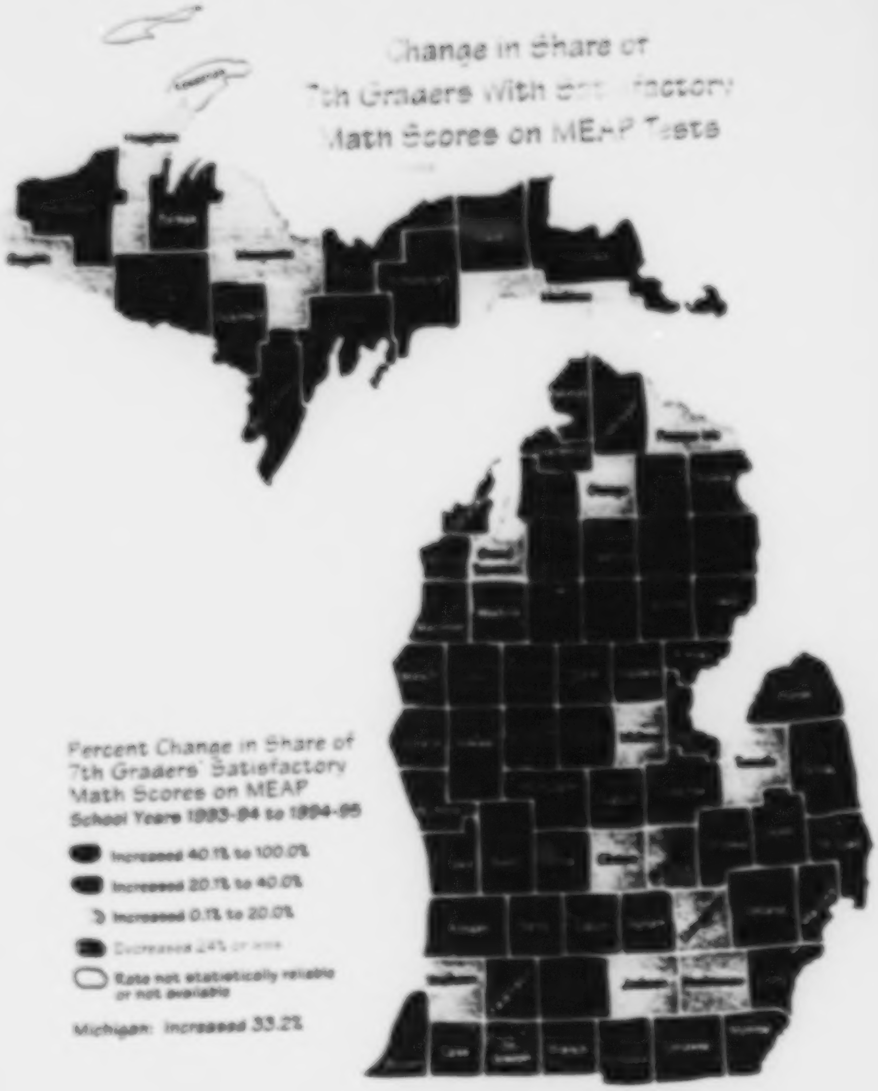
The difference in the share of students passing the MEAP tests varied little by gender in the fourth grade reading and math. Among seventh graders, however, gender differences began to emerge on the math tests, with 53 percent of the girls passing and 57 percent of the boys. Race differences were significant on all portions of the test at all grade levels. White, Native American and Asian students score substantially better on the tests than African-Americans or Hispanics, and these differences increase as the students get older.

Reading Test Results

The fourth and seventh grade MEAP reading test results show slight improvement over the last few years. In the 1995-96 school year, half (49.9%) of the state's fourth graders passed the reading portion of the MEAP tests, increasing from 44 percent in the 1993-94 school year. Among seventh graders, the share with satisfactory scores on the reading tests also increased over the same trend period, from 39 to 42 percent.

Math Test Results

The share of fourth graders with satisfactory scores increased significantly from 49 percent in 1993-94 to nearly two-thirds in 1995-96. Michigan seventh graders in the 1995-96 school year were the first to have a majority of their class score satisfactorily on the math portion of the tests (55%), compared to only 41 percent in 1993-94.



Change in Share of 7th Graders With Satisfactory Math Scores on MEAP Tests

Percent Change in Share of 7th Graders' Satisfactory Math Scores on MEAP
School Years 1993-94 to 1994-95
Increased 40.1% to 100.0%
Increased 20.1% to 40.0%
Increased 0.1% to 20.0%
Decreased 24% or less
Rate not statistically reliable or not available
Michigan: Increased 33.2%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Rate and Rank

The share of children scoring satisfactorily on the MEAP tests varies substantially by school district and county in Michigan. In twenty-four counties, more than half of the fourth grade class scored adequately on the reading portion of the tests, and more than two-thirds of the fourth graders in twenty-one counties passed the math tests with satisfactory scores. Conversely, in twelve counties fewer than half the fourth graders did well on the math tests, with the smallest share (28%) of children passing that part of the tests in Lake County. In six counties less than one-third of the fourth graders received satisfactory scores on the reading tests.

Seventh Graders With Satisfactory Math MEAP Scores

Michigan: 55% of seventh graders

Ten Counties with Largest Shares

Rank	County	Percent	No.
1	Alger	75.0%	99
2	Crawford	75.0	126
3	Emmet	72.2	250
4	Leelanau	71.4	120
5	Oakland	69.5	8,591
6	Livingston	67.9	1,141
7	Marquette	67.4	554
8	Ottawa	67.2	1,704
9	Midland	65.6	659
10	Clinton	65.4	466

Ten Counties with Smallest Shares

Rank	County	Percent	No.
73	Luce	46.7	48
74	Hillsdale	46.0	277
75	Wayne	43.5	9,973
76	Wexford	42.6	197
77	Jackson	42.4	739
78	Arenac	40.8	111
79	Muskegon	40.2	936
80	Montmorency	38.4	33
81	Baraga	37.8	45
82	Lake	26.4	14

Note: Keweenaw County has no middle grades schools.

Source: Michigan Department of Education, 1995-96

In the seventh grade reading tests, at least half the students scored satisfactorily in only seven counties, while less than a quarter of the students passed the tests in two counties. The math test scores represented even greater differences in success between counties; with three-quarters of students passing in two counties compared to fewer than a third passing in one county. These differences are magnified at the school district level. In some school districts, fewer than 10 percent of seventh grade students passed the math portions of the tests, while other districts reported passing scores for nearly all their students. (See appendix for results of seventh grade math MEAP in school districts within counties).

Trends

While the state as a whole improved on math and reading in the 1995-96 MEAP tests, particularly in the math sections of the tests, trends by county illustrate some differences. School districts in five counties had their share of fourth graders passing the math portions of the tests go down, while three other counties increased the share of students attaining a satisfactory score by more than 70 percent.

In the fourth grade reading tests, despite the state average improvement of 14 percent, in twenty-two counties the share of students scoring adequately on the tests declined.

Thirty-two counties improved at a greater rate than the state in the seventh grade math tests.

Although twenty-two counties improved similarly in seventh grade reading, thirty-seven counties showed a decline in passing scores over the trend period.

Every Month *in Michigan . . .*

- *One of every five children lives in poverty*
- *One of every six children receives AFDC cash assistance or food stamps*
- *Over 490,000 school children receive free or reduced price lunches*
- *1,100 mothers who give birth do not receive adequate prenatal care*
- *900 babies are born weighing under five-and-one-half pounds*
- *110 infants die before their first birthday*
- *50 children, ages 1-14, lose their lives*
- *Nearly 1,770 children are confirmed victims of child abuse and neglect*
- *1,270 children are placed in out-of-home care*
- *Over 500 teens, ages 15-17, have babies*
- *Over 1,900 youths, ages 10-17, are arrested for an index crime*
- *Nearly 40 youths, ages 15-19, die as a result of accidents, homicides, or suicides*
- *3,200 students drop out of high school*
- *Seven babies are born to HIV-infected mothers*

MICHIGAN

Indicators

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank¹ (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• *Children below 125% poverty*	470,119	17.4%	550,277	22.7%	-
Ages 0-4	137,976	20.4%	183,755	26.6%	-
Ages 5-17	332,143	16.3%	366,522	21.1%	-
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• *Children receiving free/reduced price lunches*	341,776	23.0%	498,696	30.5%	-
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• *Inadequate prenatal care for mothers*	8,485	6.1%	13,103	9.3%	-
• *Low birth-weight babies*	9,956	7.1%	10,765	7.7%	-
• *Infant mortality*	1,548	11.1	1,321	9.4	-
• *Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)*	641	34.2	598	29.4	-
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• *Abuse/neglect: child referrals*	110,841	44.9	139,289	55.2	-
• *Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)*	25,570	10.4	21,165	8.5	-
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• *Children in out-of-home care*	14,009	5.7	15,208	6.0	-
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• *Births to teens – ages 15-17*	6,188	27.9	6,344	32.9	-
• *Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17*	24,743	22.4	23,265	21.1	-
• *Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)*	566	75.2	438	65.1	-
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• *High school dropouts*⊙	23,023	5.6%	28,834	7.0%	-
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements²					
• *Fourth grade:* Reading	50,027	43.6%	57,293	49.9%	
Mathematics	56,173	48.9%	72,523	63.1%	
• *Seventh grade:* Reading	44,263	38.7%	47,316	41.3%	
Mathematics⊙	47,316	41.3%	62,851	55.0%	

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* *Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.*

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⊙ *District data are listed by county in the appendix.*

[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. If the rate could not be calculated because of the low incidence of events or unavailable data, a county is not ranked on that particular indicator.*

[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

MICHIGAN

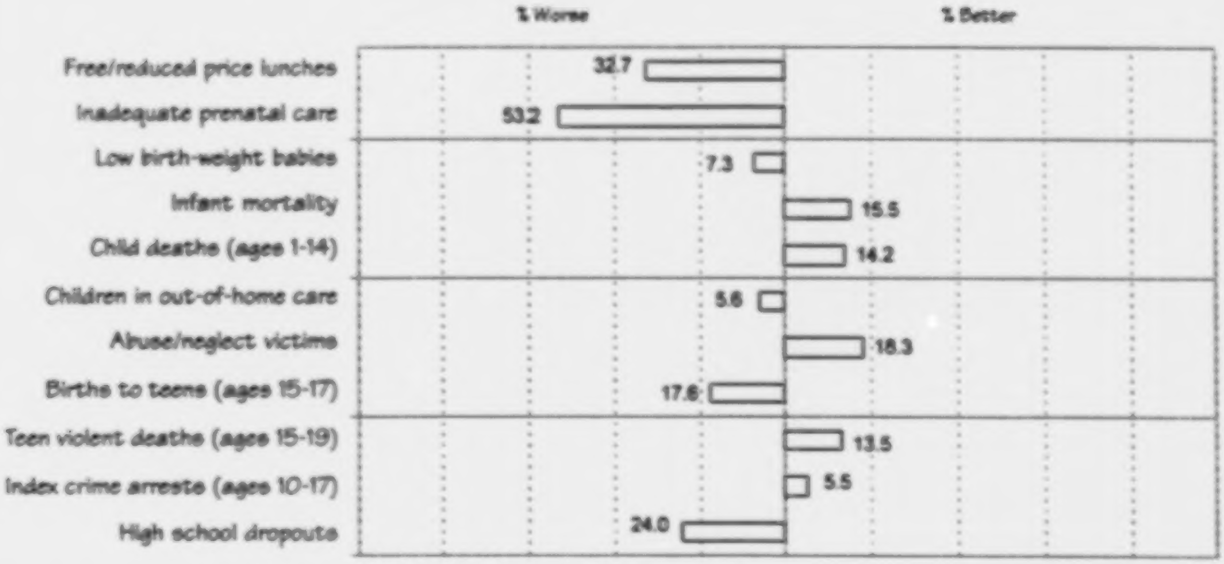
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	9,127,774	9,295,297	9,496,147
Total child population	2,475,739	2,458,765	2,524,796
Ages 0-4	669,734	702,554	701,129
Ages 5-9	679,637	692,247	706,855
Ages 10-14	660,364	666,370	708,119
Ages 15-17	466,004	397,594	408,693
White[2]	81.3%	79.3%	79.8%
African American	16.7%	17.1%	17.6%
American Indian	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 22,192
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 388
Licensed child care spaces	320,864
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 422
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	372,074	14.7%
Food stamps[4]	438,695	17.4%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	38,794	15.4
Total births (1994)	137,844	
No paternity acknowledged		23.3%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* *The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.*

ALCONA COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	730	29.3%	753	35.3%	78
Ages 0-4	175	32.2%	213	41.5%	77
Ages 5-17	555	28.4%	540	33.4%	78
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	375	33.6%	425	40.8%	68
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	2	•	2	•	•
• Low birth-weight babies	8	7.2%	6	6.6%	52
• Infant mortality	2	•	0	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	0	•	0	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	82	37.4	231	108.8	80
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	20	9.1	14	6.6	27
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	5	•	4	•	•
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	4	•	4	•	•
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	14	12.4	13	12.8	19
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	•	0	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊙	16	4.6%	38	12.3%	79
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	24	37.5%	35	46.1%	42
Mathematics	25	39.1%	52	68.4%	14
• Seventh grade: Reading	37	43.5%	40	43.0%	29
Mathematics⊙	31	36.5%	51	55.4%	45

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⊙ *District data are listed by county in the appendix.*

[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. If the rate could not be calculated because of the low incidence of events or unavailable data, a county is not ranked on that particular indicator.*

[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

ALCONA COUNTY

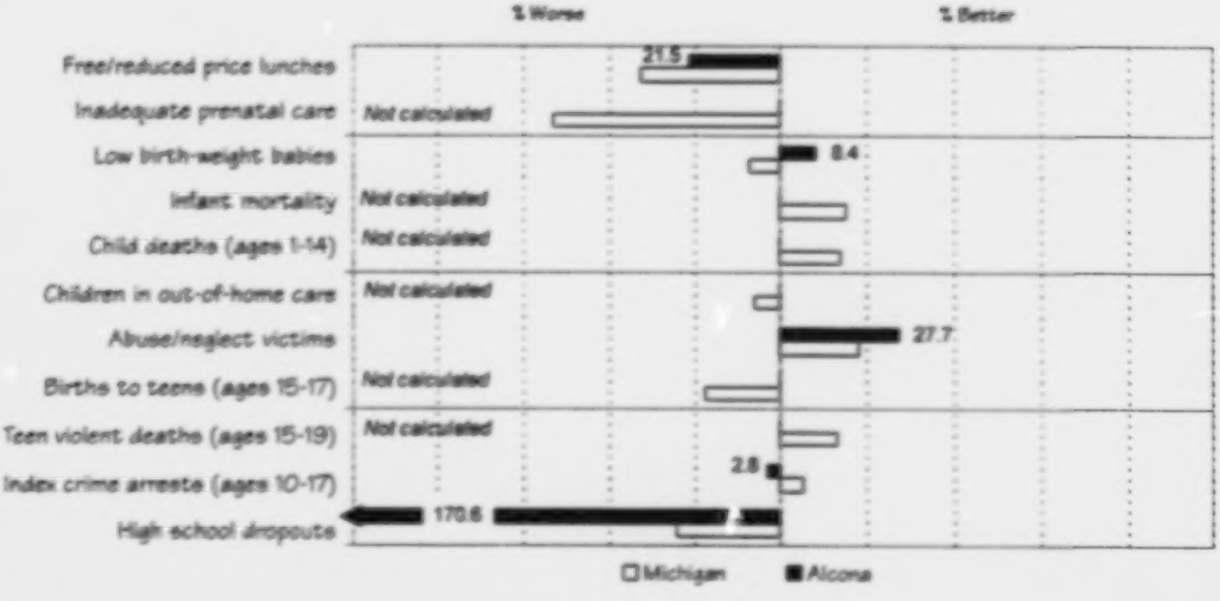
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	10,098	10,145	10,389
Total child population	2,263	2,142	2,124
Ages 0-4	526	515	491
Ages 5-9	595	617	624
Ages 10-14	649	614	632
Ages 15-17	493	396	376
White[2]	98.7%	98.5%	98.0%
African American	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
American Indian	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%
Asian	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,497
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 307
Regulated child care spaces	242
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 374
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	242	11.4%
Food stamps[4]	355	16.7%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	46	21.7
Total births (1994)	105	
No paternity acknowledged		18.9%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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ALGER COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	505	18.3%	634	28.9%	59
Ages 0-4	160	23.8%	179	33.2%	52
Ages 5-17	345	16.5%	455	27.4%	61
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	490	28.4%	957	34.4%	42
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	9	8.8%	4	•	•
• Low birth-weight babies	5	•	5	•	•
• Infant mortality	1	•	0	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	1	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	23	10.1	29	12.1	1
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	10	4.4	6	2.6	4
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	13	5.6	8	3.4	27
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	7	31.5	3	•	•
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	20	18.2	17	14.9	23
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	16	3.2%	20	3.6%	25
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	52	46.9%	57	51.4%	20
Mathematics	53	47.8%	78	69.6%	12
• Seventh grade: Reading	45	34.9%	60	45.4%	20
Mathematics○	64	49.6%	99	75.0%	1

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

ALGER COUNTY

	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	8,794	8,972	9,819
Total child population	2,315	2,240	2,405
Ages 0-4	560	549	525
Ages 5-9	625	623	710
Ages 10-14	661	695	755
Ages 15-17	470	373	415
White[2]	94.4%	93.4%	92.1%
African American	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
American Indian	5.0%	5.8%	6.9%
Asian	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 14,243
Child care	
Average monthly cost	*
Regulated child care spaces	215
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 349
(Average family size: three)	

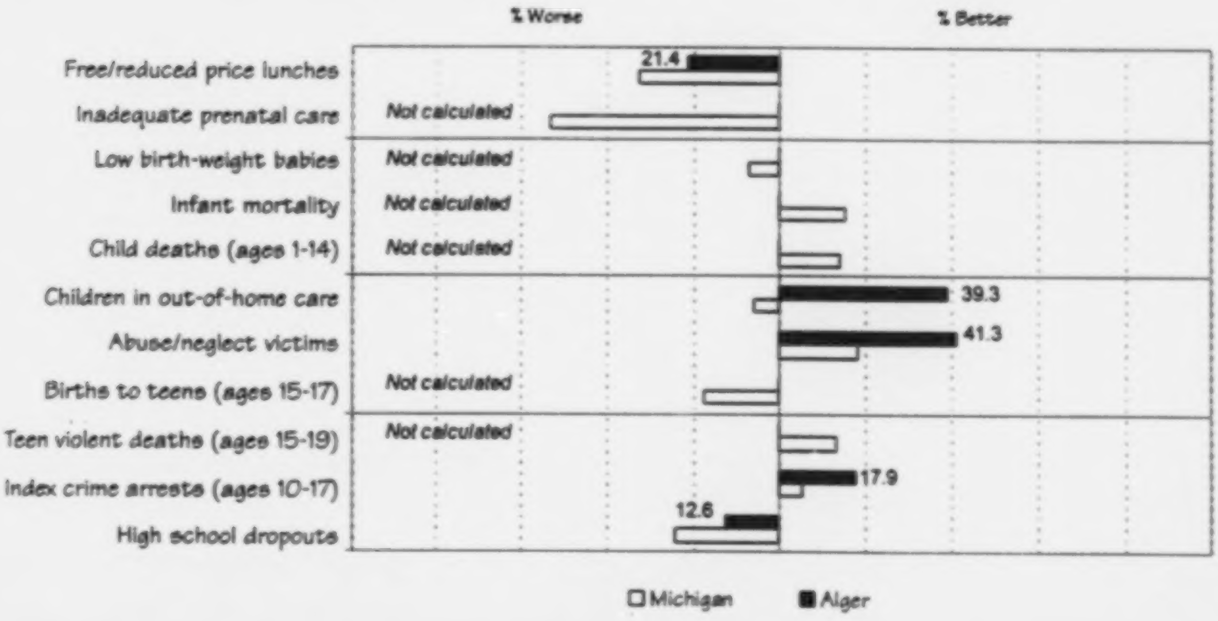
Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	146	6.1%
Food stamps[4]	181	7.5%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	28	11.6
Total births (1994)	82	
No paternity acknowledged		11.0%

* Data are not available.

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census.

[2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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ALLEGAN COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
- Children below 125% poverty	3,871	15.1%	4,102	15.5%	11
Ages 0-4	1,302	19.9%	1,337	18.2%	12
Ages 5-17	2,569	13.4%	2,765	14.4%	12
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
- Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	2,441	16.7%	3,499	20.0%	10
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
- Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	90	6.5%	63	4.5%	19
- Low birth-weight babies	72	5.3%	81	5.7%	30
- Infant mortality	11	7.8	8	5.9	1
- Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	7	36.6	6	26.4	9
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
- Abuse/neglect: child referrals	1,364	52.6	1,111	38.2	19
- Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	319	12.3	203	7.3	35
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
- Children in out-of-home care	177	6.8	214	7.4	72
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
- Births to teens – ages 15-17	60	27.0	80	30.0	42
- Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	159	13.8	183	15.0	26
- Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	5	•	5	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
- High school dropouts○	181	4.1%	220	4.8%	46
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
- Fourth grade: Reading	566	45.3%	631	48.5%	29
Mathematics	679	54.3%	843	64.8%	26
- Seventh grade: Reading	516	39.8%	477	36.8%	55
Mathematics○	575	44.3%	736	56.8%	40

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

ALLEGAN COUNTY

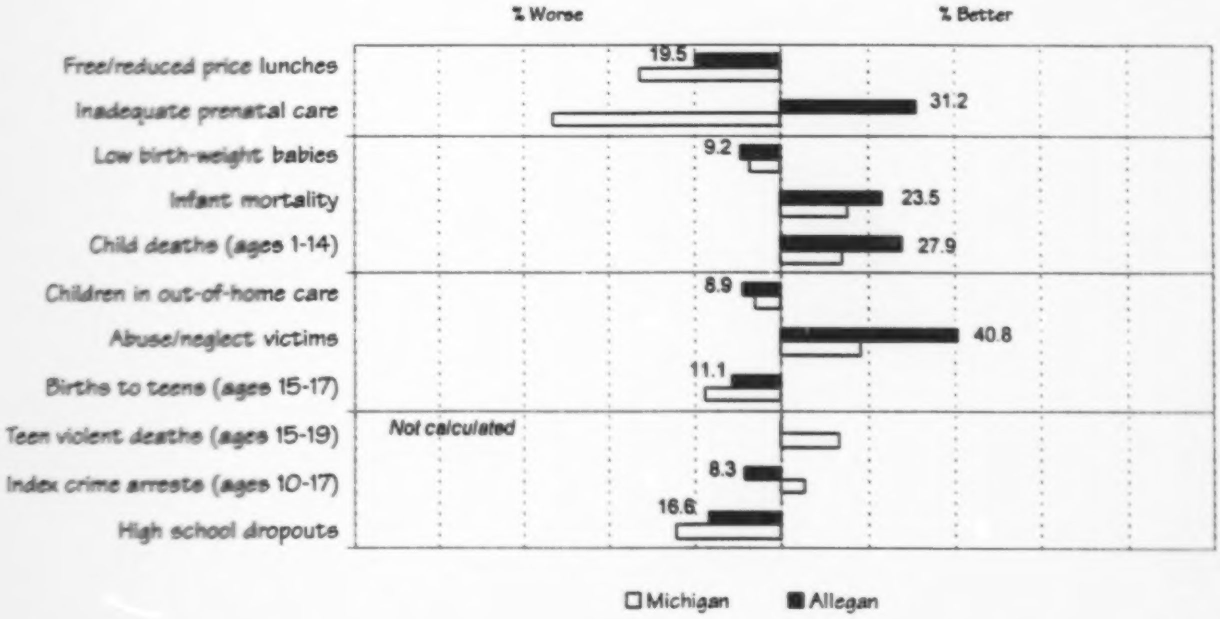
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	85,456	90,509	96,085
Total child population	25,650	26,865	29,095
Ages 0-4	6,865	7,494	7,738
Ages 5-9	7,278	7,935	8,671
Ages 10-14	6,852	7,319	8,273
Ages 15-17	4,654	4,117	4,413
White[2]	97.0%	95.0%	96.8%
African American	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%
American Indian	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 19,646
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 381
Regulated child care spaces	2,833
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 387
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	Rate
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	1,382	4.8%
Food stamps[4]	2,215	7.6%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	481	16.5
Total births (1994)	1,399	
No paternity acknowledged		10.9%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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ALPENA COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security		*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,766	18.0%		1,842	23.1%	30
Ages 0-4	604	26.3%		508	25.5%	26
Ages 5-17	1,162	15.5%		1,334	22.3%	37
• Children receiving free/reduced	*(1989-90)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
price lunches	1,587	27.4%		1,870	31.3%	36
Child Health	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	10	2.5%		9	2.7%	5
• Low birth-weight babies	23	6.0%		28	7.9%	67
• Infant mortality	4	•		2	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		2	•	•
Child Safety		*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	292	34.9		498	61.8	46
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	117	14.0		46	5.7	19
		(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	43	5.2		34	4.2	37
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	12	15.0		14	21.8	23
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	123	30.7		161	42.3	77
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	•		2	•	•
	(1991-92)		*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	124	7.1%		61	3.8%	30
Education	*(1993-94)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	191	45.2%		222	57.2%	7
Mathematics	201	47.5%		252	64.9%	25
• Seventh grade: Reading	209	46.1%		205	45.9%	17
Mathematics○	218	48.1%		289	63.9%	14

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

ALPENA COUNTY

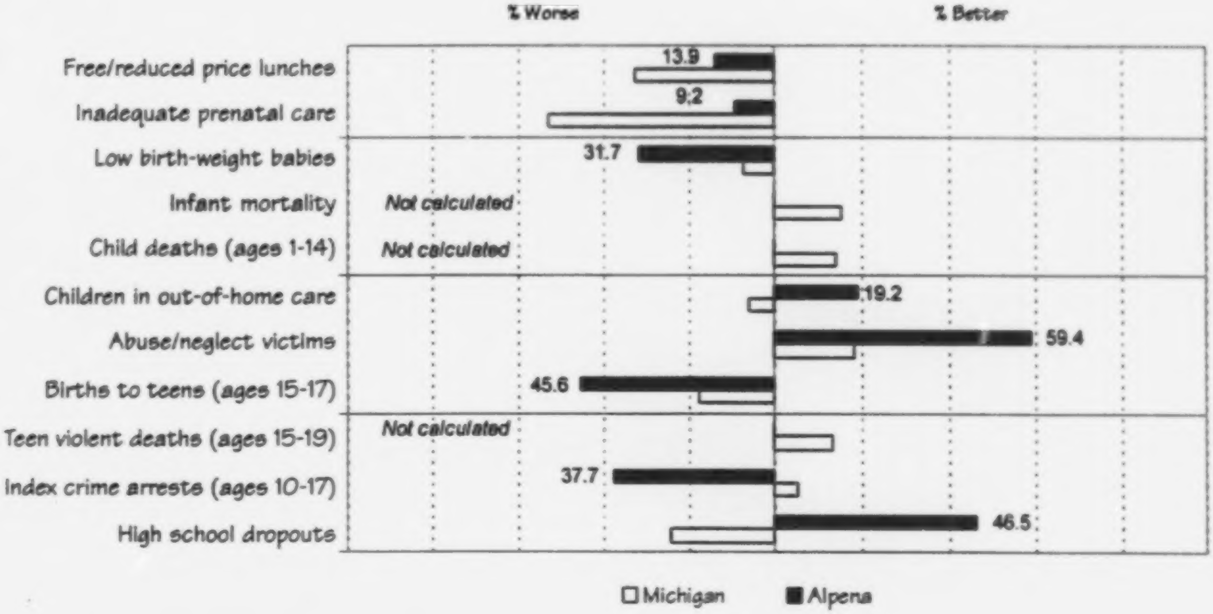
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	30,740	30,605	30,814
Total child population	8,489	8,066	8,058
Ages 0-4	2,033	2,005	1,850
Ages 5-9	2,325	2,330	2,380
Ages 10-14	2,331	2,340	2,505
Ages 15-17	1,800	1,391	1,323
White[2]	99.2%	99.0%	98.8%
African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
American Indian	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 18,135
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 341
Regulated child care spaces	969
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 363
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	815	10.1%
Food stamps[4]	1,181	14.7%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	168	20.8
Total births (1994)	356	
No paternity acknowledged		15.5%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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ANTRIM COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*			*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	933	20.1%		1,215	26.4%	45
Ages 0-4	276	23.5%		379	30.8%	43
Ages 5-17	657	18.9%		836	24.8%	48
	(1989-90)		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	832	24.3%		1,189	28.7%	30
Child Health	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	21	8.9%		17	6.6%	45
• Low birth-weight babies	16	6.7%		14	5.4%	22
• Infant mortality	3	•		2	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	355	78.7		492	97.9	78.0
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	131	29.0		48	9.9	56
	(1988)		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	52	11.4		37	7.4	73
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	11	25.8		11	26.6	35
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	13	6.4		12	5.4	4
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	•		1	•	•
	(1991-92)		*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	58	5.3%		33	3.1%	19
Education	*(1993-94)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	129	45.9%		138	47.9%	32
Mathematics	161	57.3%		193	66.8%	21
• Seventh grade: Reading	115	37.7%		131	42.5%	32
Mathematics○	106	34.8%		161	52.8%	53

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

ANTRIM COUNTY

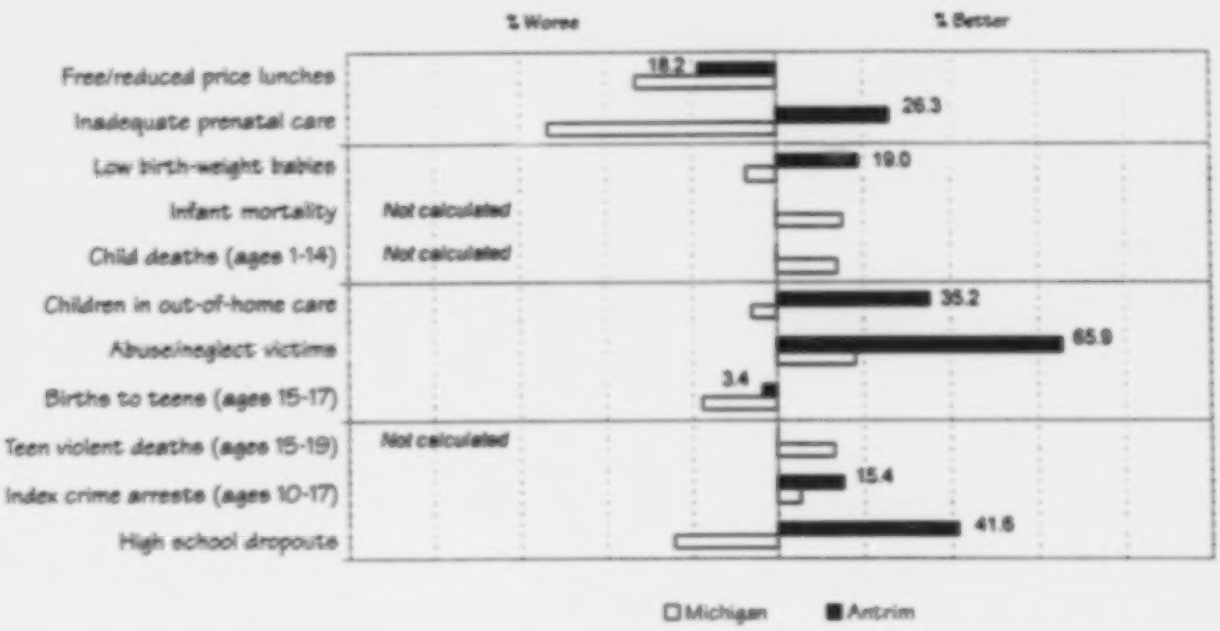
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	17,062	18,185	19,528
Total child population	4,525	4,677	5,027
Ages 0-4	1,176	1,254	1,289
Ages 5-9	1,236	1,317	1,419
Ages 10-14	1,222	1,301	1,468
Ages 15-17	892	805	851
White[2]	98.0%	97.5%	97.3%
African American	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
American Indian	1.6%	1.8%	2.1%
Asian	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 16,493
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 349
Regulated child care spaces	806
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 404
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	334	6.6%
Food stamps[4]	543	10.8%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	102	20.3
Total births (1994)	258	
No paternity acknowledged		12.4%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* *The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.*

ARENAC COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*			*(1990)*		
• *Children below 125% poverty*	1,126	25.5%		1,385	35.1%	77
Ages 0-4	280	26.3%		416	42.3%	79
Ages 5-17	846	25.3%		969	32.7%	76
• *Children receiving free/reduced price lunches*	*(1989-90)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
	930	31.0%		1,223	38.1%	57
Child Health	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	10	4.8%		13	6.8%	47
• Low birth-weight babies	12	5.8%		10	5.2%	12
• Infant mortality	1	•		1	•	•
• *Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)*	1	•		1	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	232	57.9		380	89.4	70
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	52	13.0		80	19.2	79
	(1988)		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• *Children in out-of-home care*	16	4.0		9	2.2	5
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	6	15.7		7	19.8	18
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	13	6.9		18	8.9	10
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
	(1991-92)		*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	54	6.2%		66	7.1%	67
Education	*(1993-94)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	85	35.0%		63	31.2%	79
Mathematics	106	43.6%		78	38.6%	81
• Seventh grade: Reading	68	29.0%		74	27.6%	80
Mathematics○	74	31.5%		111	40.8%	78

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

ARENAC COUNTY

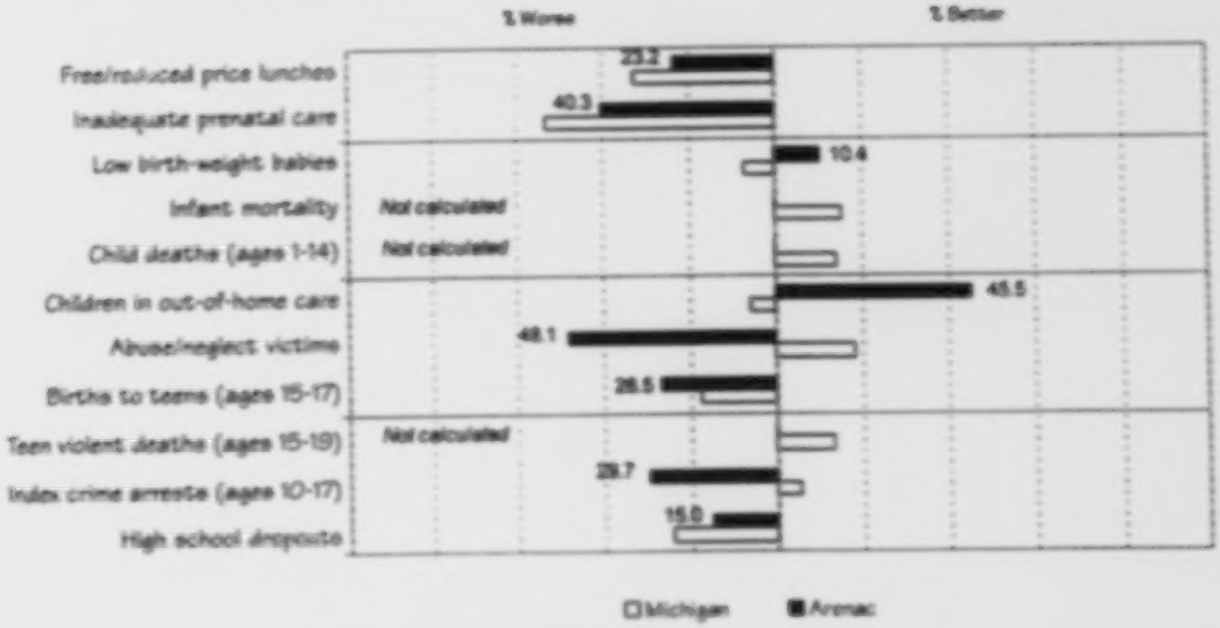
	1986¹	1990	1994¹
Total population	14,589	14,931	15,953
Total child population	4,026	3,990	4,252
Ages 0-4	985	1,000	1,001
Ages 5-9	1,100	1,138	1,219
Ages 10-14	1,147	1,177	1,316
Ages 15-17	794	675	716
White²	98.4%	97.7%	97.7%
African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
American Indian	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,183
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 371
Regulated child care spaces	419
Average monthly AFDC grant³	$ 306
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	**Number**	**Rate**
AFDC assistance⁴	594	14.0%
Food stamps⁴	881	20.7%
Children of 1994 divorces⁵	87	20.5
Total births (1994)	194	
No paternity acknowledged		21.3%

¹Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. ²Hispanics are included in the four race groups. ³Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. ⁴Based on September 1995. ⁵Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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BARAGA COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*			*(1990)*		
• *Children below 125% poverty*	545	20.9%		639	30.6%	64
Ages 0-4	142	22.4%		194	36.7%	64
Ages 5-17	403	20.5%		445	28.6%	66
• *Children receiving free/reduced price lunches*	*(1989-90)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
	583	37.1%		575	37.4%	55
Child Health	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• **Inadequate** prenatal care for mothers	11	10.2%		5	•	•
• Low **birth-weight** babies	4	•		6	5.9%	•
• **Infant mortality**	2	•		1	•	•
• *Child deaths* – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		0	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• **Abuse/neglect**: child referrals	38	17.4		96	48.1	29
• **Abuse/neglect** victims (unduplicated)	12	5.5		9	4.4	10
	(1988)		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• *Children in out-of-home care*	31	14.1		28	13.3	79
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• **Births to teens** – ages 15-17	6	31.2		3	•	•
• **Juvenile index** crime arrests – ages 10-17	19	18.3		17	17.4	34
• **Teen violent deaths** – ages 15-19 (**rate per** 100,000)	1	•		0	•	•
	(1991-92)		*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• *High school dropouts*◎	15	3.4%		12	2.5%	13
Education	*(1993-94)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• *Fourth grade*: Reading	39	42.9%		41	41.4%	56
Mathematics	46	50.5%		48	48.5%	72
• *Seventh grade*: Reading	43	33.9%		23	19.1%	82
Mathematics◎	63	49.6%		45	37.8%	81

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BARAGA COUNTY

	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	8,130	7,954	8,061
Total child population	2,230	2,106	2,083
Ages 0-4	570	532	508
Ages 5-9	587	567	575
Ages 10-14	644	643	678
Ages 15-17	430	364	323
White[2]	83.8%	82.2%	80.1%
African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
American Indian	15.9%	17.3%	19.3%
Asian	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%

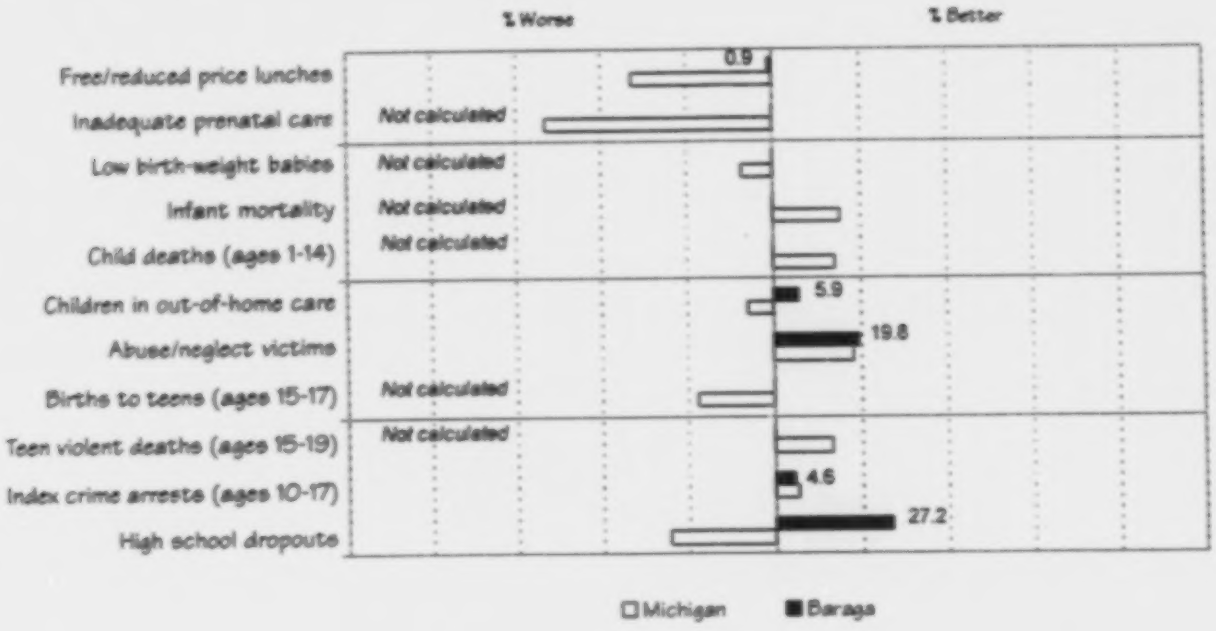
Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,195
Child care	
Average monthly cost	*
Regulated child care spaces	99
Average monthly AFDC grant[3] *(Average family size: three)*	$ 383

Family supports: children receiving...	Number	Rate
AFDC assistance[4]	296	14.2%
Food stamps[4]	374	18.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	27	13.0
Total births (1994)	99	
No paternity acknowledged		21.7%

* Data are not available.

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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BARRY COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,987	14.1%		1,998	14.5%	9
Ages 0-4	646	18.4%		568	15.7%	7
Ages 5-17	1,341	12.6%		1,430	14.0%	10
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
	1,008	14.1%		1,650	21.1%	13
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	17	2.4%		23	3.3%	10
• Low birth-weight babies	33	4.8%		37	5.3%	16
• Infant mortality	7	10.8		6	9.0	24
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	•		1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	634	45.3		689	47.0	30
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	143	10.2		102	7.1	32
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	51	3.6		34	2.3	8
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	24	19.0		25	22.5	26
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	86	13.4		123	18.7	38
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	•		3	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	80	4.0%		86	4.1%	33
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	205	39.2%		236	43.6%	50
Mathematics	260	49.7%		367	67.8%	17
• Seventh grade: Reading	239	41.4%		215	37.5%	50
Mathematics○	252	43.7%		321	56.0%	43

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

Demographics

BARRY COUNTY

	1986¹	1990	1994¹
Total population	48,460	50,057	52,231
Total child population	13,911	13,989	14,657
Ages 0-4	3,568	3,694	3,665
Ages 5-9	3,831	4,023	4,254
Ages 10-14	3,838	4,017	4,433
Ages 15-17	2,674	2,255	2,305
White²	99.0%	98.4%	98.7%
African American	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
American Indian	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 18,943
Child care	
Average monthly cost	*
Regulated child care spaces	1,274
Average monthly AFDC grant³	$ 398
(Average family size: three)	

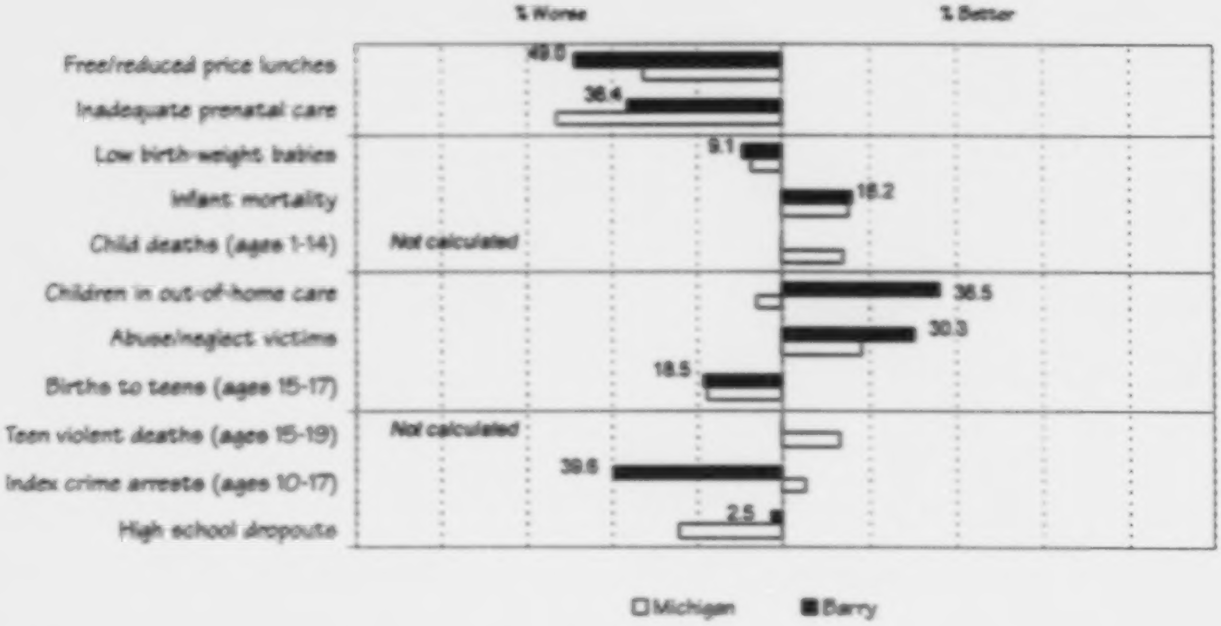
Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance⁴	847	5.8%
Food stamps⁴	1,244	8.5%
Children of 1994 divorces⁵	269	18.4
Total births (1994)	709	
No paternity acknowledged		10.3%

* Data are not available.

¹Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census.

²Hispanics are included in the four race groups. ³Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. ⁴Based on September 1995. ⁵Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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BAY COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	5,343	14.7%	6,776	23.4%	34
Ages 0-4	1,699	18.6%	2,271	29.1%	37
Ages 5-17	3,644	13.4%	4,505	21.3%	31
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	3,583	20.6%	5,634	32.0%	39
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	59	3.7%	37	2.5%	4
• Low birth-weight babies	98	6.2%	106	7.2%	63
• Infant mortality	11	6.9	13	8.9	23
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	6	25.8	8	32.4	13
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	1,655	53.9	887	30.6	10
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	506	16.5	149	5.1	15
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	125	4.1	102	3.5	30
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	64	22.9	74	31.2	46
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	281	19.8	285	21.1	48
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	9	101.0	5	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	324	5.8%	375	6.9%	66
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	471	40.2%	526	46.7%	36
Mathematics	574	49.0%	680	60.4%	42
• Seventh grade: Reading	476	39.4%	443	34.9%	65
Mathematics○	509	42.1%	650	50.8%	57

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Demographics

BAY COUNTY

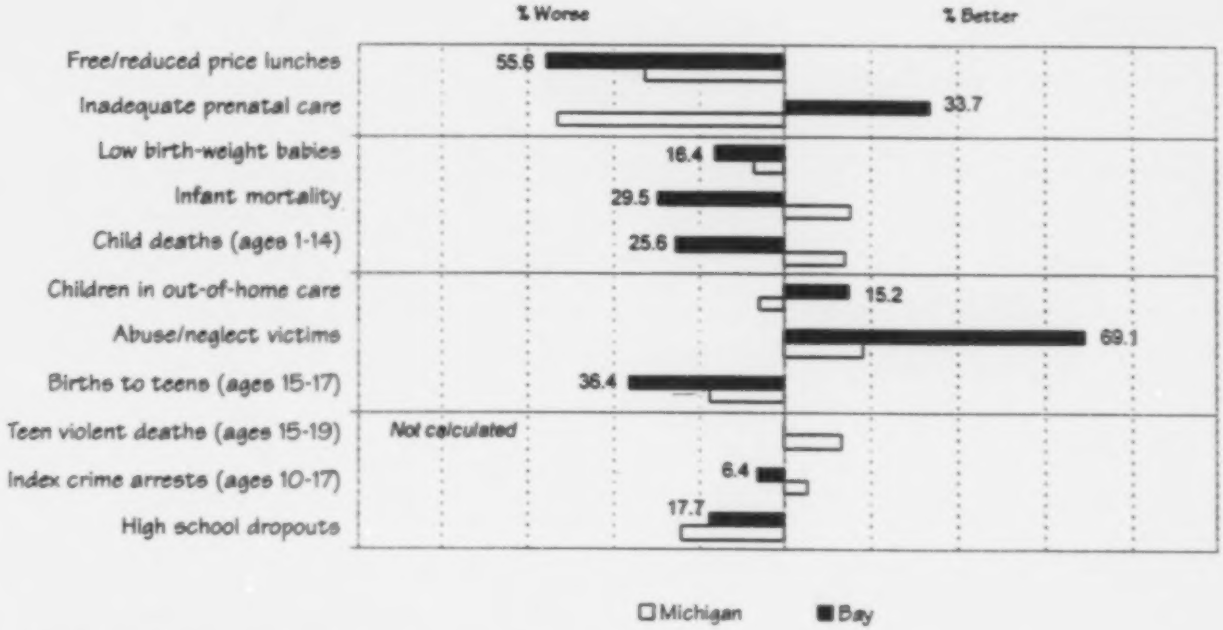
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	114,267	111,723	111,772
Total child population	31,231	29,379	28,989
Ages 0-4	8,202	7,965	7,341
Ages 5-9	8,371	8,093	8,010
Ages 10-14	8,646	8,433	8,713
Ages 15-17	6,012	4,888	4,925
White[2]	97.2%	94.8%	96.3%
African American	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%
American Indian	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%
Asian	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 20,285
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 402
Regulated child care spaces	4,144
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 405
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	3,998	13.8%
Food stamps[4]	5,011	17.3%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	499	17.2
Total births (1994)	1,413	
No paternity acknowledged		16.7%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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BENZIE COUNTY

	Base Year			Recent Year		Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate*		Number	Rate*	
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	711	22.4%		781	26.7%	47
Ages 0-4	189	24.9%		281	33.5%	53
Ages 5-17	522	21.6%		500	23.9%	46
	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	654	30.5%		882	37.3%	53
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	18	11.4%		14	8.8%	59
• Low birth-weight babies	11	6.7%		10	6.1%	40
• Infant mortality	1	•		1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	139	47.7		73	23.1	4
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	52	17.8		6	2.0	3
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	17	5.9		9	2.8	15
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	5	•		6	31.3	48
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	31	23.4		23	18.0	37
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	•		0	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	14	2.5%		73	11.6%	78
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	66	37.9%		80	46.0%	45
Mathematics	69	39.7%		111	63.8%	30
• Seventh grade: Reading	63	35.2%		62	35.4%	63
Mathematics○	68	38.0%		104	59.4%	27

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Demographics

BENZIE COUNTY

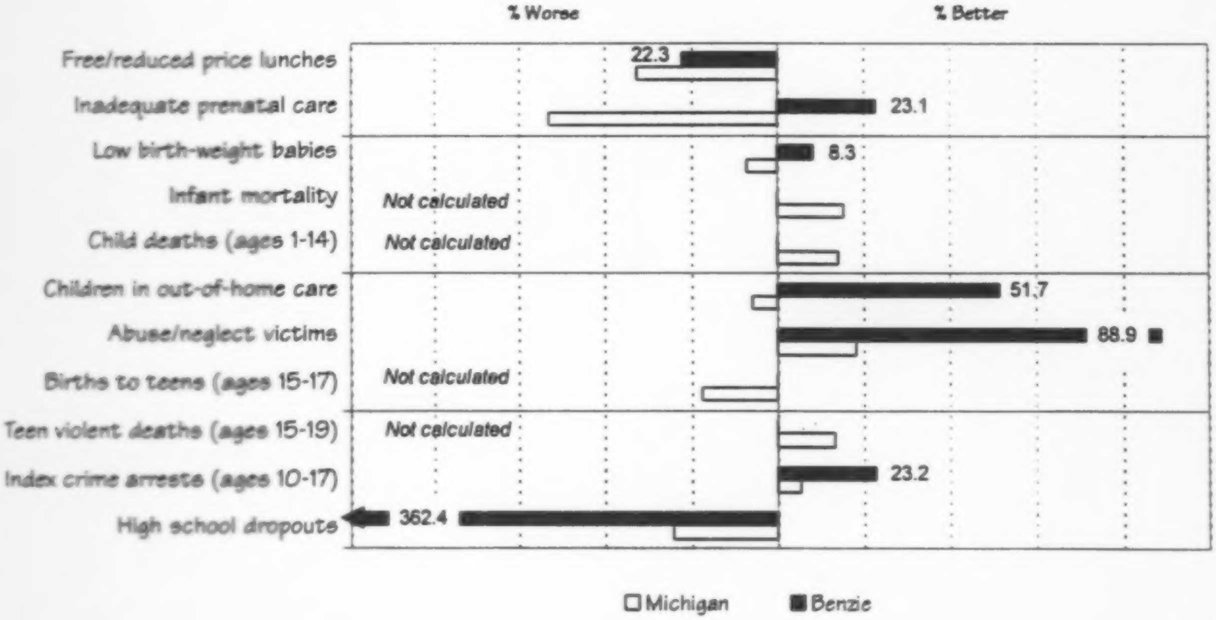
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	11,521	12,200	13,264
Total child population	2,921	2,956	3,165
Ages 0-4	771	848	876
Ages 5-9	786	837	956
Ages 10-14	797	810	871
Ages 15-17	568	461	462
White[2]	96.3%	95.5%	94.9%
African American	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
American Indian	2.8%	3.2%	3.7%
Asian	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 18,084
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 326
Regulated child care spaces	560
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 357
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	201	6.4%
Food stamps[4]	393	12.4%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	89	28.1
Total births (1994)	152	
No paternity acknowledged		12.3%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* *The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.*

BERRIEN COUNTY

	Base Year Number	 Rate*	Recent Year Number	 Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	13,307	25.7%	12,078	28.2%	55
Ages 0-4	3,934	30.4%	3,977	33.8%	55
Ages 5-17	9,373	24.1%	8,101	26.1%	55
• Children receiving free/reduced	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
price lunches	9,733	36.2%	11,882	42.1%	70
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	201	7.9%	266	11.2%	68
• Low birth-weight babies	200	7.8%	197	8.3%	68
• Infant mortality	29	11.5	21	8.8	22
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	13	37.3	12	34.6	16
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	3,312	73.8	4,010	92.0	73
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	791	17.6	715	16.4	76
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	189	4.2	235	5.4	55
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	188	45.4	177	49.5	67
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	613	30.0	877	44.4	78
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	12	87.7	9	80.5	15
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	576	7.5%	560	7.4%	71
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	857	42.3%	915	46.9%	35
Mathematics	1,009	49.8%	1,217	62.3%	39
• Seventh grade: Reading	712	33.1%	685	33.4%	68
Mathematics○	756	35.2%	1,017	49.8%	62

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* *A statistically reliable rate could not be calculated or data were not available.*

○ *District data are listed by county in the appendix.*

[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. If the rate could not be calculated because of the low incidence of events or unavailable data, a county is not ranked on that particular indicator.*

[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

BERRIEN COUNTY

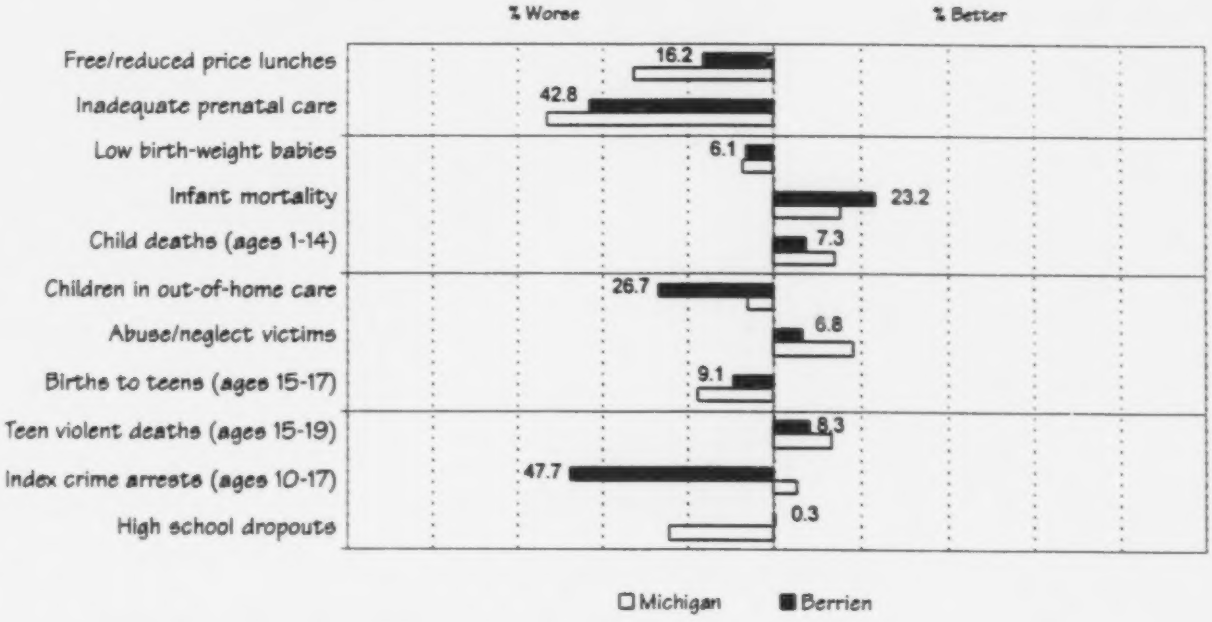
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	162,415	161,378	161,734
Total child population	45,229	43,519	43,594
Ages 0-4	11,940	11,895	11,453
Ages 5-9	12,472	12,253	12,108
Ages 10-14	12,193	12,118	12,708
Ages 15-17	8,624	7,253	7,325
White[2]	76.3%	74.7%	74.6%
African American	22.3%	22.8%	23.6%
American Indian	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 19,828
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 331
Regulated child care spaces	4,937
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 392
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	7,622	17.5%
Food stamps[4]	9,777	22.4%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	595	13.6
Total births (1994)	2,228	
No paternity acknowledged		28.7%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census.
[2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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BRANCH COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,272	19.3%	2,992	26.4%	46
Ages 0-4	714	23.2%	1,165	36.9%	67
Ages 5-17	1,558	17.9%	1,827	22.4%	39
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,314	21.3%	1,626	24.6%	18
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	53	8.7%	67	12.3%	70
• Low birth-weight babies	31	5.0%	30	5.5%	26
• Infant mortality	4	•	6	11.0	28
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	4	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	696	61.7	913	76.4	60
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	185	16.4	133	11.3	65
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	42	3.7	48	4.0	35
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	24	25.2	23	27.7	38
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	66	13.5	84	16.4	31
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	3	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	66	4.0%	107	6.4%	63
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	174	36.5%	137	31.1%	80
Mathematics	197	41.0%	195	44.3%	77
• Seventh grade: Reading	133	30.6%	153	30.2%	76
Mathematics○	178	41.0%	258	50.8%	58

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• *A statistically reliable rate could not be calculated or data were not available.*

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

BRANCH COUNTY

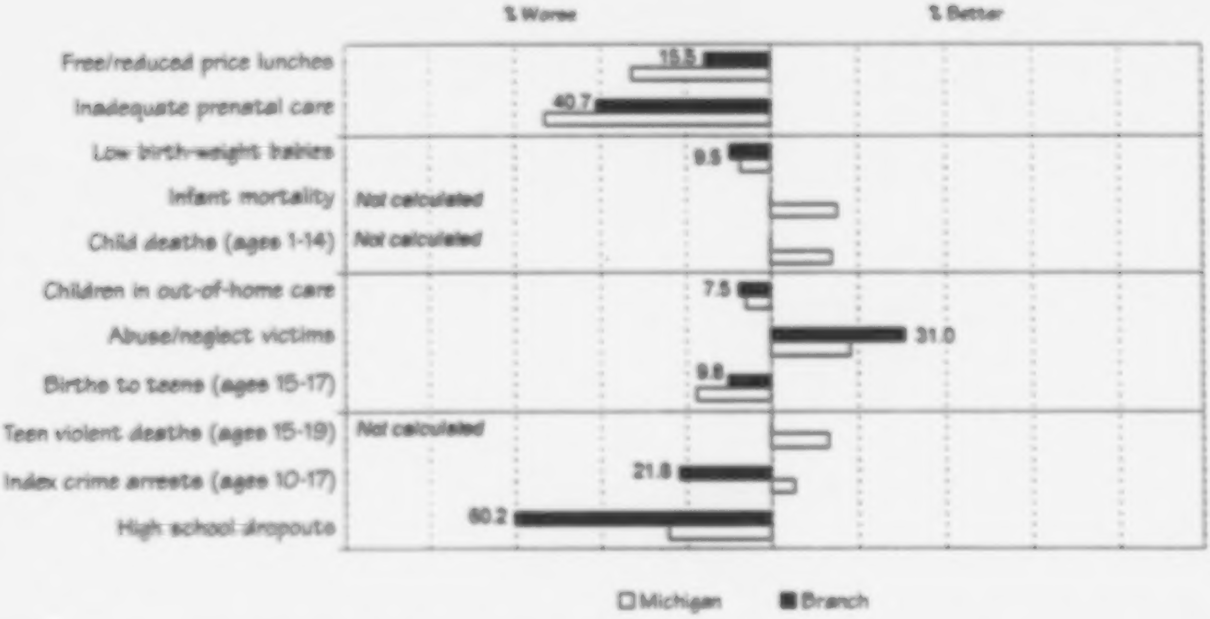
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	39,634	41,502	41,990
Total child population	11,145	1,567	11,943
Ages 0-4	2,984	3,200	3,136
Ages 5-9	3,240	3,482	3,627
Ages 10-14	2,895	3,072	3,358
Ages 15-17	2,026	1,813	1,823
White[2]	98.8%	98.0%	98.1%
African American	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
American Indian	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 16,210
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 285
Regulated child care spaces	1,413
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 409
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	899	7.5%
Food stamps[4]	1,274	10.7%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	292	24.4
Total births (1994)	507	
No paternity acknowledged		18.2%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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CALHOUN COUNTY

Indicators

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• *Children below 125% poverty*	7,949	19.7%	9,579	27.0%	49
Ages 0-4	2,306	22.4%	2,949	30.1%	40
Ages 5-17	5,643	18.7%	6,630	25.8%	53
• *Children receiving free/reduced price lunches*	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
	6,120	24.3%	9,965	38.8%	59
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• *Inadequate prenatal care for mothers*	138	7.0%	105	5.3%	28
• *Low birth-weight babies*	137	6.9%	150	7.5%	66
• *Infant mortality*	24	12.3	21	10.5	27
• *Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)*	9	34.2	9	31.5	12
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• *Abuse/neglect: child referrals*	2,641	73.2	3,496	92.2	75
• *Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)*	909	25.2	569	15.3	74
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• *Children in out-of-home care*	166	4.6	251	6.6	69
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• *Births to teens – ages 15-17*	116	36.3	131	45.6	65
• *Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17*	400	24.6	•	•	•
• *Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)*	5	•	6	59.7	10
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• *High school dropouts*⊙	280	4.5%	695	10.5%	77
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• *Fourth grade:* Reading	615	32.5%	797	46.1%	43
Mathematics	743	39.3%	981	57.2%	52
• *Seventh grade:* Reading	621	32.9%	652	39.3%	41
Mathematics⊙	654	34.5%	884	52.0%	54

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• A statistically reliable rate could not be calculated or data were not available.

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

CALHOUN COUNTY

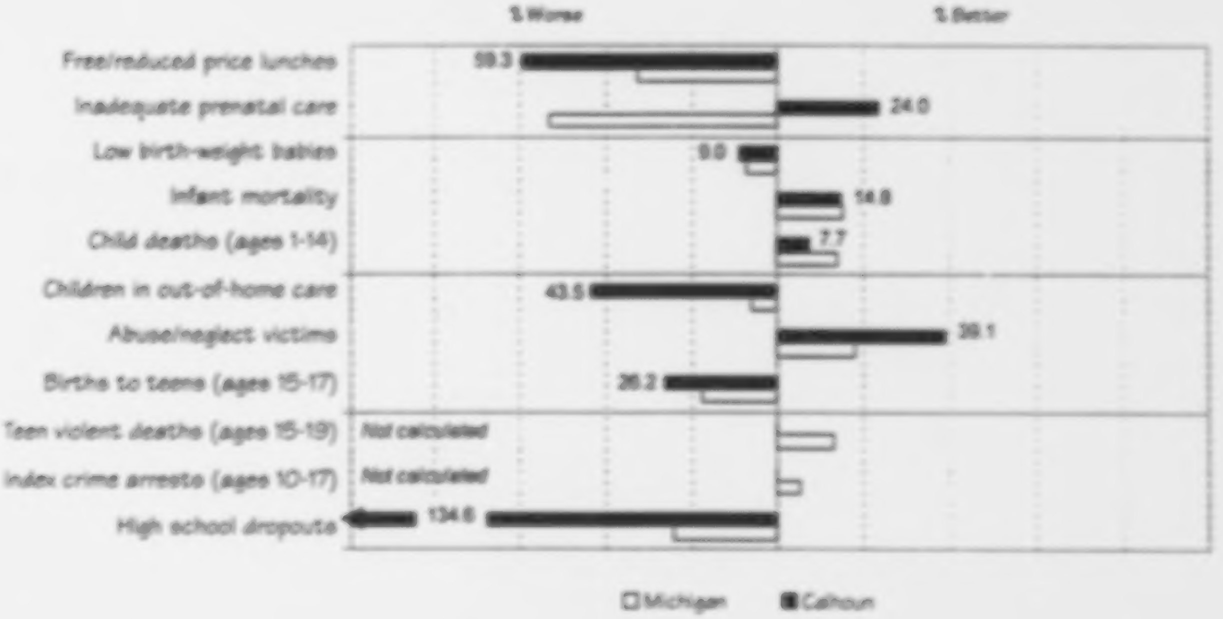
	1986¹	1990	1994¹
Total population	134,316	135,982	139,991
Total child population	36,207	36,193	37,936
Ages 0-4	9,716	10,011	10,035
Ages 5-9	10,027	10,204	10,560
Ages 10-14	9,633	9,986	10,955
Ages 15-17	6,830	5,992	6,385
White²	85.2%	83.3%	83.5%
African American	13.4%	13.8%	14.6%
American Indian	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 19,635
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 332
Regulated child care spaces	5,397
Average monthly AFDC grant³	$ 396
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance⁴	5,627	14.8%
Food stamps⁴	7,217	19.0%
Children of 1994 divorces⁵	656	17.3
Total births (1994)	1,969	
No paternity acknowledged		20.0%

¹Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. ²Hispanics are included in the four race groups. ³Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. ⁴Based on September 1995. ⁵Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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CASS COUNTY

Indicators

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,776	18.6%	3,159	24.4%	38
Ages 0-4	839	22.2%	979	28.9%	36
Ages 5-17	1,937	17.3%	2,180	22.8%	41
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,911	30.3%	2,580	35.7%	46
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	51	8.2%	50	9.0%	61
• Low birth-weight babies	47	7.6%	36	6.5%	49
• Infant mortality	6	9.6	8	14.9	35
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	4	•	6	52.9	22
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	604	45.0	1,092	82.6	66
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	155	11.6	286	21.6	82
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	64	4.8	69	5.2	52
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	30	24.3	39	36.0	53
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	53	8.6	41	6.6	6
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	2	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts◉	134	7.6%	176	9.2%	76
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	207	40.4%	238	46.6%	37
Mathematics	236	46.0%	330	64.5%	27
• Seventh grade: Reading	182	35.7%	220	42.2%	33
Mathematics◉	207	40.7%	282	54.0%	49

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

Demographics

CASS COUNTY

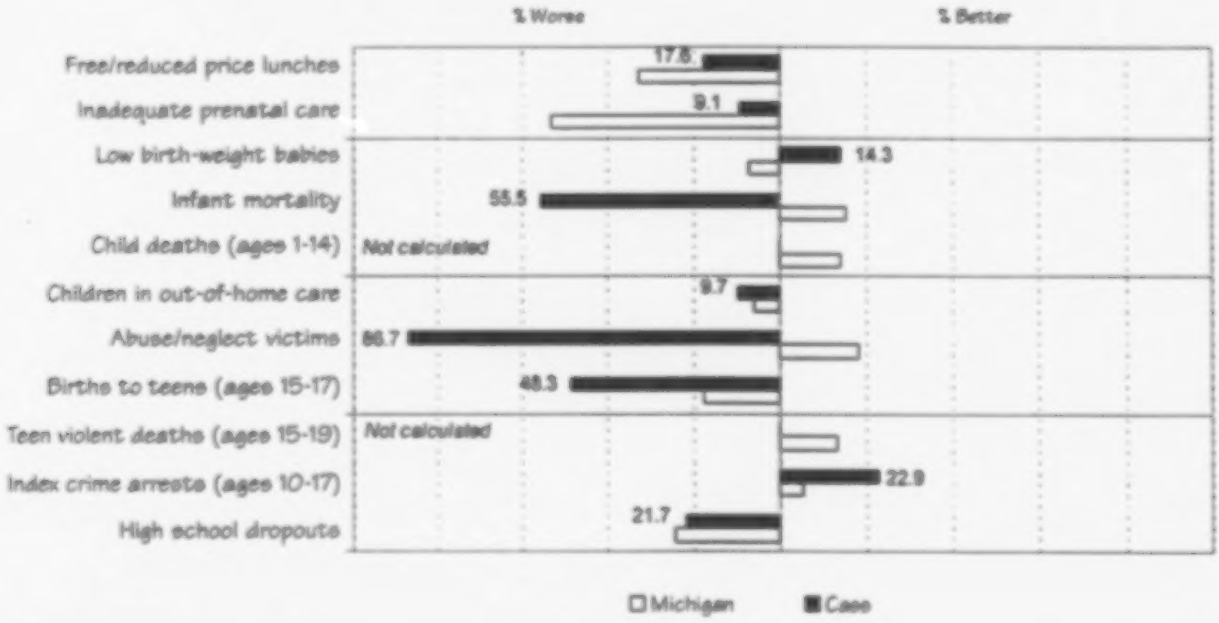
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	48,511	49,477	48,920
Total child population	13,507	13,365	13,219
Ages 0-4	3,465	3,504	3,253
Ages 5-9	3,752	3,768	3,711
Ages 10-14	3,729	3,845	4,029
Ages 15-17	2,561	2,248	2,225
White[2]	89.3%	88.6%	89.0%
African American	9.2%	8.9%	8.8%
American Indian	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%
Asian	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 18,224
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 313
Regulated child care spaces	889
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 409
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	1,515	11.5%
Food stamps[4]	2,007	15.2%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	254	19.2
Total births (1994)	554	
No paternity acknowledged		24.1%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,154	19.6%	1,158	20.3%	23
Ages 0-4	355	22.9%	374	23.2%	20
Ages 5-17	799	18.5%	784	19.1%	25
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	894	28.9%	1,089	25.8%	22
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	12	3.8%	10	3.1%	9
• Low birth-weight babies	14	4.4%	14	4.7%	4
• Infant mortality	4	•	2	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	1	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	527	94.3	349	58.2	39
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	83	14.8	67	11.2	63
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	77	13.5	20	3.3	25
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	11	22.1	10	22.5	25
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	17	6.7	61	23.4	56
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts⊙	40	3.6%	17	1.5%	3
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	147	40.6%	132	43.2%	51
Mathematics	175	48.4%	193	63.1%	32
• Seventh grade: Reading	147	46.4%	121	36.9%	53
Mathematics⊙	142	44.8%	192	58.0%	36

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

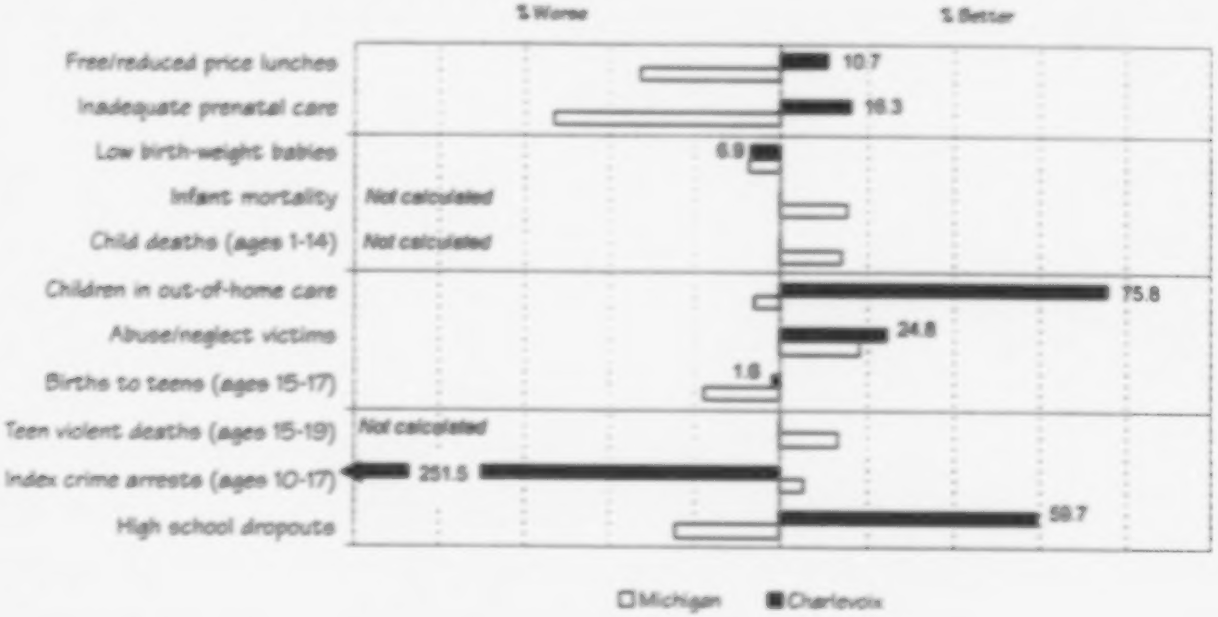
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	20,111	21,468	22,833
Total child population	5,551	5,792	6,206
Ages 0-4	1,504	1,621	1,647
Ages 5-9	1,531	1,712	1,901
Ages 10-14	1,472	1,573	1,753
Ages 15-17	1,044	886	905
White[2]	97.3%	96.8%	96.8%
African American	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
American Indian	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 19,581
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 343
Regulated child care spaces	1,057
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 349
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[3]	370	6.0%
Food stamps[4]	567	9.1%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	94	15.1
Total births (1994)	321	
No paternity acknowledged		9.2%

[1]Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2]Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3]Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4]Based on September 1995. [5]Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

	Base Year			Recent Year		Rank[1]
	Number	Rate*		Number	Rate*	(by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,565	25.1%		1,547	27.9%	54
Ages 0-4	431	28.8%		518	38.6%	63
Ages 5-17	1,134	23.9%		1,029	25.0%	50
• Children receiving free/reduced	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
price lunches	1,051	29.5%		1,391	37.4%	54
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	17	6.0%		11	4.0%	13
• Low birth-weight babies	19	6.6%		21	7.5%	65
• Infant mortality	3	•		4	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	•		1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	285	51.5		603	103.1	79
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	78	14.1		107	18.8	78
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	32	5.7		43	7.4	71
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	8	15.0		14	30.8	44
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	41	15.7		24	9.3	11
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	27	2.4%		60	5.0%	48
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	116	40.0%		124	48.0%	30
Mathematics	108	37.2%		152	58.7%	48
• Seventh grade: Reading	129	39.1%		125	38.0%	48
Mathematics○	145	44.0%		177	53.6%	50

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

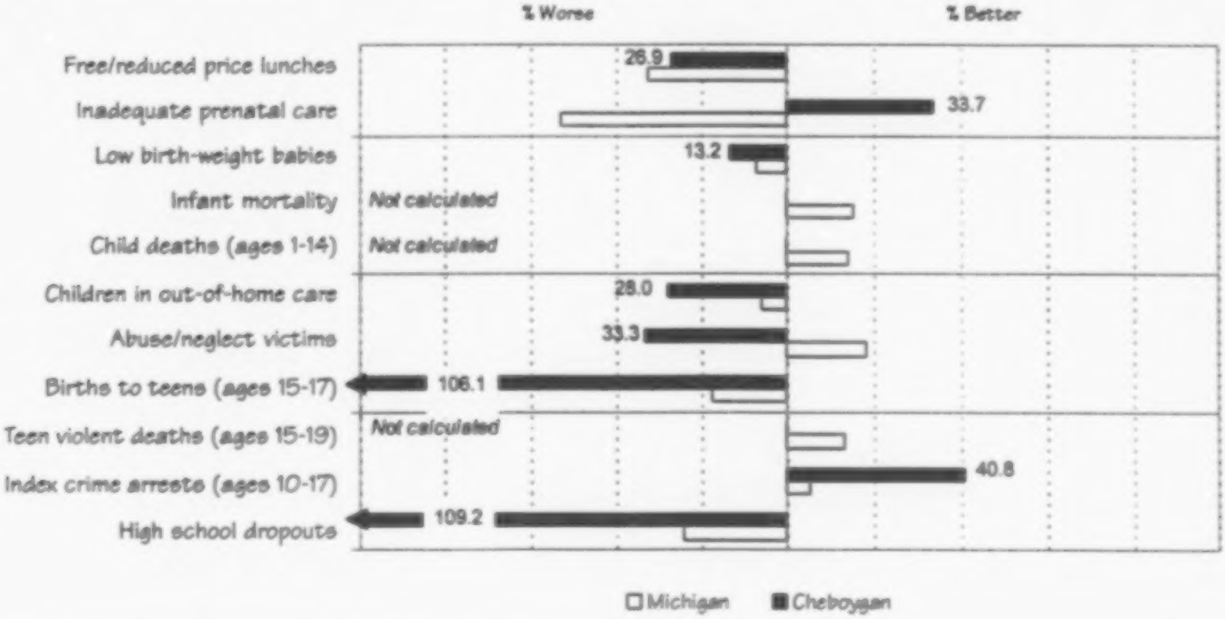
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	20,519	21,398	22,471
Total child population	5,589	5,605	5,850
Ages 0-4	1,401	1,444	1,442
Ages 5-9	1,562	1,639	1,732
Ages 10-14	1,531	1,574	1,720
Ages 15-17	1,095	948	956
White[2]	97.0%	96.5%	96.0%
African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
American Indian	2.5%	2.8%	3.3%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 16,244
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 345
Regulated child care spaces	865
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 375
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	596	10.2%
Food stamps[4]	934	16.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	99	16.9
Total births (1994)	254	
No paternity acknowledged		12.3%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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CHIPPEWA COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,910	24.2%	2,189	27.5%	52
Ages 0-4	602	29.6%	718	35.5%	58
Ages 5-17	1,308	22.3%	1,471	24.8%	49
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,838	38.1%	2,068	35.4%	44
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	32	9.1%	23	5.7%	34
• Low birth-weight babies	15	4.4%	18	4.4%	2
• Infant mortality	2	•	2	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	2	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	471	64.6	609	71.9	58
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	85	11.7	94	11.4	66
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	81	10.8	53	6.3	65
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	17	26.3	17	29.8	41
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	64	19.1	119	31.9	69
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	91	5.8%	79	5.1%	49
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	178	38.5%	150	41.8%	55
Mathematics	153	32.8%	172	47.9%	73
• Seventh grade: Reading	129	30.1%	181	40.9%	38
Mathematics○	151	35.1%	224	49.5%	64

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

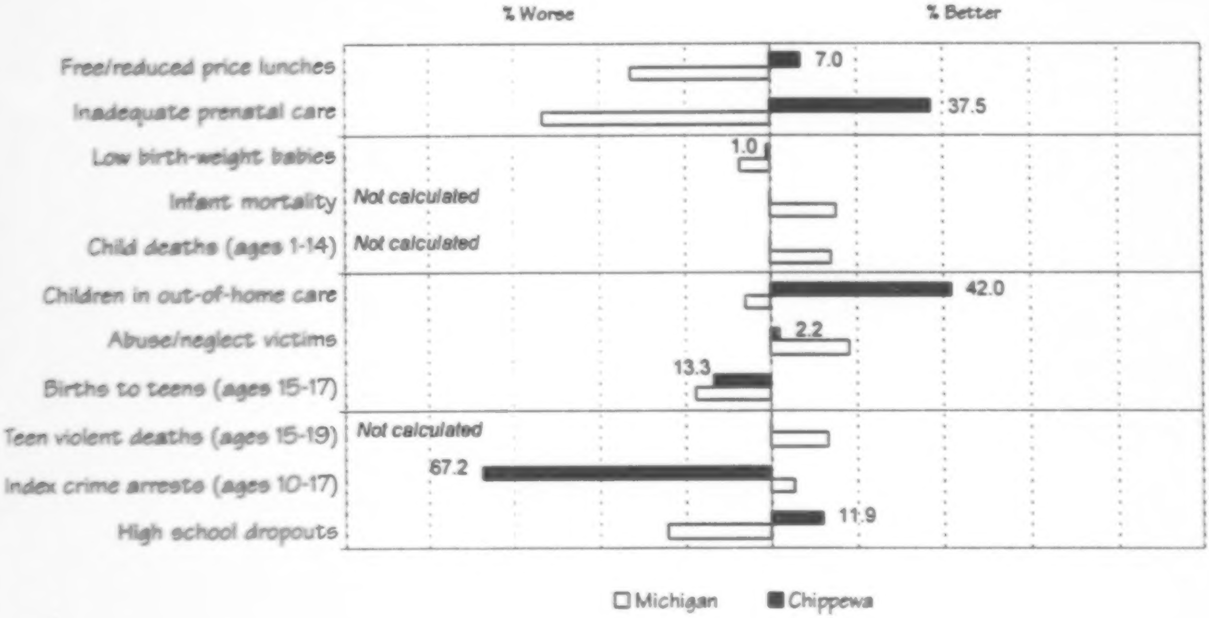
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	30,111	34,604	36,591
Total child population	7,337	8,080	8,466
Ages 0-4	1,864	2,100	2,016
Ages 5-9	2,109	2,462	2,624
Ages 10-14	1,982	2,225	2,538
Ages 15-17	1,381	1,293	1,288
White[2]	81.1%	78.8%	75.7%
African American	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%
American Indian	18.0%	20.0%	22.8%
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 14,116
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 383
Regulated child care spaces	853
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 360
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	833	9.8%
Food stamps[4]	1,274	15.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	135	15.9
Total births (1994)	420	
No paternity acknowledged		13.7%

[1]Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2]Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3]Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4]Based on September 1995. [5]Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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CLARE COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate•	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate•	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,067	30.4%	2,822	44.4%	82
Ages 0-4	562	34.9%	889	50.1%	82
Ages 5-17	1,505	29.1%	1,933	42.2%	82
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	2,019	41.2%	2,661	47.6%	80
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	23	6.7%	20	5.3%	30
• Low birth-weight babies	23	6.7%	28	7.4%	64
• Infant mortality	3	*	3	*	*
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	*	2	*	*
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	749	116.4	659	89.3	69
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	225	35.0	144	20.6	80
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	42	6.4	65	8.7	74
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	21	35.9	18	34.1	51
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	89	30.2	46	15.0	25
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	1	*	*
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	123	9.5%	91	6.8%	65
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	133	33.9%	142	38.9%	68
Mathematics	131	33.4%	174	47.6%	74
• Seventh grade: Reading	106	28.5%	127	33.2%	70
Mathematics○	125	33.5%	174	45.9%	72

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

CLARE COUNTY

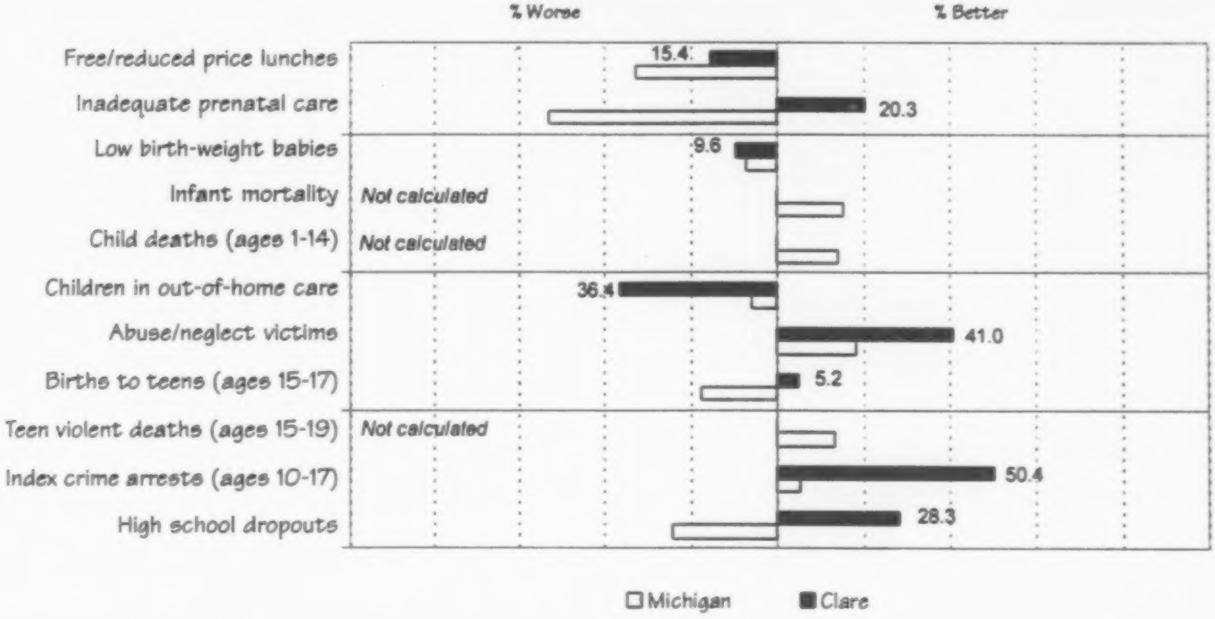
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	24,057	24,952	27,589
Total child population	6,435	6,535	7,379
Ages 0-4	1,699	1,820	2,053
Ages 5-9	1,739	1,878	2,105
Ages 10-14	1,762	1,806	2,068
Ages 15-17	1,234	1,031	1,154
White[2]	98.8%	98.5%	98.4%
African American	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
American Indian	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 14,153
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 348
Regulated child care spaces	683
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 396
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	1,505	20.4%
Food stamps[4]	1,860	25.2%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	169	22.9
Total births (1994)	369	
No paternity acknowledged		19.1%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



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CLINTON COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank¹ (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,691	8.9%	1,828	11.1%	5
Ages 0-4	493	10.9%	582	13.6%	5
Ages 5-17	1,198	8.2%	1,246	10.2%	4
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,011	11.3%	1,246	13.5%	2
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	36	4.5%	41	5.1%	24
• Low birth-weight babies	39	4.8%	40	5.0%	6
• Infant mortality	4	•	4	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	4	•	3	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	615	36.6	681	39.8	22
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	70	4.2	103	6.1	23
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	34	2.0	41	2.4	9
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	17	11.1	20	14.9	5
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	45	5.7	138	17.6	35
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	4	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	47	1.7%	91	3.0%	18
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
*Students meeting basic skills requirements*²					
• Fourth grade: Reading	274	44.3%	296	50.7%	23
Mathematics	347	55.9%	420	72.0%	8
• Seventh grade: Reading	348	48.8%	341	47.9%	12
Mathematics○	425	59.6%	466	65.4%	10

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

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CLINTON COUNTY

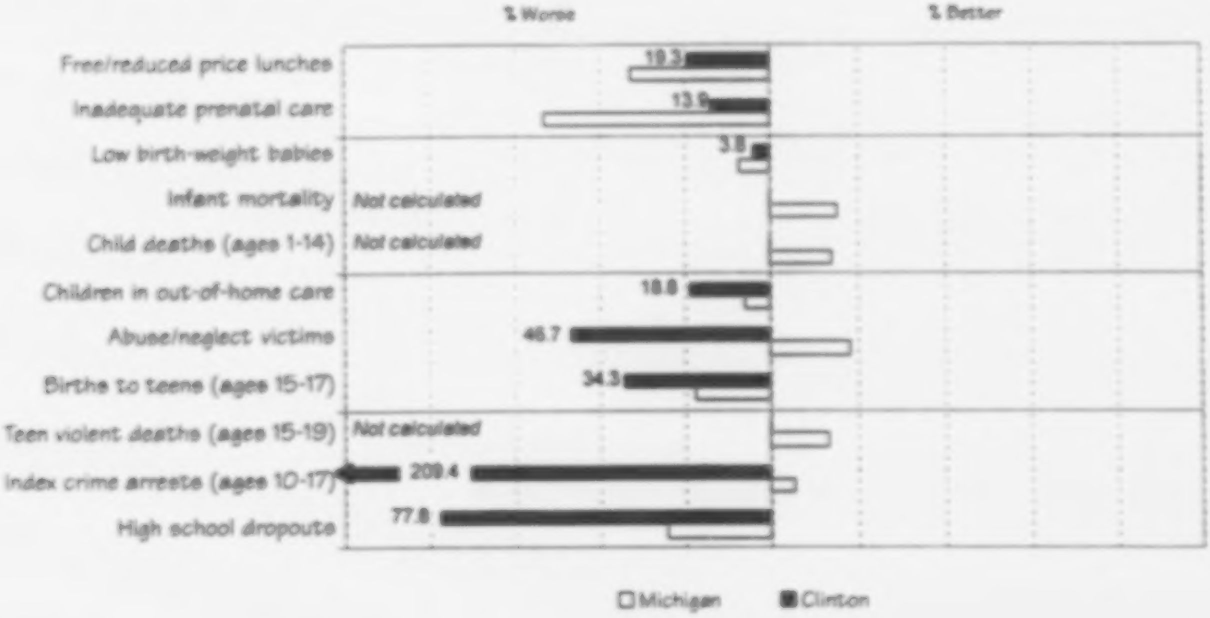
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	55,802	57,883	60,897
Total child population	16,907	16,652	17,130
Ages 0-4	4,224	4,333	4,249
Ages 5-9	4,612	4,762	4,930
Ages 10-14	4,790	4,802	5,137
Ages 15-17	3,281	2,755	2,815
White[2]	98.6%	97.2%	98.3%
African American	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
American Indian	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 19,143
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 371
Regulated child care spaces	2,151
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 400
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	Rate
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	747	4.4%
Food stamps[4]	1,041	6.1%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	257	15.0
Total births (1994)	809	
No paternity acknowledged		9.1%

[1]Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2]Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3]Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4]Based on September 1995. [5]Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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CRAWFORD COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	665	23.8%		893	28.7%	58
Ages 0-4	186	25.3%		284	32.2%	47
Ages 5-17	479	23.2%		609	27.3%	60
	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	713	35.3%		1,023	44.4%	75
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	7	3.9%		5	•	•
• Low birth-weight babies	11	6.3%		15	8.9%	69
• Infant mortality	4	•		2	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	365	122.6		307	89.2	68
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	92	30.9		24	7.2	34
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	25	8.0		12	3.3	28
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	10	38.1		12	51.7	69
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	13	9.9		19	13.5	20
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊙	20	4.0%		13	2.4%	12
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	57	35.0%		35	19.3%	82
Mathematics	62	37.8%		76	42.0%	79
• Seventh grade: Reading	49	31.6%		90	53.9%	5
Mathematics⊙	88	56.8%		128	75.0%	2

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

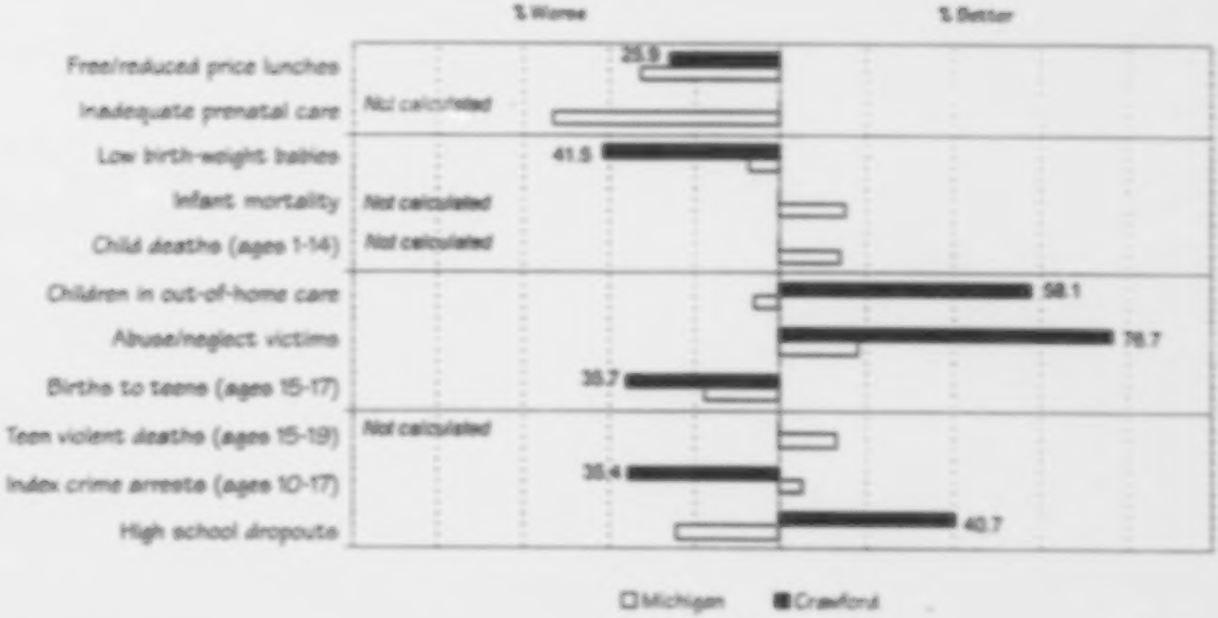
	1980[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	10,855	12,260	13,387
Total child population	2,945	3,201	3,440
Ages 0-4	782	901	894
Ages 5-9	817	973	1,143
Ages 10-14	774	840	931
Ages 15-17	572	487	473
White[2]	98.4%	97.9%	97.3%
African American	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
American Indian	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%
Asian	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 13,417
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 318
Regulated child care spaces	345
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 376
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	Rate
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	439	12.8%
Food stamps[4]	692	20.1%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	72	20.9
Total births (1994)	161	
No paternity acknowledged		15.9%

[1]Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2]Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3]Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4]Based on September 1995. [5]Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate•	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate•	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,135	17.5%	2,459	24.2%	36
Ages 0-4	680	22.8%	664	27.0%	29
Ages 5-17	1,455	15.8%	1,795	23.3%	43
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,887	24.9%	2,278	29.6%	31
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	24	5.0%	15	3.5%	11
• Low birth-weight babies	22	4.4%	22	5.2%	15
• Infant mortality	4	*	6	14.7	34
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	*	1	*	*
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	610	58.4	588	56.9	40
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	105	10.1	83	8.1	42
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	54	5.3	33	3.1	23
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	15	14.3	17	19.4	17
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	176	35.1	97	19.3	42
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	*	1	*	*
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊙	77	3.2%	43	1.8%	6
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	256	49.7%	276	51.7%	19
Mathematics	221	42.9%	322	60.3%	43
• Seventh grade: Reading	212	39.3%	251	43.1%	27
Mathematics⊙	222	41.1%	337	57.8%	37

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

Demographics

DELTA COUNTY

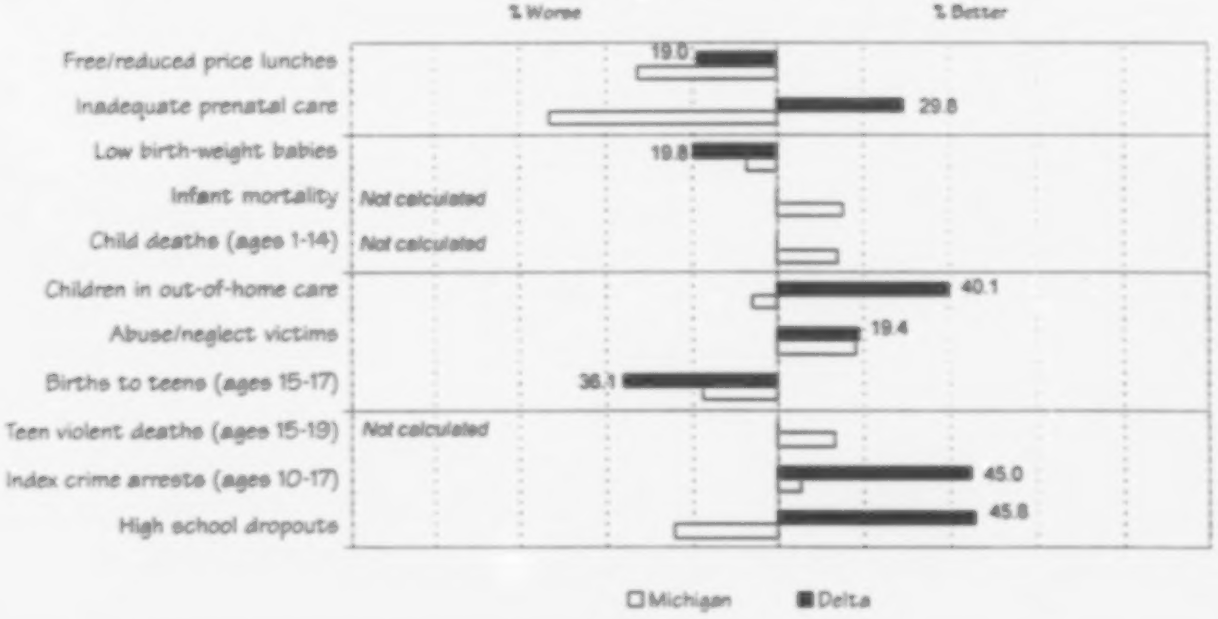
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	38,235	37,780	38,605
Total child population	10,712	10,174	10,328
Ages 0-4	2,620	2,513	2,307
Ages 5-9	2,908	2,870	2,927
Ages 10-14	3,016	3,040	3,329
Ages 15-17	2,168	1,751	1,766
White[2]	96.9%	96.0%	95.3%
African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
American Indian	2.6%	3.2%	4.0%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 17,601
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 392
Regulated child care spaces	986
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 399
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	1,091	10.6%
Food stamps[4]	1,475	14.3%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	252	24.4
Total births (1994)	429	
No paternity acknowledged		10.9%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

- *The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.*

DICKINSON COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	903	13.3%	1,121	16.3%	13
Ages 0-4	239	13.3%	393	22.0%	19
Ages 5-17	664	13.2%	728	14.3%	11
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	905	17.1%	1,146	22.5%	16
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	10	3.3%	9	3.0%	6
• Low birth-weight babies	13	4.0%	19	6.0%	34
• Infant mortality	2	•	1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	329	48.3	392	53.8	35
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	69	10.1	66	9.2	47
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	33	4.8	35	4.8	44
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	11	17.9	9	17.3	11
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	73	23.7	80	24.5	57
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	•	2	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊙	16	1.2%	23	1.5%	4
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	165	46.5%	193	51.2%	22
Mathematics	169	47.6%	226	59.8%	44
• Seventh grade: Reading	143	41.7%	174	45.6%	19
Mathematics⊙	161	47.0%	222	58.1%	35

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* *Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.*

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

DICKINSON COUNTY

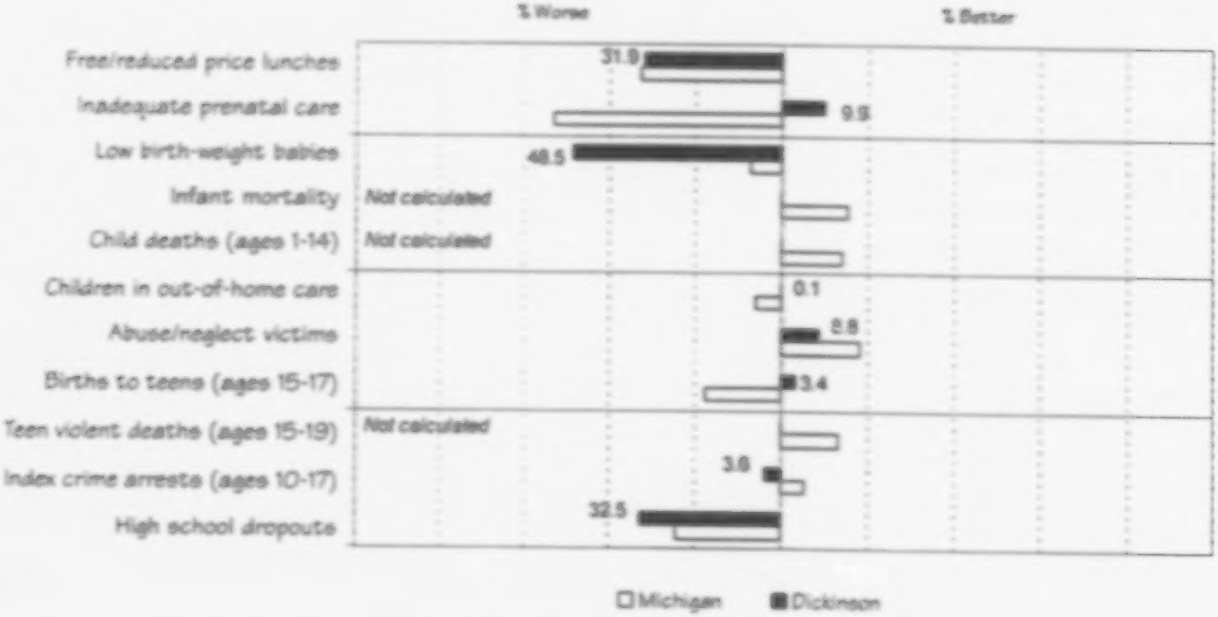
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	26,562	26,831	27,058
Total child population	6,863	6,972	7,287
Ages 0-4	1,786	1,821	1,749
Ages 5-9	1,930	2,085	2,243
Ages 10-14	1,850	1,965	2,142
Ages 15-17	1,297	1,101	1,153
White[2]	98.8%	98.2%	97.8%
African American	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
American Indian	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%
Asian	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 19,293
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 413
Regulated child care spaces	665
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 390
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	430	5.9%
Food stamps[4]	619	8.5%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	123	16.9
Total births (1994)	308	
No paternity acknowledged		6.2%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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EATON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank[1]
	Number	Rate●	Number	Rate●	(by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,276	8.3%	3,180	12.6%	6
Ages 0-4	673	10.3%	1,076	16.5%	9
Ages 5-17	1,603	7.7%	2,104	11.2%	6
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,856	13.5%	2,457	16.1%	5
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	61	5.1%	64	5.4%	31
• Low birth-weight babies	63	5.4%	67	5.7%	28
• Infant mortality	9	7.8	5	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	4	•	6	26.2	8
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	1,391	54.8	777	29.2	8
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	188	7.4	93	3.5	7
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	51	2.0	60	2.3	7
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	36	15.1	42	20.2	20
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	356	30.0	183	14.9	24
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	4	•	5	•	•
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	88	2.0%	244	5.4%	53
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	514	46.5%	640	53.0%	13
Mathematics	597	53.7%	795	65.6%	24
• Seventh grade: Reading	539	45.5%	545	42.7%	31
Mathematics○	545	46.0%	757	59.4%	29

● *Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.*

• *A statistically reliable rate could not be calculated or data were not available.*

○ *District data are listed by county in the appendix.*

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

EATON COUNTY

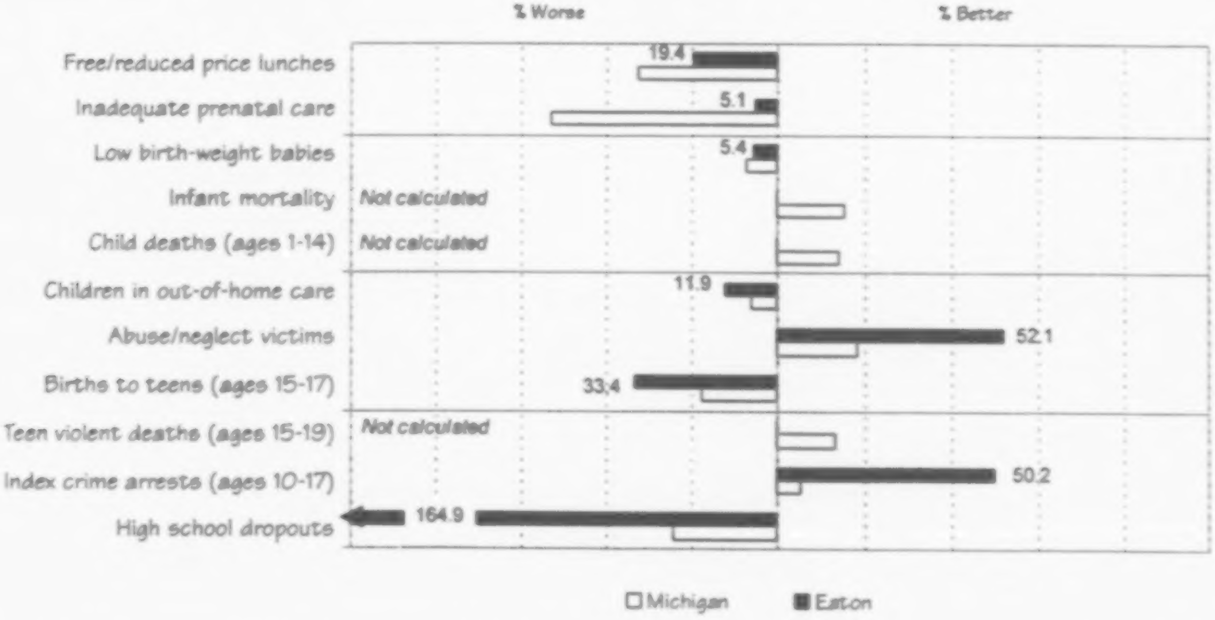
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	88,692	92,879	96,805
Total child population	25,254	25,629	26,611
Ages 0-4	6,300	6,600	6,431
Ages 5-9	7,016	7,356	7,601
Ages 10-14	7,082	7,343	8,014
Ages 15-17	4,856	4,330	4,564
White[2]	94.9%	92.5%	93.0%
African American	3.7%	4.4%	5.3%
American Indian	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 20,295
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 374
Regulated child care spaces	4,305
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 400
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	Number	Rate
AFDC assistance[4]	1,464	5.5%
Food stamps[4]	1,928	7.2%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	705	26.5
Total births (1994)	1,159	
No paternity acknowledged		13.3%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



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EMMET COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,122	17.0%		1,109	16.7%	16
Ages 0-4	390	24.3%		362	19.3%	15
Ages 5-17	732	14.7%		747	15.7%	17
	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	885	23.1%		1,310	26.6%	23
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	14	4.1%		11	3.0%	7
• Low birth-weight babies	15	4.0%		20	5.7%	29
• Infant mortality	3	•		3	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	394	61.3		288	39.2	21
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	127	19.7		46	6.6	26
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	65	10.0		21	2.9	18
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	10	18.3		10	20.6	22
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	76	26.4		71	23.2	53
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	60	4.4%		71	5.0%	47
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	194	48.4%		210	55.6%	8
Mathematics	215	53.6%		262	69.1%	13
• Seventh grade: Reading	173	48.3%		195	56.4%	1
Mathematics○	193	53.9%		250	72.2%	3

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

Demographics

EMMET COUNTY

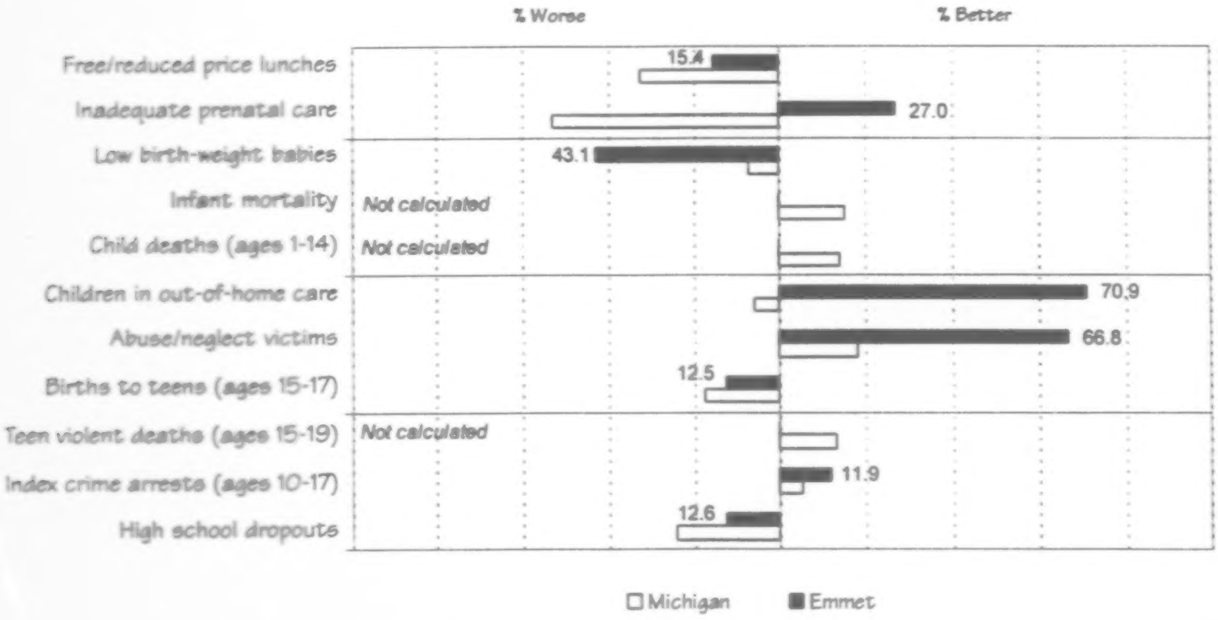
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	23,637	25,040	27,034
Total child population	6,417	6,677	7,341
Ages 0-4	1,715	1,880	2,034
Ages 5-9	1,807	1,952	2,142
Ages 10-14	1,710	1,841	2,072
Ages 15-17	1,185	1,004	1,093
White[2]	95.8%	95.7%	95.8%
African American	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
American Indian	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%
Asian	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 22,095
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 340
Regulated child care spaces	1,352
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 382
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	292	4.0%
Food stamps[4]	590	8.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	149	20.3
Total births (1994)	366	
No paternity acknowledged		7.7%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census.
[2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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GENESEE COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	25,516	17.9%	35,195	29.5%	62
Ages 0-4	7,711	21.7%	11,971	36.7%	65
Ages 5-17	17,805	16.6%	23,224	26.8%	56
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	21,008	27.4%	29,832	36.5%	50
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	236	3.5%	294	4.2%	18
• Low birth-weight babies	536	8.0%	639	9.2%	70
• Infant mortality	87	13.1	80	11.6	30
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	36	38.4	37	37.6	19
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	5,972	48.1	8,226	68.1	55
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	1,517	12.2	1,295	10.7	59
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	421	3.5	631	5.2	51
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	407	35.6	408	42.3	59
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	1,487	26.3	1,405	25.7	59
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	34	91.7	22	68.2	12
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	954	4.5%	1,366	6.6%	64
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	2,190	37.6%	2,437	41.2%	58
Mathematics	2,649	45.4%	3,286	55.4%	60
• Seventh grade: Reading	1,810	29.3%	2,098	35.7%	62
Mathematics○	2,089	33.6%	2,760	46.7%	69

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

GENESEE COUNTY

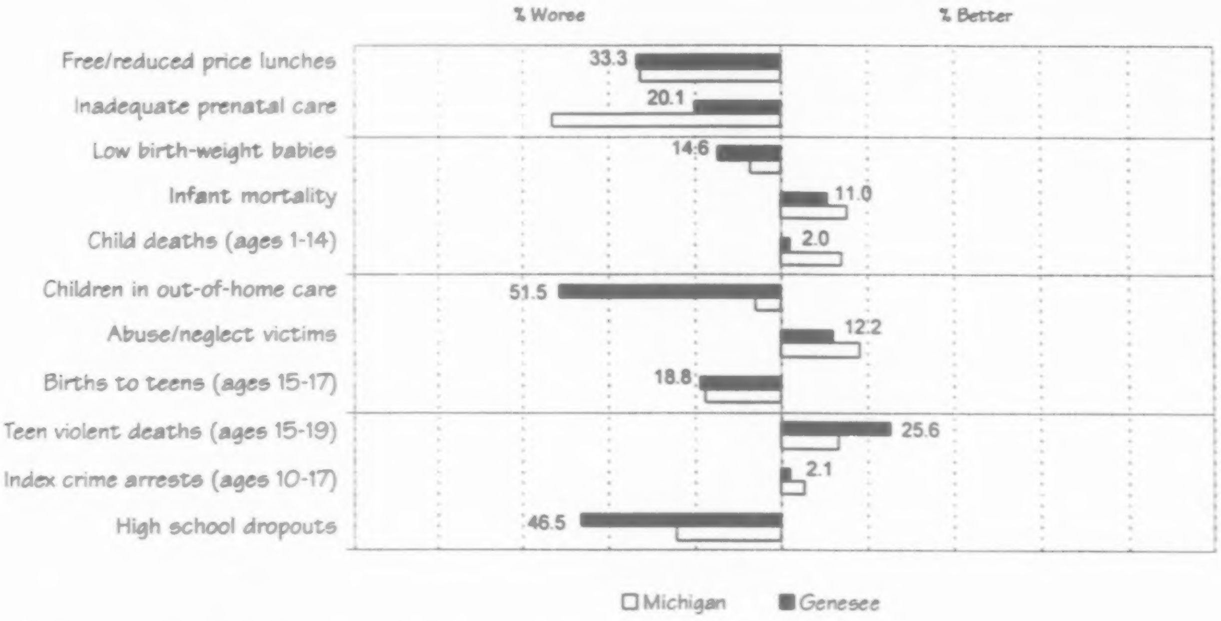
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	433,037	430,459	433,300
Total child population	125,770	120,663	120,733
Ages 0-4	33,364	33,436	32,087
Ages 5-9	34,225	33,652	33,404
Ages 10-14	33,974	33,493	35,047
Ages 15-17	24,207	20,082	20,195
White[2]	74.1%	71.5%	70.9%
African American	24.2%	25.5%	27.0%
American Indian	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%
Asian	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 20,866
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 389
Regulated child care spaces	12,743
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 435
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	Rate
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	28,772	23.8%
Food stamps[4]	32,398	26.8%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	1,782	14.8
Total births (1994)	6,610	
No paternity acknowledged		27.1%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



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GLADWIN COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate•	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate•	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,472	25.5%	2,284	40.1%	81
Ages 0-4	406	28.7%	711	45.8%	81
Ages 5-17	1,066	24.5%	1,573	38.0%	80
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,009	29.6%	1,423	36.2%	48
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	30	10.4%	26	9.1%	63
• Low birth-weight babies	16	5.5%	18	6.4%	47
• Infant mortality	2	*	1	*	*
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	1	*	*
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	687	122.4	696	110.0	81
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	128	22.8	66	10.9	61
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	25	4.4	11	1.7	3
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	11	22.1	14	30.3	43
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	41	15.7	42	15.0	27
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	*	1	*	*
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	38	3.6%	58	5.4%	52
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	118	41.5%	107	39.8%	64
Mathematics	121	42.5%	156	58.0%	50
• Seventh grade: Reading	96	36.3%	95	31.8%	73
Mathematics○	96	36.3%	150	50.1%	60

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

GLADWIN COUNTY

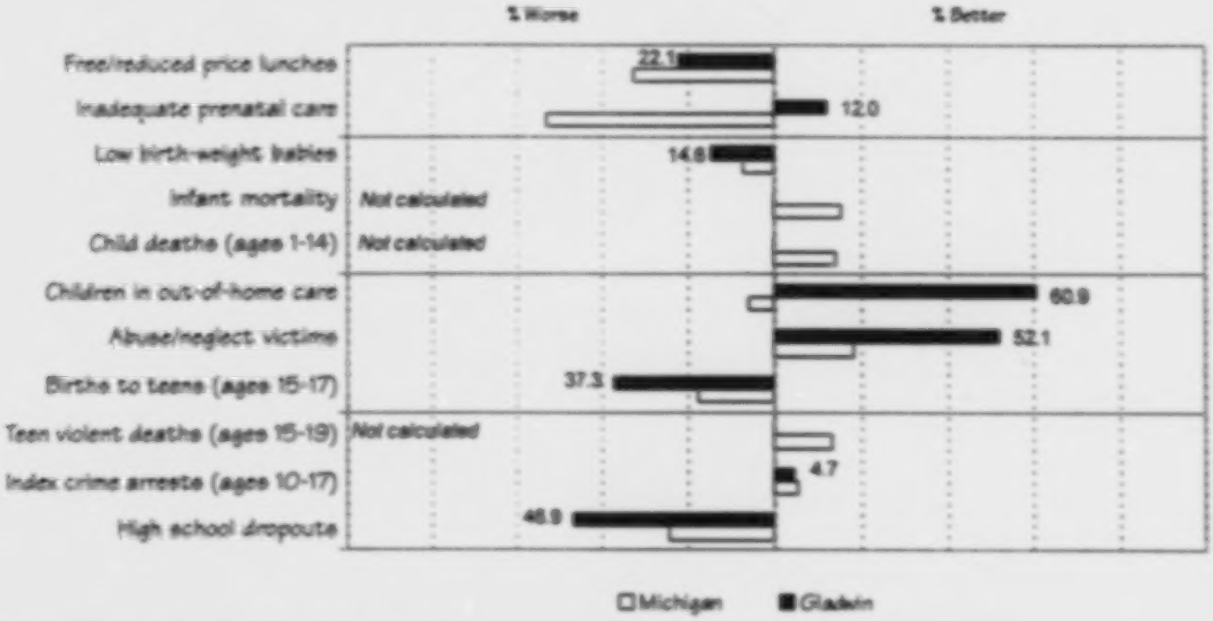
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	20,802	21,896	23,937
Total child population	5,600	5,762	6,325
Ages 0-4	1,446	1,567	1,635
Ages 5-9	1,513	1,588	1,771
Ages 10-14	1,551	1,644	1,870
Ages 15-17	1,090	963	1,050
White[2]	99.0%	98.7%	98.7%
African American	0.1%	0:2%	0.2%
American Indian	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 14,829
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 337
Regulated child care spaces	457
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 387
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	945	14.9%
Food stamps[4]	1,239	19.6%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	117	18.5
Total births (1994)	270	
No paternity acknowledged		17.1%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,090	22.9%	1,027	25.4%	42
Ages 0-4	283	26.3%	350	34.4%	57
Ages 5-17	807	21.9%	677	22.4%	38
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,187	41.1%	1,167	40.2%	66
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	14	7.1%	10	5.9%	37
• Low birth-weight babies	15	7.7%	10	5.9%	32
• Infant mortality	2	•	1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	241	57.2	306	74.8	59
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	51	12.1	37	9.2	46
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	22	5.2	21	5.1	50
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	10	23.8	6	18.9	15
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	21	10.6	21	11.2	18
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts◎	19	2.0%	14	1.6%	5
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	108	51.4%	77	42.8%	52
Mathematics	105	50.0%	95	52.8%	63
• Seventh grade: Reading	99	42.1%	89	38.4%	45
Mathematics◎	116	49.4%	132	56.9%	39

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

Demographics

GOGEBIC COUNTY

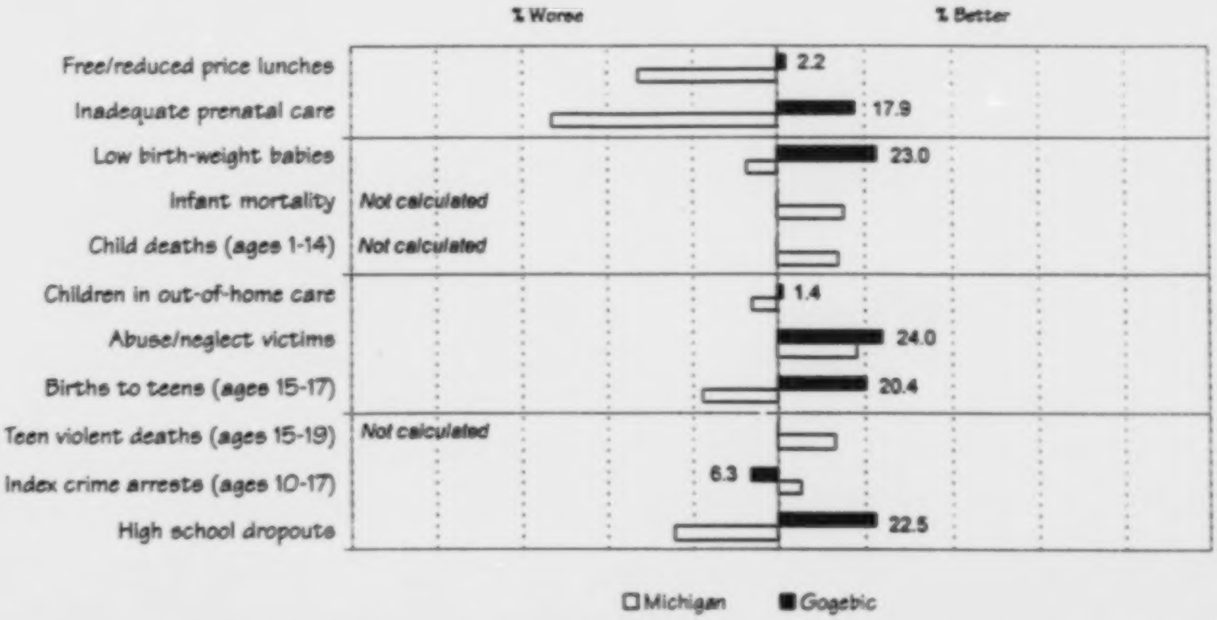
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	19,086	18,052	18,016
Total child population	4,320	4,031	4,092
Ages 0-4	1,038	1,026	990
Ages 5-9	1,204	1,181	1,210
Ages 10-14	1,189	1,103	1,188
Ages 15-17	889	721	703
White[2]	97.1%	96.9%	96.8%
African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
American Indian	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Asian	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 16,415
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 337
Regulated child care spaces	406
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 380
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	527	12.9%
Food stamps[4]	701	17.1%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	90	22.0
Total births (1994)	167	
No paternity acknowledged		12.3%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* *The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.*

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,102	13.5%		2,696	15.6%	12
Ages 0-4	726	17.4%		720	14.9%	6
Ages 5-17	1,376	12.1%		1,976	15.8%	18
	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	2,387	22.4%		3,542	27.0%	25
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	99	10.5%		65	7.2%	49
• Low birth-weight babies	42	4.4%		46	5.1%	9
• Infant mortality	7	7.7		7	7.7	12
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	•		3	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	707	42.5		748	39.0	20
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	140	8.4		106	5.8	20
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	57	3.3		42	2.2	6
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	22	15.3		24	18.4	13
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	178	24.3		144	17.9	36
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	3	•		4	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	•	•		21	0.6%	1
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	458	46.8%		478	51.9%	18
Mathematics	548	56.0%		626	67.8%	16
• Seventh grade: Reading	471	50.8%		492	48.2%	11
Mathematics○	509	55.0%		656	64.3%	11

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY

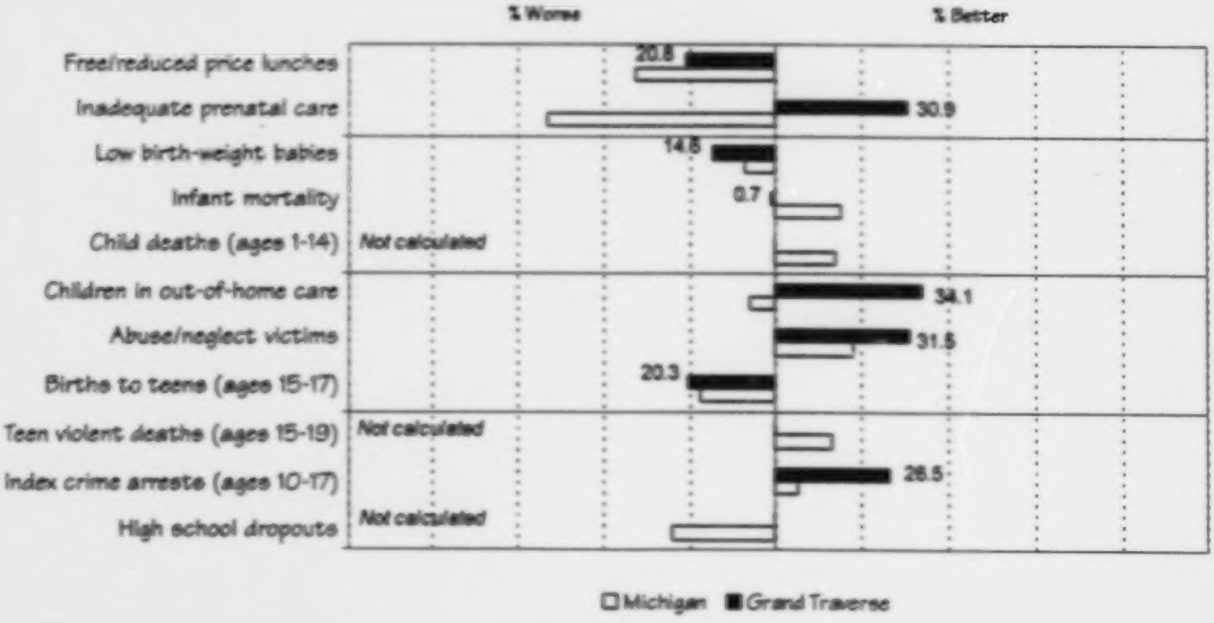
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	59,807	64,273	69,582
Total child population	16,367	17,412	19,181
Ages 0-4	4,434	4,856	5,052
Ages 5-9	4,650	5,214	5,865
Ages 10-14	4,353	4,745	5,525
Ages 15-17	2,930	2,597	2,740
White[2]	98.0%	97.6%	97.6%
African American	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
American Indian	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Asian	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 21,245
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 359
Regulated child care spaces	4,684
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 385
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	692	3.6%
Food stamps[4]	1,230	6.4%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	408	21.3
Total births (1994)	903	
No paternity acknowledged		11.3%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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GRATIOT COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank[1]
	Number	*Rate◆*	*Number*	*Rate◆*	*(by Recent Year Rate)*
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,343	18.9%	2,617	25.2%	41
Ages 0-4	761	23.6%	828	31.0%	44
Ages 5-17	1,582	17.3%	1,789	23.2%	42
• Children receiving free/reduced	*(1989-90)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
price lunches	2,058	25.2%	2,671	31.6%	38
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	31	5.7%	25	4.7%	21
• Low birth-weight babies	34	6.3%	32	6.0%	36
• Infant mortality	4	•	5	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	4	•	2	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	589	54.7	494	46.0	28
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	125	11.6	29	2.7	5
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	34	3.2	31	2.9	16
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	17	17.8	27	33.6	50
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	53	10.6	80	15.8	29
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	3	•	3	•	•
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	48	2.1%	95	4.1%	35
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	244	43.4%	275	47.9%	33
Mathematics	297	52.8%	360	62.6%	35
• Seventh grade: Reading	220	36.8%	246	41.9%	35
Mathematics○	257	43.0%	333	56.5%	41

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

GRATIOT COUNTY

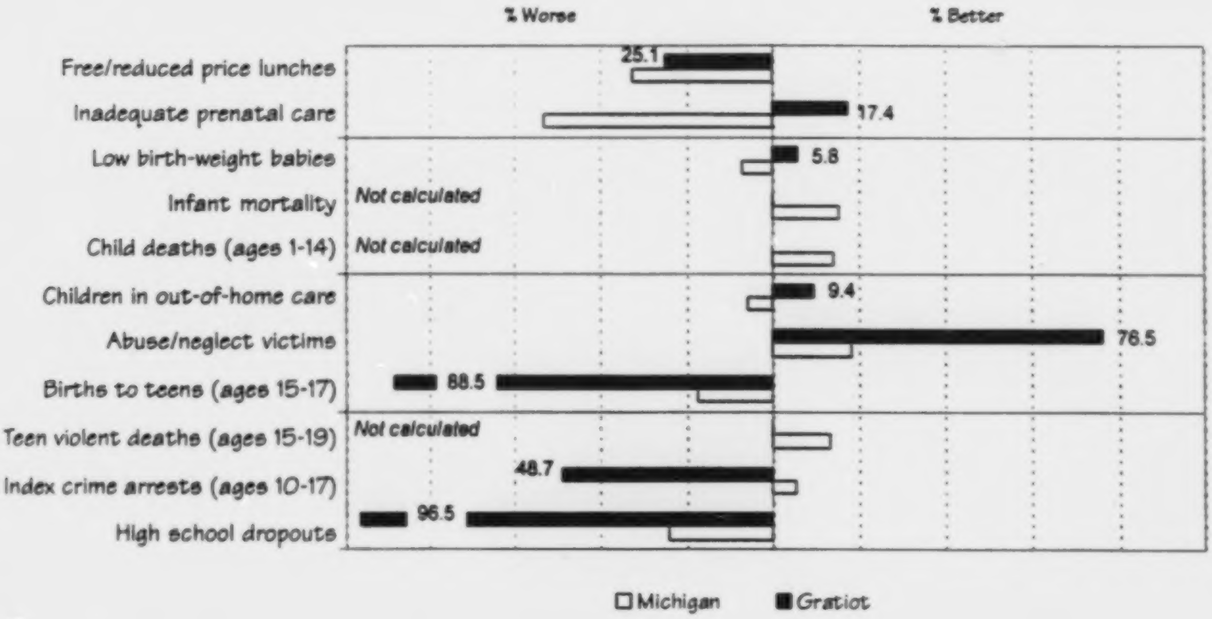
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	38,881	38,982	39,785
Total child population	10,923	10,578	10,734
Ages 0-4	2,794	2,699	2,511
Ages 5-9	2,995	3,004	3,070
Ages 10-14	3,033	3,119	3,401
Ages 15-17	2,101	1,756	1,752
White[2]	99.1%	96.8%	98.6%
African American	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
American Indian	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 16,675
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 333
Regulated child care spaces	1,664
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 407
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	1,159	10.8%
Food stamps[4]	1,576	14.7%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	213	19.8
Total births (1994)	515	
No paternity acknowledged		10.6%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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HILLSDALE COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,265	18.1%	2,812	23.2%	33
Ages 0-4	651	20.5%	865	26.2%	27
Ages 5-17	1,614	17.3%	1,947	22.1%	36
• Children receiving free/reduced	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
price lunches	1,706	23.0%	2,187	27.6%	27
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	47	7.6%	55	9.5%	66
• Low birth-weight babies	36	5.7%	32	5.4%	23
• Infant mortality	3	•	5	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	5	•	6	61.1	23
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	786	65.1	918	70.9	57
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	159	13.2	140	11.1	62
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	33	2.7	63	4.8	45
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	31	28.7	30	31.0	45
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	88	15.9	111	19.0	40
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	5	•	2	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	156	7.3%	114	5.4%	51
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	207	37.2%	223	38.9%	67
Mathematics	211	37.9%	272	47.4%	75
• Seventh grade: Reading	178	31.7%	188	30.5%	75
Mathematics○	180	31.9%	277	45.0%	74

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

HILLSDALE COUNTY

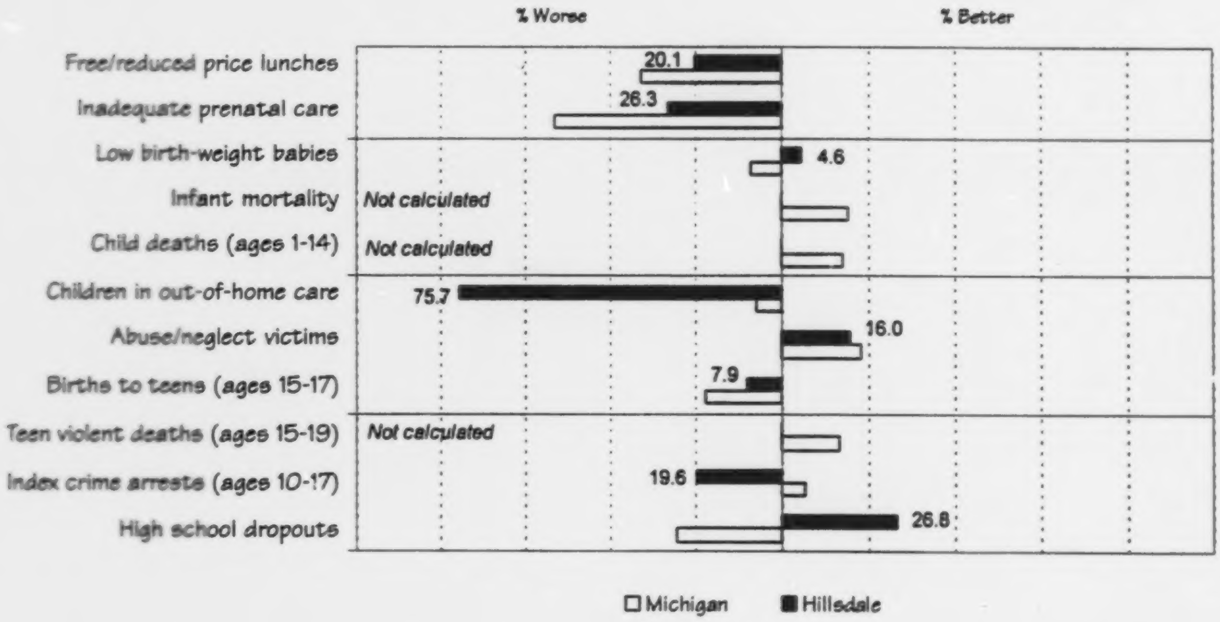
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	42,263	43,431	44,829
Total child population	12,039	12,256	12,954
Ages 0-4	3,167	3,334	3,346
Ages 5-9	3,292	3,437	3,648
Ages 10-14	3,323	3,498	3,881
Ages 15-17	2,257	1,987	2,079
White[2]	98.9%	98.2%	98.6%
African American	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
American Indian	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 16,614
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 300
Regulated child care spaces	831
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 374
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	Number	Rate
AFDC assistance[4]	838	6.5%
Food stamps[4]	1,174	9.1%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	265	20.5
Total births (1994)	582	
No paternity acknowledged		11.9%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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HOUGHTON COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,956	22.6%	2,420	30.9%	67
Ages 0-4	690	30.5%	790	37.4%	68
Ages 5-17	1,266	19.8%	1,630	28.5%	63
	(1989-90)	School Year		(1995-96)	
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	2,144	40.2%	2,232	38.1%	56
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average		(1992-94)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	16	3.7%	16	4.1%	17
• Low birth-weight babies	20	4.5%	14	3.6%	1
• Infant mortality	4	•	1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	•	2	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year		(1995)	
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	189	23.6	186	21.8	3
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	47	5.9	14	1.7	1
	(1988)	Fiscal Year		(1995)	
• Children in out-of-home care	25	3.1	36	4.2	38
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average		(1992-94)	
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	10	13.3	9	13.7	2
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	71	19.2	78	20.2	44
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	2	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year		(1994-95)	
• High school dropouts○	45	2.7%	63	3.6%	26
Education	(1993-94)	School Year		(1995-96)	
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	257	55.6%	256	53.2%	10
Mathematics	258	55.9%	319	66.2%	22
• Seventh grade: Reading	206	48.4%	226	48.3%	9
Mathematics○	224	52.3%	287	61.1%	18

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

HOUGHTON COUNTY

	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	36,347	35,446	36,375
Total child population	8,082	7,942	8,546
Ages 0-4	2,132	2,115	2,119
Ages 5-9	2,212	2,263	2,434
Ages 10-14	2,184	2,264	2,562
Ages 15-17	1,554	1,300	1,430
White[2]	98.1%	97.4%	97.1%
African American	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
American Indian	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,264
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 370
Regulated child care spaces	1,001
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 365
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	862	10.1%
Food stamps[4]	1,296	15.2%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	147	17.2
Total births (1994)	395	
No paternity acknowledged		13.1%

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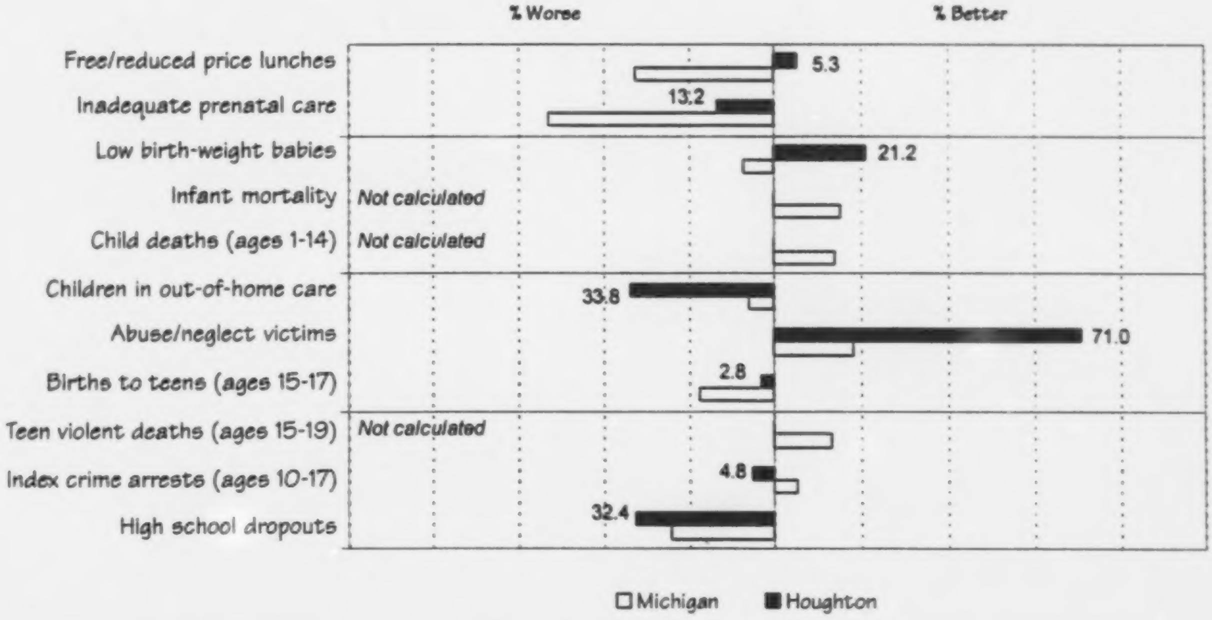
Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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HURON COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*			*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,258	20.8%		2,157	23.2%	32
Ages 0-4	595	21.4%		653	27.1%	30
Ages 5-17	1,663	20.5%		1,504	21.8%	33
	(1989-90)		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,510	25.6%		2,040	32.5%	40
Child Health	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	19	3.9%		22	5.3%	27
• Low birth-weight babies	21	4.3%		22	5.4%	21
• Infant mortality	4	•		3	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	5	•		2	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	382	39.3		627	66.4	53
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	121	12.4		61	6.5	24
	(1988)		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	49	5.1		28	3.0	19
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	15	17.7		10	14.1	4
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	47	10.4		73	17.1	33
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	3	•		3	•	•
	(1991-92)		*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	31	1.6%		43	2.1%	10
Education	*(1993-94)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	212	45.2%		210	49.1%	27
Mathematics	257	54.8%		295	68.4%	15
• Seventh grade: Reading	201	42.9%		192	36.9%	52
Mathematics○	235	50.1%		320	61.5%	17

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

HURON COUNTY

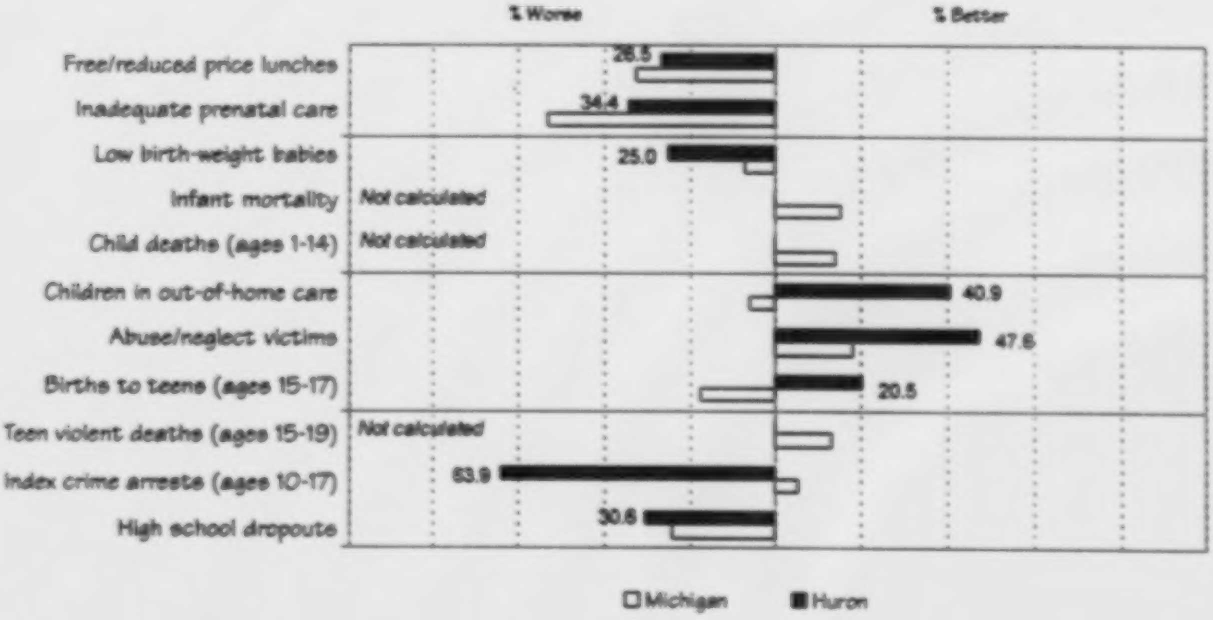
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	35,932	34,951	35,214
Total child population	9,896	9,377	9,437
Ages 0-4	2,533	2,439	2,269
Ages 5-9	2,750	2,734	2,828
Ages 10-14	2,740	2,657	2,807
Ages 15-17	1,873	1,547	1,535
White[2]	99.4%	98.8%	99.3%
African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
American Indian	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 20,012
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 325
Regulated child care spaces	858
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 367
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	*Rate*
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	710	7.5%
Food stamps[4]	1,133	12.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	139	14.7
Total births (1994)	448	
No paternity acknowledged		12.4%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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INGHAM COUNTY

Indicators

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	12,445	17.7%	15,573	23.1%	31
Ages 0-4	4,152	21.3%	5,565	27.3%	31
Ages 5-17	8,293	16.3%	10,008	21.2%	30
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	10,307	22.6%	14,768	30.2%	33
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	293	6.5%	325	7.9%	57
• Low birth-weight babies	283	6.3%	284	6.9%	59
• Infant mortality	43	9.7	34	8.2	15
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	18	33.7	19	32.6	14
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	2,833	41.5	3,433	49.5	32
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	694	10.2	662	9.5	50
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	389	5.7	462	6.7	69
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	192	33.1	203	40.0	56
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	735	25.4	992	34.4	73
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	11	40.3	11	41.4	3
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊙	586	4.7%	557	4.6%	44
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	1,612	45.9%	1,611	46.5%	38
Mathematics	1,693	48.0%	2,043	58.8%	47
• Seventh grade: Reading	1,472	40.8%	1,584	45.4%	21
Mathematics⊙	1,577	43.6%	2,009	57.3%	38

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* Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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[1] A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. If the rate could not be calculated because of the low incidence of events or unavailable data, a county is not ranked on that particular indicator.

[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

Demographics

INGHAM COUNTY

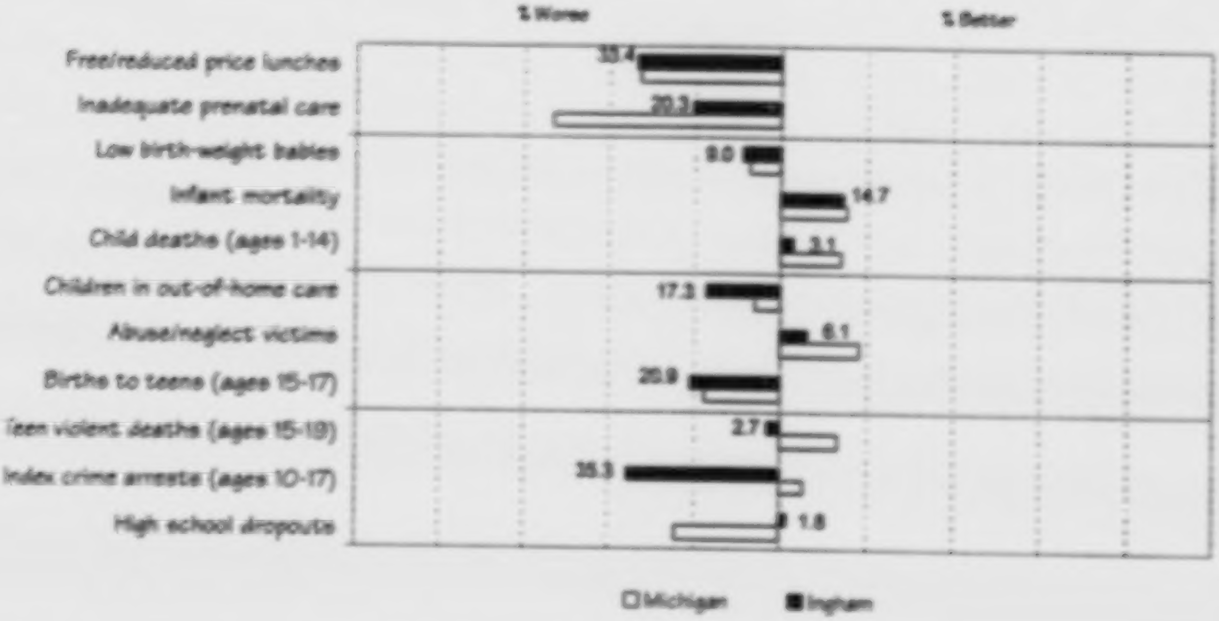
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	277,788	281,912	278,423
Total child population	68,088	68,365	69,346
Ages 0-4	19,788	20,798	20,142
Ages 5-9	19,088	19,770	20,076
Ages 10-14	17,354	17,818	18,645
Ages 15-17	11,858	9,979	10,482
White[2]	83.3%	77.7%	79.5%
African American	13.1%	13.8%	15.3%
American Indian	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Asian	2.6%	3.2%	4.1%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 21,252
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 381
Regulated child care spaces	13,315
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 421
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	Rate
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	10,891	15.7%
Food stamps[4]	12,806	18.5%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	1,161	16.7
Total births (1994)	4,051	
No paternity acknowledged		22.2%

[1]Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2]Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3]Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4]Based on September 1995. [5]Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.

IONIA COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*			*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,314	14.4%		3,284	20.7%	26
Ages 0-4	789	18.7%		1,101	25.1%	25
Ages 5-17	1,525	12.9%		2,183	19.0%	24
	(1989-90)		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	2,198	19.5%		3,080	25.6%	21
Child Health	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	41	4.8%		46	5.6%	33
• Low birth-weight babies	57	6.7%		56	6.9%	58
• Infant mortality	9	10.2		7	8.2	14
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	6	47.1		5	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	529	33.6		748	44.6	25
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	126	8.0		107	6.5	25
	(1988)		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	47	2.9		51	3.0	20
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	36	26.4		32	26.4	34
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	122	17.1		75	10.0	12
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	4	•		2	•	•
	(1991-92)		*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts⊙	160	5.1%		176	5.4%	55
Education	*(1993-94)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	410	46.5%		460	53.2%	11
Mathematics	468	53.1%		584	67.7%	18
• Seventh grade: Reading	337	36.9%		388	43.1%	25
Mathematics⊙	425	46.4%		532	59.4%	28

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* *Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.*

• *A statistically reliable rate could not be calculated or data were not available.*

⊙ *District data are listed by county in the appendix.*

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

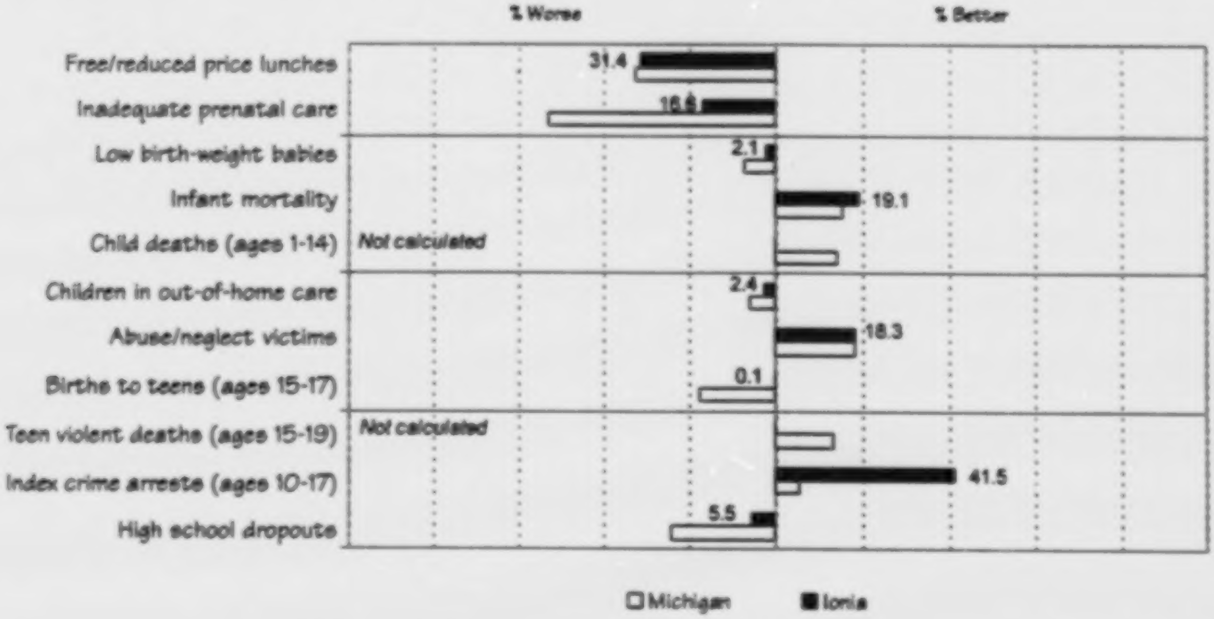
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	54,072	57,024	59,193
Total child population	15,687	16,104	16,784
Ages 0-4	4,156	4,392	4,251
Ages 5-9	4,390	4,641	4,904
Ages 10-14	4,179	4,411	4,831
Ages 15-17	2,962	2,660	2,799
White[2]	98.5%	97.1%	98.1%
African American	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%
American Indian	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,657
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 360
Regulated child care spaces	1,698
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 401
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	Rate
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	1,307	7.8%
Food stamps[4]	1,719	10.2%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	323	19.2
Total births (1994)	818	
No paternity acknowledged		10.0%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



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• *The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.*

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,267	28.2%		2,289	29.3%	61
Ages 0-4	814	35.0%		957	38.1%	70
Ages 5-17	1,453	25.4%		1,332	25.2%	52
	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	2,048	31.2%		2,732	42.8%	73
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	12	2.3%		26	7.5%	53
• Low birth-weight babies	27	4.9%		16	5.2%	14
• Infant mortality	6	11.3		3	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	•		0	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	377	47.4		360	55.5	38
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	91	11.4		80	10.0	57
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	26	3.2		28	4.3	40
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	12	19.8		11	22.5	24
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	47	14.7		71	25.9	60
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	32	1.8%		123	7.8%	73
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	164	36.0%		135	32.9%	77
Mathematics	190	41.8%		206	50.0%	70
• Seventh grade: Reading	134	30.9%		169	36.2%	60
Mathematics○	154	35.2%		230	49.1%	66

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

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Demographics

IOSCO COUNTY

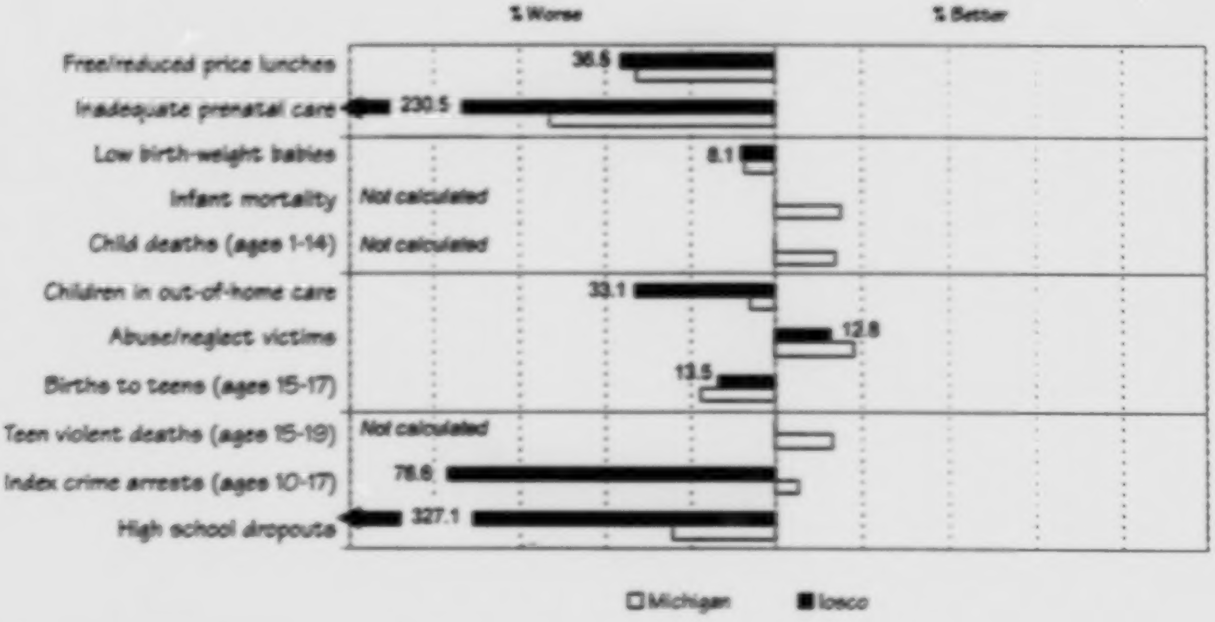
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	29,911	30,209	24,034
Total child population	7,970	7,964	6,482
Ages 0-4	2,410	2,519	1,943
Ages 5-9	2,239	2,360	2,052
Ages 10-14	1,957	2,004	1,665
Ages 15-17	1,364	1,081	823
White[2]	95.5%	94.8%	94.6%
African American	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
American Indian	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%
Asian	1.0%	1.2%	1.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 17,283
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 309
Regulated child care spaces	931
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 341
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	703	10.8%
Food stamps[4]	1,023	15.8%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	113	17.4
Total births (1994)	268	
No paternity acknowledged		22.7%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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IRON COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate♦		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate♦	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	694	21.7%		917	31.7%	70
Ages 0-4	179	22.0%		287	41.2%	76
Ages 5-17	515	21.7%		630	28.7%	67
• Children receiving free/reduced	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
price lunches	656	30.6%		823	35.5%	45
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	6	4.5%		7	6.2%	41
• Low birth-weight babies	6	4.8%		5	*	*
• Infant mortality	0	*		0	*	*
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	*		0	*	*
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	170	56.9		289	96.1	76
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	61	20.4		23	7.7	40
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	16	5.2		17	5.5	57
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	7	22.5		5	*	*
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	21	14.4		38	26.5	62
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	*		0	*	*
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	4	0.7%		20	3.0%	17
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	76	51.4%		56	37.6%	71
Mathematics	77	52.0%		73	49.0%	71
• Seventh grade: Reading	57	37.7%		57	35.9%	61
Mathematics○	59	39.1%		96	60.0%	23

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

IRON COUNTY

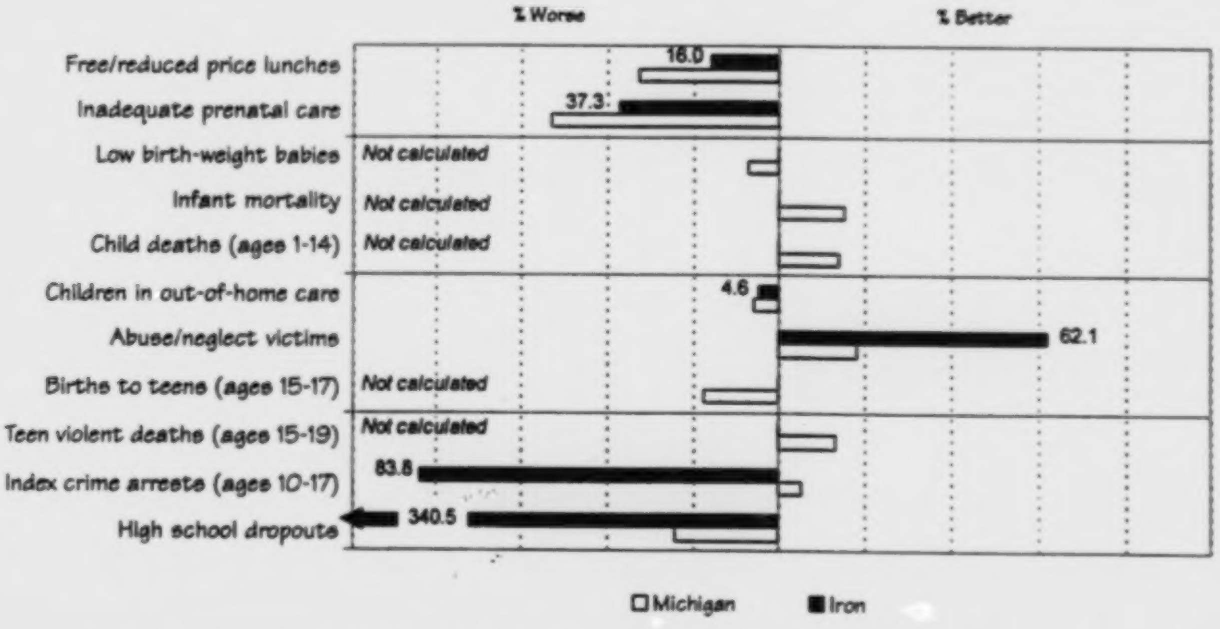
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	13,696	13,175	13,131
Total child population	3,044	2,930	3,006
Ages 0-4	746	709	635
Ages 5-9	830	849	914
Ages 10-14	858	883	961
Ages 15-17	610	489	496
White[2]	98.4%	98.0%	97.8%
African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
American Indian	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Asian	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,696
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 395
Regulated child care spaces	279
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 371
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	***Number***	***Rate***
AFDC assistance[4]	255	8.5%
Food stamps[4]	365	12.1%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	65	21.6
Total births (1994)	121	
No paternity acknowledged		9.8%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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ISABELLA COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,568	19.4%		3,368	27.3%	51
Ages 0-4	810	22.9%		1,057	30.6%	42
Ages 5-17	1,758	18.1%		2,311	26.1%	54
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
	1,335	22.8%		1,798	25.4%	20
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	43	6.6%		34	5.1%	26
• Low birth-weight babies	27	4.1%		32	4.8%	5
• Infant mortality	2	•		6	9.5	25
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	•		4	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	600	48.3		499	37.1	15
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	126	10.1		100	7.7	38
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	54	4.4		53	3.9	34
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	19	17.1		22	22.7	28
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	110	19.9		157	27.0	64
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	5	•		2	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	54	3.2%		32	1.9%	7
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	202	47.2%		181	40.4%	62
Mathematics	235	54.8%		273	60.6%	41
• Seventh grade: Reading	192	42.5%		210	42.1%	34
Mathematics○	197	43.6%		317	63.8%	15

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

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ISABELLA COUNTY

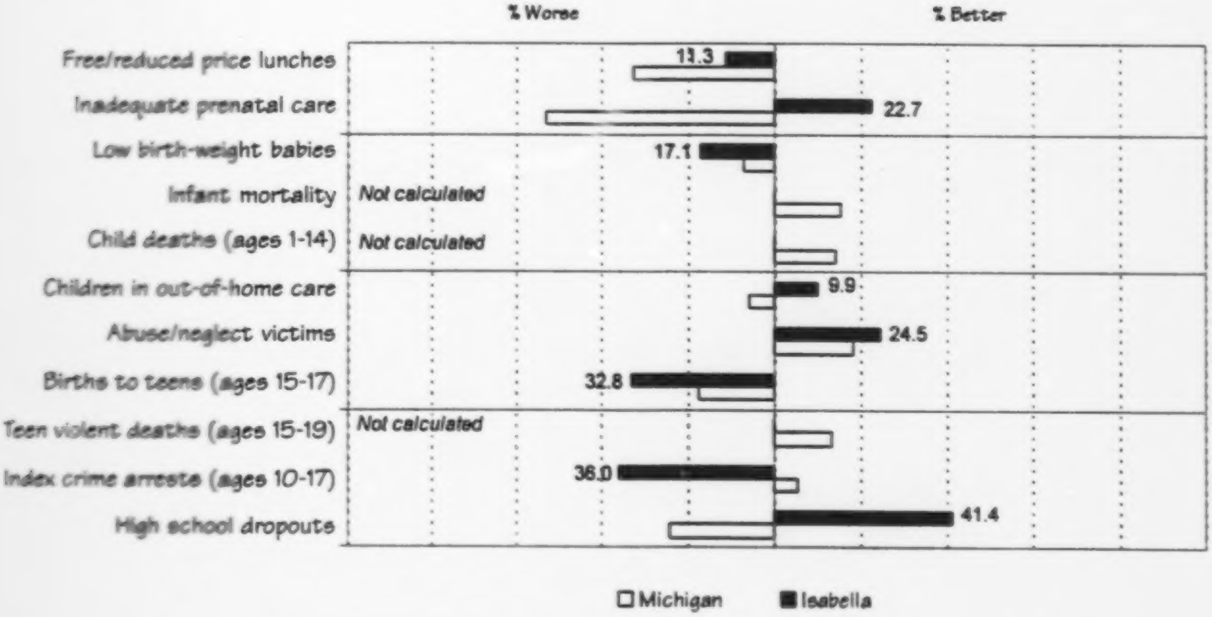
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	53,576	54,624	57,053
Total child population	12,469	12,526	13,457
Ages 0-4	3,432	3,548	3,584
Ages 5-9	3,444	3,606	3,919
Ages 10-14	3,358	3,476	3,873
Ages 15-17	2,236	1,896	2,081
White[2]	95.3%	93.8%	93.9%
African American	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%
American Indian	2.9%	3.2%	3.6%
Asian	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 16,151
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 345
Regulated child care spaces	1,944
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 396
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	1,384	10.3%
Food stamps[4]	1,790	13.3%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	250	18.6
Total births (1994)	615	
No paternity acknowledged		9.8%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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JACKSON COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	6,877	15.9%	8,052	21.3%	27
Ages 0-4	2,170	20.1%	2,850	26.4%	28
Ages 5-17	4,707	14.5%	5,202	19.2%	26
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	5,240	22.4%	7,916	31.3%	35
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	159	7.5%	304	14.4%	71
• Low birth-weight babies	140	6.6%	145	6.8%	57
• Infant mortality	26	12.3	18	8.6	18
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	8	27.2	8	25.7	7
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	2,432	62.9	1,998	50.5	34
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	462	12.0	307	7.9	41
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	325	8.4	213	5.4	54
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	125	36.3	127	43.0	61
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	359	20.7	256	14.8	22
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	7	65.6	5	*	*
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	240	3.9%	368	6.1%	61
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	684	37.8%	734	39.4%	66
Mathematics	747	41.3%	987	52.9%	62
• Seventh grade: Reading	608	34.7%	574	33.0%	72
Mathematics○	633	36.2%	739	42.4%	77

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○ *District data are listed by county in the appendix.*

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

JACKSON COUNTY

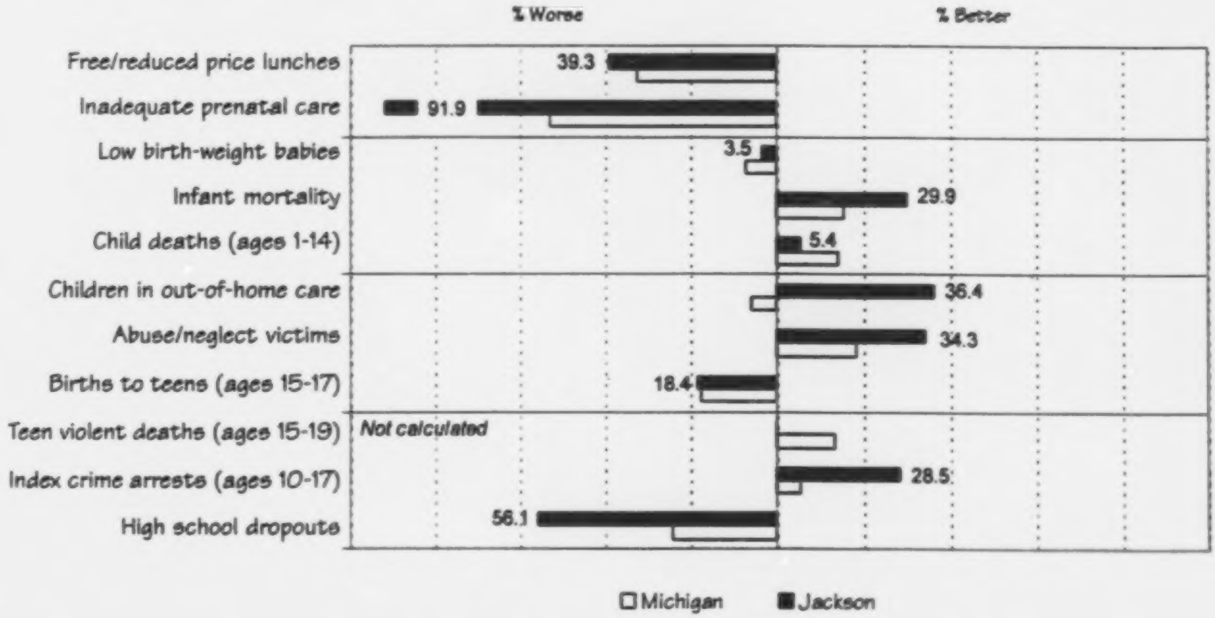
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	145,355	149,756	153,287
Total child population	38,429	38,567	39,581
Ages 0-4	10,332	10,936	10,848
Ages 5-9	10,592	10,883	11,009
Ages 10-14	10,307	10,553	11,346
Ages 15-17	7,198	6,195	6,379
White[2]	91.9%	90.6%	90.9%
African American	7.0%	7.4%	7.9%
American Indian	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 18,574
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 324
Regulated child care spaces	5,172
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 395
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	5,081	12.8%
Food stamps[4]	6,322	16.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	771	19.5
Total births (1994)	2,083	
No paternity acknowledged		17.1%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* *The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.*

KALAMAZOO COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	8,624	15.6%	10,315	19.2%	22
Ages 0-4	2,888	20.1%	3,846	23.9%	21
Ages 5-17	5,736	14.0%	6,469	17.2%	20
	(1989-90) School Year		*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	7,409	22.7%	9,724	28.4%	28
Child Health	*(1986-88) Three-Year Average*		*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	156	4.7%	123	3.8%	12
• Low birth-weight babies	222	6.6%	218	6.8%	55
• Infant mortality	36	10.9	25	7.9	13
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	10	25.2	12	26.4	10
Child Safety	*(1987) Fiscal Year*		*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	3,669	68.2	3,362	59.2	44
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	656	12.2	728	13.1	69
	(1988) Fiscal Year		*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	345	6.4	367	6.5	67
Teen Transition	*(1986-88) Three-Year Average*		*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	140	30.5	131	32.7	49
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	1,020	43.8	1,267	54.0	80
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	10	52.6	8	44.7	6
	(1991-92) School Year		*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	194	2.5%	295	3.7%	27
Education	*(1993-94) School Year*		*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	1,218	47.5%	1,337	52.8%	14
Mathematics	1,281	49.9%	1,586	62.6%	36
• Seventh grade: Reading	1,095	44.2%	1,150	46.5%	16
Mathematics○	1,165	46.8%	1,455	58.8%	33

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

KALAMAZOO COUNTY

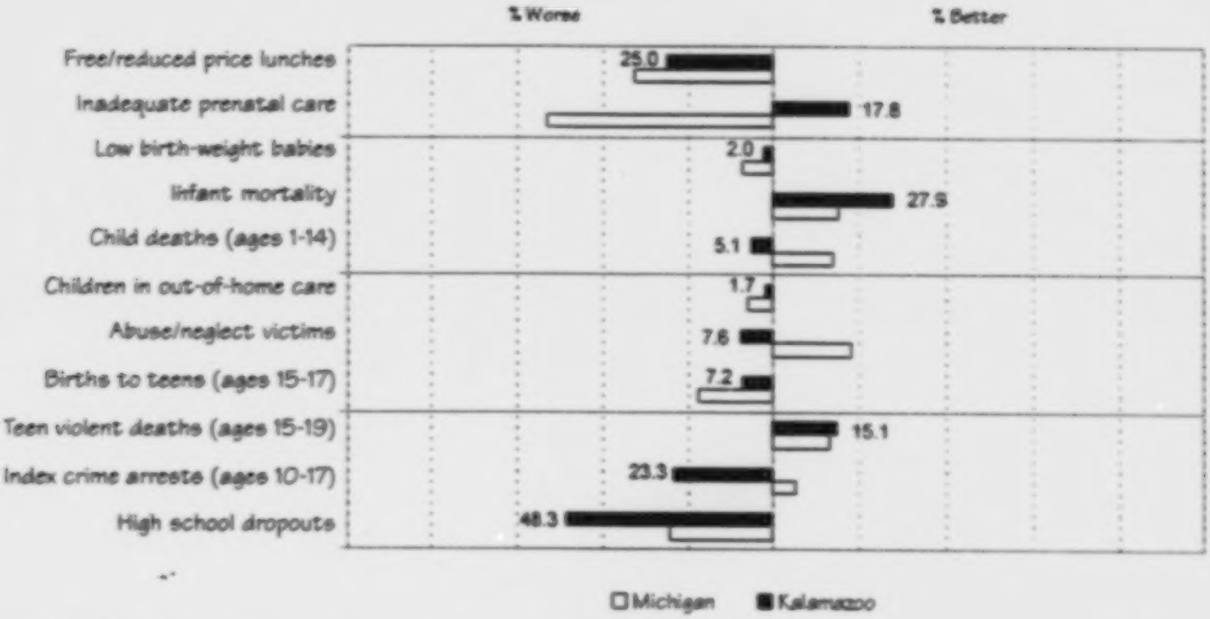
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	216,220	223,411	228,796
Total child population	53,537	54,473	56,789
Ages 0-4	15,116	16,312	16,624
Ages 5-9	14,878	15,565	16,281
Ages 10-14	13,862	14,275	15,190
Ages 15-17	9,680	8,321	8,694
White[2]	85.4%	82.8%	82.7%
African American	12.7%	13.5%	14.7%
American Indian	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	1.4%	1.6%	1.9%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 22,667
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 383
Regulated child care spaces	9,810
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 425
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	6,767	11.9%
Food stamps[4]	8,306	14.6%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	966	17.0
Total births (1994)	3,168	
No paternity acknowledged		23.4%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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KALKASKA COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	840	23.9%	1,014	28.0%	44
Ages 0-4	223	22.5%	329	32.2%	46
Ages 5-17	617	24.4%	685	23.8%	45
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	901	30.1%	1,209	39.2%	61
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	22	10.9%	21	10.7%	67
• Low birth-weight babies	11	5.4%	10	5.1%	10
• Infant mortality	2	•	1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	2	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	229	59.7	393	91.8	71
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	51	13.3	88	21.4	81
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	26	6.6	23	5.3	53
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	9	29.5	12	40.9	57
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	31	17.7	40	20.3	45
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	2	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊙	20	2.7%	32	4.1%	36
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	71	32.6%	77	36.7%	73
Mathematics	84	38.0%	92	43.8%	78
• Seventh grade: Reading	75	37.5%	79	36.6%	56
Mathematics⊙	76	38.0%	120	55.5%	44

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

Demographics

KALKASKA COUNTY

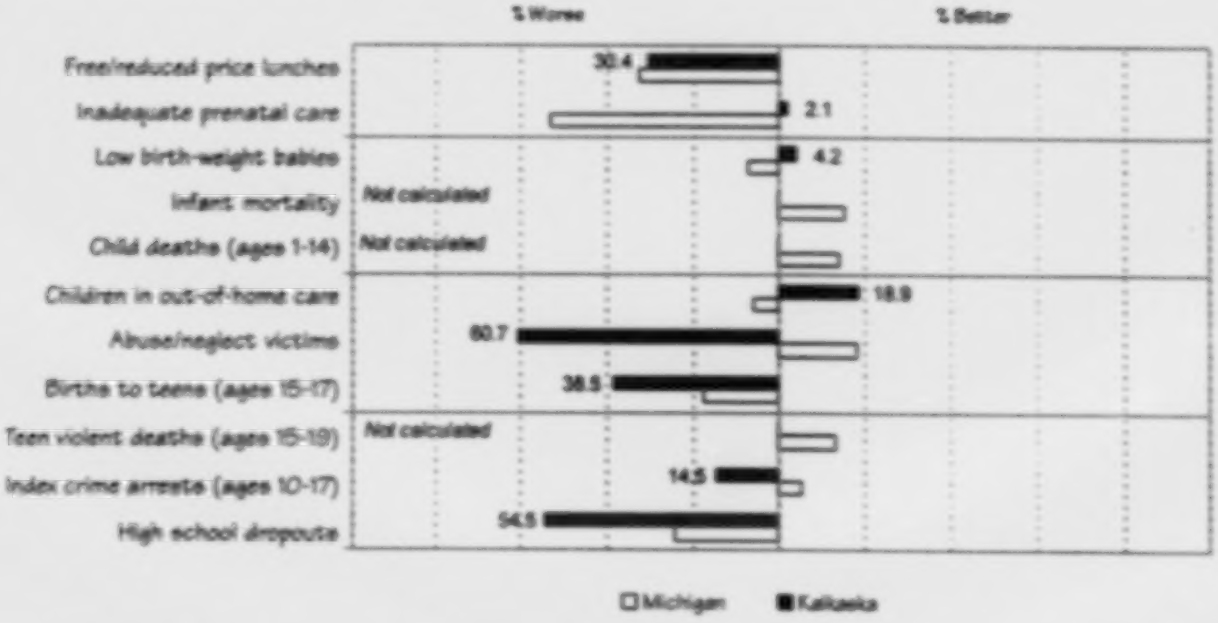
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	12,560	13,497	14,538
Total child population	3,757	3,954	4,283
Ages 0-4	1,001	1,034	1,000
Ages 5-9	1,059	1,161	1,237
Ages 10-14	1,050	1,151	1,366
Ages 15-17	647	608	680
White[2]	99.0%	98.5%	98.4%
African American	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
American Indian	0.7%	0.9%	1.2%
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,056
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 337
Regulated child care spaces	529
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 341
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	Number	Rate
AFDC assistance[4]	280	6.5%
Food stamps[4]	527	12.3%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	84	19.6
Total births (1994)	191	
No paternity acknowledged		18.0%

[1]Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2]Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3]Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4]Based on September 1995. [5]Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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KENT COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security		(1980)		(1990)	
• Children below 125% poverty	19,218	14.8%	22,795	16.3%	14
Ages 0-4	6,394	18.0%	7,821	18.2%	11
Ages 5-17	12,824	13.7%	14,974	15.5%	15
		(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)	
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	17,886	23.8%	29,131	31.8%	37
Child Health		(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	385	4.1%	472	5.3%	29
• Low birth-weight babies	534	6.0%	594	6.7%	53
• Infant mortality	87	9.9	77	8.7	20
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	38	38.4	33	28.5	11
Child Safety		(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)	
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	3,450	25.8	4,156	27.4	6
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	831	6.2	681	4.6	11
		(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)	
• Children in out-of-home care	555	4.0	592	3.9	32
Teen Transition		(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)	
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	349	32.3	388	41.2	58
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	2,061	36.6	2,867	48.4	79
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	20	52.6	19	58.9	9
		(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)	
• High school dropouts⊙	599	3.2%	874	4.3%	40
Education		(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)	
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	3,070	48.2%	3,689	58.3%	6
Mathematics	3,430	53.8%	4,556	72.0%	9
• Seventh grade: Reading	2,530	42.1%	2,826	46.9%	15
Mathematics⊙	2,728	45.4%	3,595	59.5%	26

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

KENT COUNTY

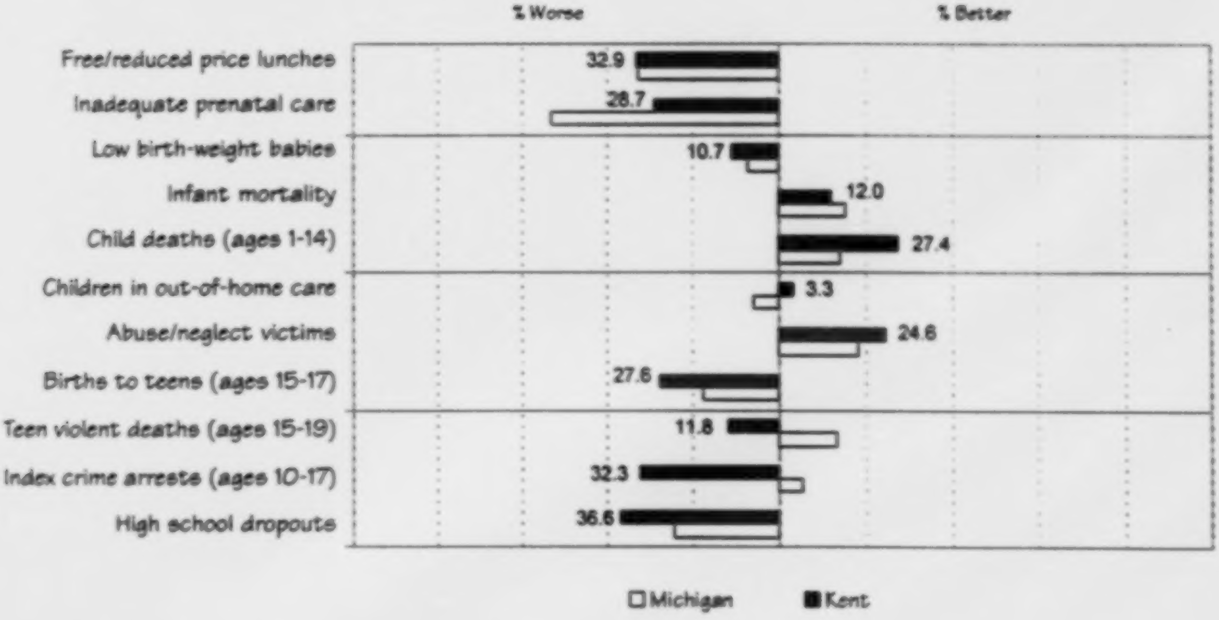
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	471,479	500,631	520,123
Total child population	133,219	141,576	151,632
Ages 0-4	39,250	43,731	45,497
Ages 5-9	37,371	41,765	45,782
Ages 10-14	33,814	36,217	40,115
Ages 15-17	22,783	19,863	20,238
White[2]	87.0%	84.4%	85.6%
African American	10.8%	10.8%	11.6%
American Indian	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%
Asian	1.4%	1.6%	1.9%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 23,152
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 396
Regulated child care spaces	13,779
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 414
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	*Rate*
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	12,788	8.4%
Food stamps[4]	17,162	11.3%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	2,187	14.4
Total births (1994)	8,778	
No paternity acknowledged		15.2%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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KEWEENAW COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	118	28.8%		95	28.9%	60
Ages 0-4	33	27.5%		27	34.2%	56
Ages 5-17	85	29.3%		68	27.2%	59
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	(1989-90) •	 •	School Year	(1995-96) •	 •	 •
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	1	•		1	•	•
• Low birth-weight babies	0	•		1	•	•
• Infant mortality	0	•		1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	0	•		0	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	0	•		8	20.5	2
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	0	•		3	•	•
• Children in out-of-home care	(1988) 0	 •	Fiscal Year	(1995) 0	 •	 •
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	0	•		0	•	•
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	6	33.5		3	•	•
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	•		0	•	•
• High school dropouts○	(1991-92) •	 •	School Year	(1994-95) •	 •	 •
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	•	•		•	•	•
Mathematics	•	•		•	•	•
• Seventh grade: Reading	•	•		•	•	•
Mathematics○	•	•		•	•	•

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

KEWEENAW COUNTY

	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	1,863	1,701	1,880
Total child population	366	339	390
Ages 0-4	99	84	85
Ages 5-9	101	95	97
Ages 10-14	100	105	143
Ages 15-17	66	55	65
White[2]	98.7%	98.5%	98.5%
African American	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian	0.9%	1.2%	1.5%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,985
Child care	
Average monthly cost	*
Regulated child care spaces	*
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 308
(Average family size: three)	

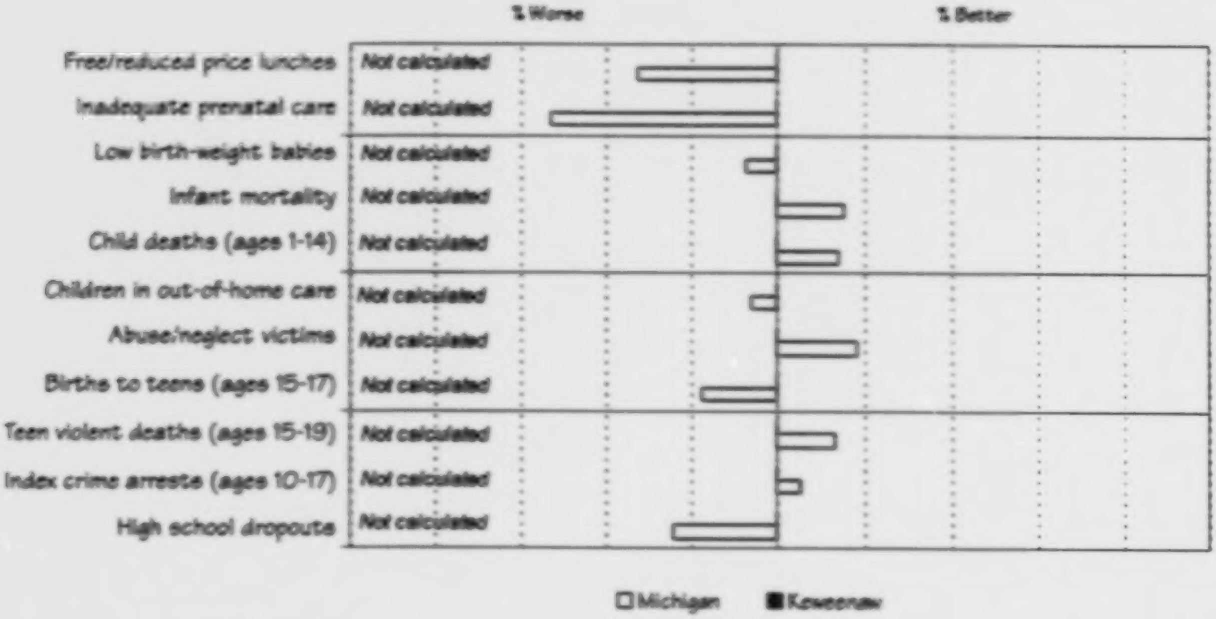
Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	22	5.6%
Food stamps[4]	40	10.3%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	9	23.1
Total births (1994)	16	
No paternity acknowledged		18.2%

* Data are not available.

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census.

[2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



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	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*			*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	848	40.7%		1,023	49.3%	83
Ages 0-4	174	36.3%		295	52.3%	83
Ages 5-17	674	42.1%		728	48.1%	83
• Children receiving free/reduced	*(1989-90)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
price lunches	709	84.7%		664	80.6%	82
Child Health	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	15	13.1%		10	9.2%	64
• Low birth-weight babies	5	*		8	7.5%	*
• Infant mortality	1	*		1	*	*
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	*		2	*	*
Child Safety	*(1987)*		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	184	89.6		298	119.6	83
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	54	26.3		32	14.0	71
	(1988)		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	28	13.5		23	9.2	76
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	8	46.3		9	53.7	70
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	29	30.7		35	32.4	71
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	*		0	*	*
	(1991-92)		*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	20	9.2%		4	2.1%	11
Education	*(1993-94)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	18	34.6%		16	28.1%	81
Mathematics	19	36.5%		17	28.3%	82
• Seventh grade: Reading	16	30.2%		11	20.8%	81
Mathematics○	7	13.2%		14	26.4%	82

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

LAKE COUNTY

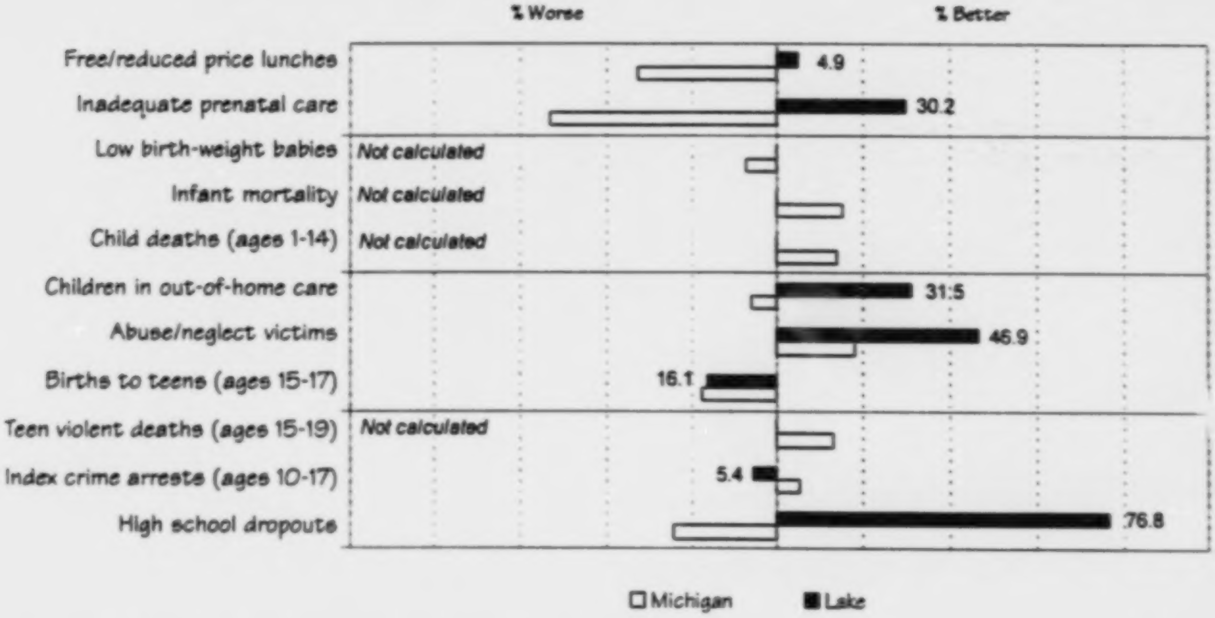
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	8,176	8,583	9,631
Total child population	2,061	2,155	2,491
Ages 0-4	520	578	639
Ages 5-9	567	618	742
Ages 10-14	589	622	743
Ages 15-17	385	337	366
White[2]	82.7%	82.9%	83.2%
African American	15.9%	15.4%	14.8%
American Indian	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%
Asian	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 13,255
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 330
Regulated child care spaces	217
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 361
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	563	22.6%
Food stamps[4]	696	27.9%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	43	17.3
Total births (1994)	114	
No paternity acknowledged		23.5%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census.
[2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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LAPEER COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,650	10.7%	3,089	14.1%	8
Ages 0-4	770	13.0%	979	18.1%	10
Ages 5-17	1,880	10.0%	2,110	12.8%	8
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,908	14.2%	2,570	17.3%	7
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	27	2.7%	50	4.6%	20
• Low birth-weight babies	49	4.8%	58	5.3%	18
• Infant mortality	9	8.6	7	6.3	5
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	4	•	5	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	634	29.0	859	36.7	14
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	152	7.0	118	5.1	17
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	84	3.8	37	1.6	2
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	37	18.3	32	16.9	9
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	106	10.2	72	6.6	5
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	7	104.2	3	•	•
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	208	5.3%	293	7.2%	69
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	517	52.3%	542	51.3%	21
Mathematics	601	60.8%	710	67.1%	19
• Seventh grade: Reading	486	42.3%	462	43.0%	30
Mathematics○	542	47.2%	647	60.1%	22

Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

LAPEER COUNTY

	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	70,355	74,768	81,240
Total child population	21,905	22,109	23,387
Ages 0-4	5,293	5,466	5,320
Ages 5-9	6,152	6,405	6,748
Ages 10-14	6,225	6,445	7,186
Ages 15-17	4,234	3,793	4,132
White[2]	98.9%	97.7%	98.4%
African American	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
American Indian	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 19,846
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 377
Regulated child care spaces	1,870
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 405
(*Average family size: three*)	

	Number	Rate
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	1,082	4.6%
Food stamps[4]	1,601	6.8%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	308	13.2
Total births (1994)	1,093	
No paternity acknowledged		11.3%

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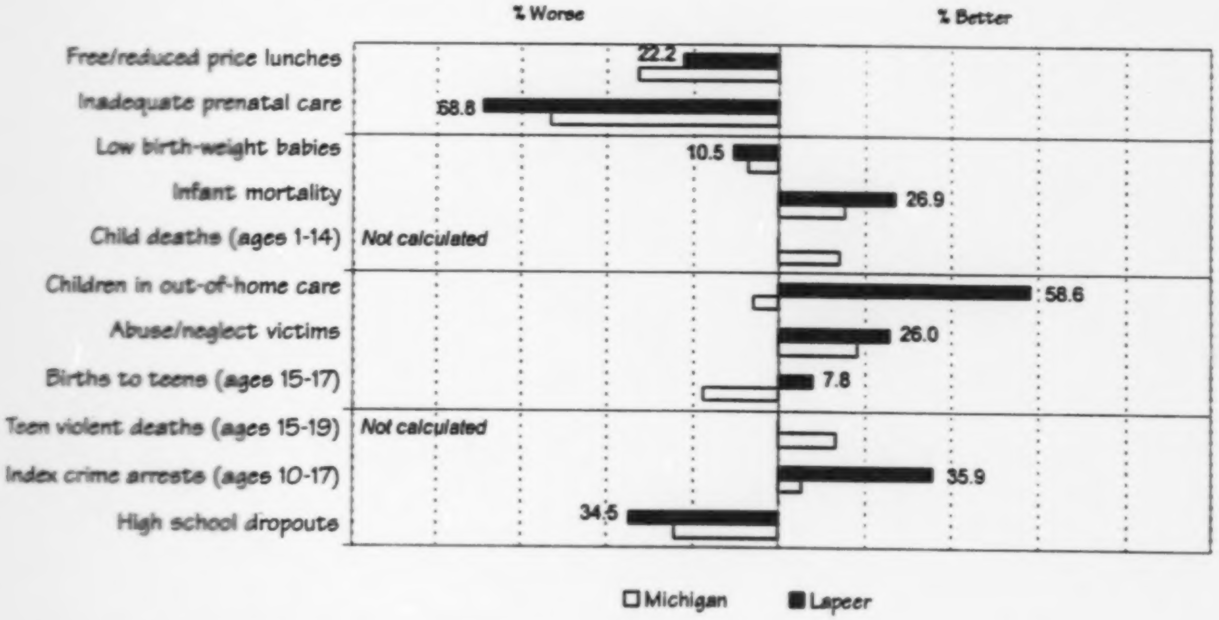
[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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LEELANAU COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank[1]
	Number	Rate◆	Number	Rate◆	(by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	524	13.2%	704	16.3%	15
Ages 0-4	153	16.9%	227	18.3%	13
Ages 5-17	371	12.1%	477	15.5%	16
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	440	20.2%	561	21.2%	14
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	29	12.5%	13	5.9%	38
• Low birth-weight babies	10	4.4%	11	5.0%	7
• Infant mortality	3	•	2	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	0	•	1	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	150	36.5	178	37.1	16
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	40	9.7	32	7.0	30
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	16	3.8	24	5.1	48
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	5	•	5	•	•
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	8	4.4	2	•	•
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	•	0	•	•
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	8	1.4%	19	3.0%	16
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	85	46.5%	99	49.8%	25
Mathematics	104	56.9%	133	66.8%	20
• Seventh grade: Reading	92	48.9%	83	45.9%	18
Mathematics○	100	53.2%	130	71.4%	4

◆ *Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.*

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

LEELANAU COUNTY

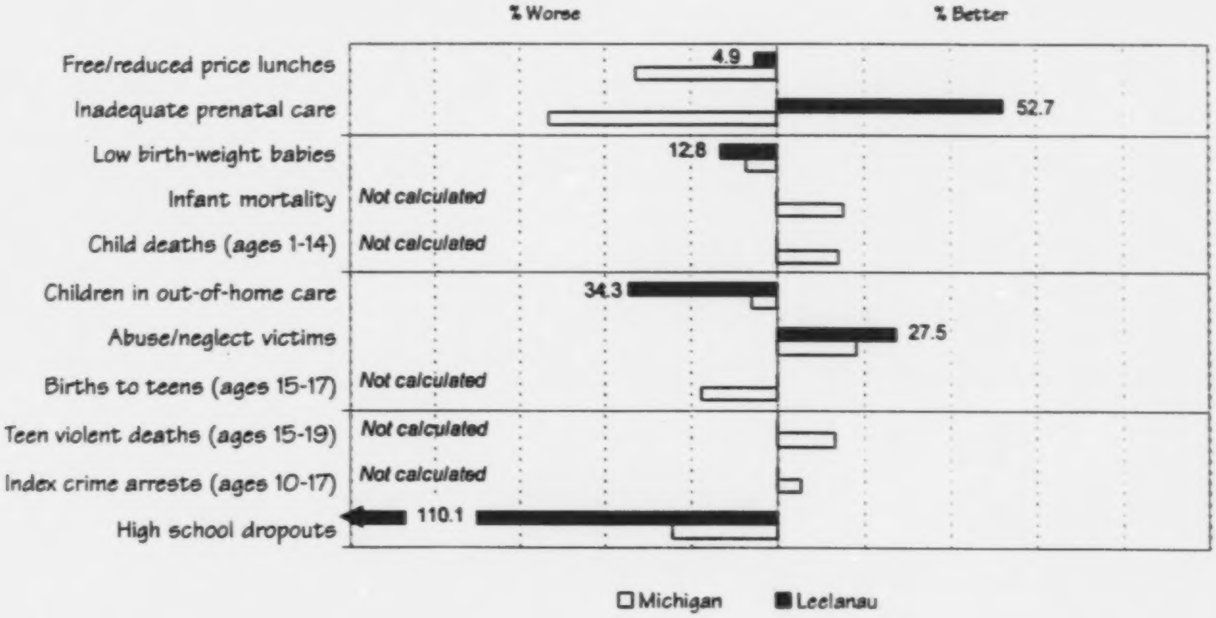
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	15,291	16,527	18,122
Total child population	4,046	4,310	4,792
Ages 0-4	1,075	1,247	1,388
Ages 5-9	1,141	1,279	1,449
Ages 10-14	1,083	1,135	1,288
Ages 15-17	746	649	667
White[2]	96.1%	94.6%	94.1%
African American	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
American Indian	3.2%	4.0%	4.8%
Asian	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 22,054
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 371
Regulated child care spaces	1,122
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 361
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	Rate
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	246	5.1%
Food stamps[4]	432	9.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	97	20.2
Total births (1994)	211	
No paternity acknowledged		9.7%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

• *The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.*

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
- Children below 125% poverty	3,860	14.1%	4,452	17.7%	18
Ages 0-4	1,127	16.0%	1,626	24.8%	23
Ages 5-17	2,733	13.4%	2,826	15.2%	14
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
- Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	2,857	17.2%	3,763	20.4%	11
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
- Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	65	5.2%	83	7.0%	48
- Low birth-weight babies	63	5.0%	72	6.0%	35
- Infant mortality	8	6.4	8	7.0	9
- *Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)*	5	*	8	36.7	18
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
- Abuse/neglect: child referrals	1,253	49.5	1,185	43.6	24
- Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	383	15.1	262	9.9	55
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
- Children in out-of-home care	232	9.2	169	6.2	64
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
- Births to teens – ages 15-17	51	21.9	51	23.3	30
- Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	325	27.5	294	22.9	51
- Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	7	92.1	6	73.4	13
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
- High school dropouts○	343	6.4%	240	4.7%	45
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
- Fourth grade: Reading	493	36.5%	521	40.3%	63
Mathematics	566	41.5%	762	58.5%	49
- Seventh grade: Reading	513	39.0%	522	36.4%	57
Mathematics○	519	39.4%	742	51.7%	55

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

LENAWEE COUNTY

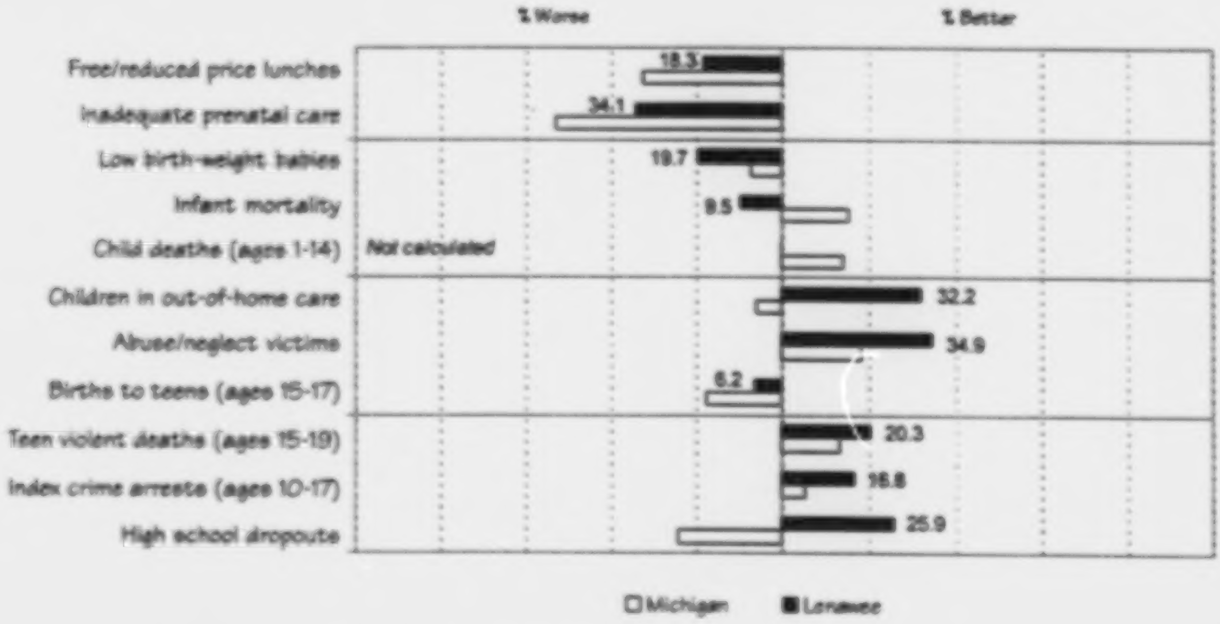
	1986¹	1990	1994¹
Total population	88,262	91,476	95,667
Total child population	25,411	25,778	27,179
Ages 0-4	6,471	6,644	6,513
Ages 5-9	7,020	7,212	7,400
Ages 10-14	6,899	7,278	8,175
Ages 15-17	5,021	4,644	5,090
White²	97.5%	96.9%	96.7%
African American	1.6%	1.8%	2.1%
American Indian	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 19,675
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 343
Regulated child care spaces	2,897
Average monthly AFDC grant³	$ 401
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	Rate
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance⁴	2,106	7.7%
Food stamps⁴	2,744	10.1%
Children of 1994 divorces⁵	475	17.5
Total births (1994)	1,168	
No paternity acknowledged		17.8%

¹Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. ²Hispanics are included in the four race groups. ³Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. ⁴Based on September 1995. ⁵Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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LIVINGSTON COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,688	8.0%	2,188	6.8%	1
Ages 0-4	947	12.4%	690	8.0%	1
Ages 5-17	1,741	6.7%	1,498	6.3%	1
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	951	5.0%	1,771	8.0%	1
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	67	4.4%	192	11.4%	69
• Low birth-weight babies	64	4.2%	87	5.2%	11
• Infant mortality	12	7.7	10	6.0	2
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	5	•	4	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	1,058	33.3	844	23.3	5
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	187	5.9	62	1.8	2
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	63	2.0	49	1.3	1
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	28	10.0	24	9.0	1
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	199	13.3	318	19.5	43
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	7	74.8	4	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	95	1.7%	120	2.1%	8
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	825	54.0%	1,080	61.7%	1
Mathematics	998	65.4%	1,318	75.1%	2
• Seventh grade: Reading	789	49.9%	928	54.9%	3
Mathematics○	909	57.4%	1,141	67.9%	6

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

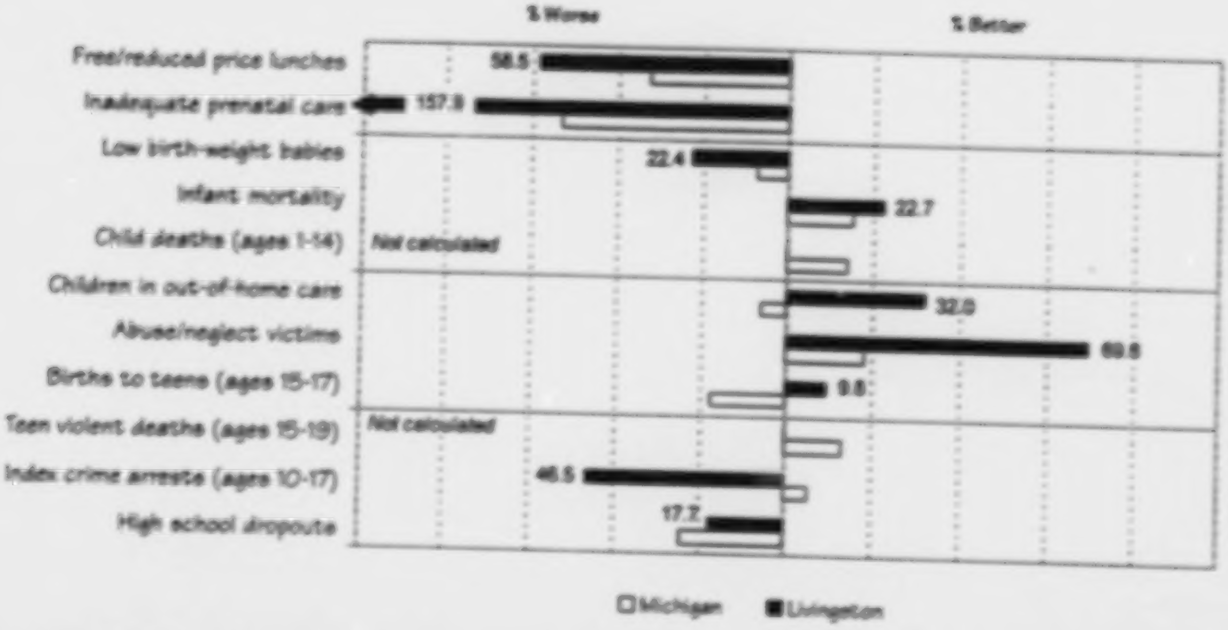
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	103,868	115,645	129,080
Total child population	31,237	33,132	36,198
Ages 0-4	7,706	8,711	9,330
Ages 5-9	8,565	9,348	10,079
Ages 10-14	8,697	9,315	10,346
Ages 15-17	6,269	5,758	6,444
White[2]	97.8%	97.4%	97.3%
African American	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%
American Indian	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 24,614
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 445
Regulated child care spaces	4,460
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 419
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	Rate
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	902	2.5%
Food stamps[4]	1,150	3.2%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	571	15.8
Total births (1994)	1,728	
No paternity acknowledged		6.8%

[1]Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2]Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3]Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4]Based on September 1995. [5]Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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LUCE COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	407	21.6%	535	34.4%	74
Ages 0-4	106	21.5%	159	42.5%	80
Ages 5-17	301	21.7%	376	31.8%	74
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	514	43.2%	542	42.4%	72
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	4	•	3	•	•
• Low birth-weight babies	4	•	5	•	•
• Infant mortality	1	•	1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	0	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	157	99.5	77	49.4	31
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	38	24.1	12	7.7	39
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	7	4.6	5	•	•
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	5	•	4	•	•
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	14	18.3	18	22.4	50
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	0	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊙	22	5.6%	54	13.8%	80
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	29	34.5%	30	35.3%	75
Mathematics	29	34.5%	33	38.8%	80
• Seventh grade: Reading	26	31.0%	31	29.8%	78
Mathematics⊙	31	36.9%	48	45.7%	73

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

LUCE COUNTY

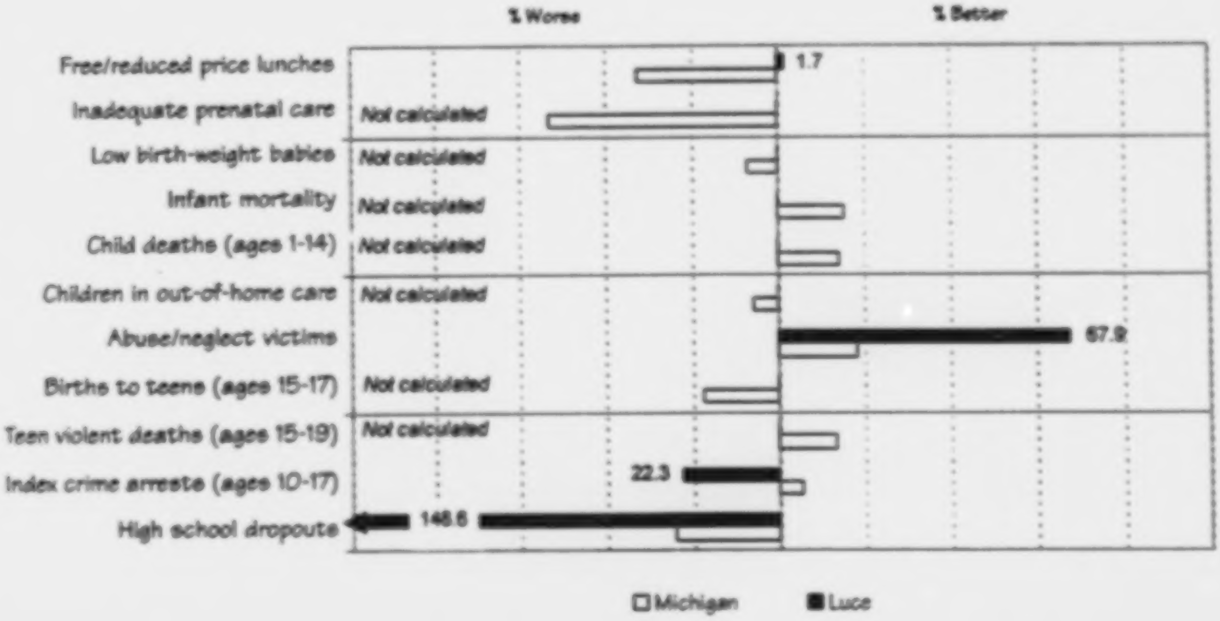
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	5,798	5,763	5,571
Total child population	1,594	1,568	1,558
Ages 0-4	398	376	343
Ages 5-9	425	421	415
Ages 10-14	449	493	518
Ages 15-17	321	278	282
White[2]	91.9%	90.3%	89.3%
African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
American Indian	7.9%	9.2%	10.5%
Asian	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 18,587
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 317
Regulated child care spaces	223
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 371
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	***Number***	***Rate***
AFDC assistance[4]	241	15.5%
Food stamps[4]	362	23.2%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	24	15.4
Total births (1994)	68	
No paternity acknowledged		13.2%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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MACKINAC COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	798	26.5%	844	30.5%	63
Ages 0-4	213	28.5%	235	33.1%	51
Ages 5-17	585	25.9%	609	29.6%	70
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
	593	41.1%	780	42.0%	69
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	12	8.2%	7	5.0%	22
• Low birth-weight babies	7	5.0%	4	•	•
• Infant mortality	2	•	0	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	0	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	148	53.4	165	58.5	43
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	26	9.4	27	9.7	54
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	18	6.5	16	5.5	58
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	6	20.9	5	•	•
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	36	26.5	29	21.6	49
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	0	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	24	4.5%	25	4.6%	43
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	50	37.0%	50	38.0%	74
Mathematics	59	43.4%	75	54.0%	61
• Seventh grade: Reading	62	43.0%	56	36.8%	54
Mathematics○	82	56.2%	91	59.9%	25

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

MACKINAC COUNTY

	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	10,419	10,674	10,910
Total child population	2,802	2,766	2,819
Ages 0-4	717	729	703
Ages 5-9	712	752	768
Ages 10-14	766	804	877
Ages 15-17	606	481	471
White[2]	79.3%	74.0%	69.0%
African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
American Indian	20.5%	25.5%	30.7%
Asian	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 18,620
Child care	
Average monthly cost	*
Regulated child care spaces	340
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 183
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[3]	130	4.6%
Food stamps[4]	225	8.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	54	19.2
Total births (1994)	137	
No paternity acknowledged		9.4%

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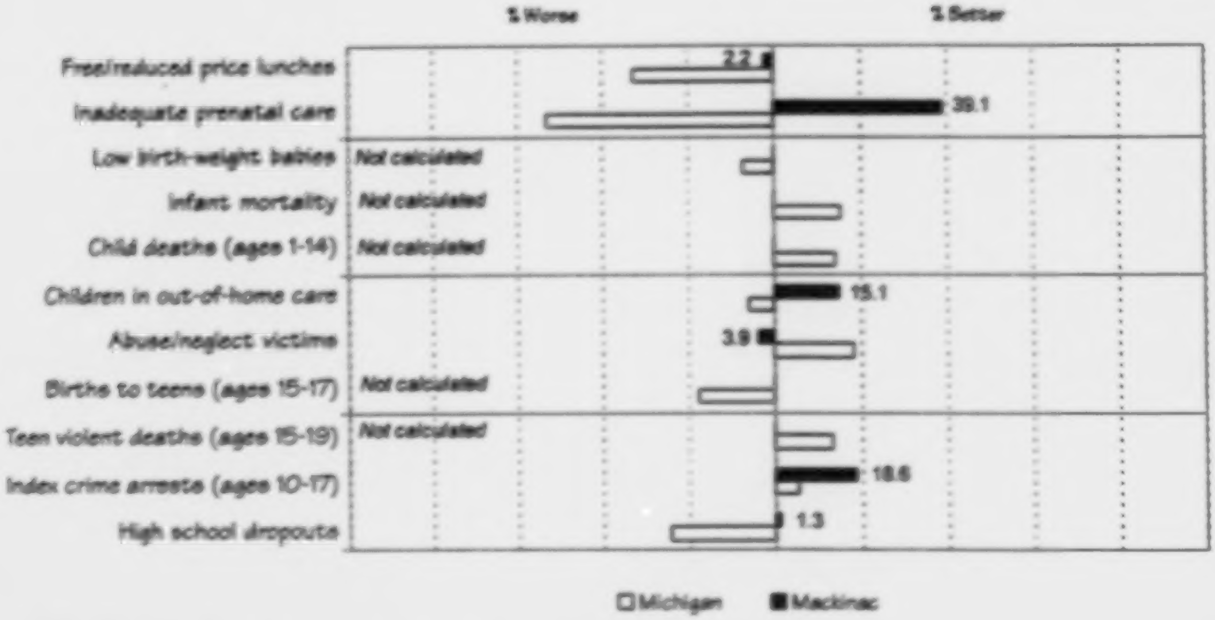
* Data are not available.

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census.

[2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* *The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.*

MACOMB COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	16,598	8.1%	16,403	9.6%	3
Ages 0-4	4,554	9.9%	5,335	11.1%	3
Ages 5-17	12,044	7.6%	11,068	9.1%	3
School Year	*(1989-90)*		*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	8,877	8.5%	18,434	15.2%	3
Child Health — *Three-Year Average*	*(1986-88)*		*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	354	3.7%	724	7.4%	51
• Low birth-weight babies	570	6.0%	593	6.1%	39
• Infant mortality	81	8.4	58	6.0	3
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	38	28.7	30	21.8	5
Child Safety — *Fiscal Year*	*(1987)*		*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	5,765	32.5	5,471	32.7	12
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	1,517	8.6	868	5.1	16
Fiscal Year	*(1988)*		*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	278	1.6	578	3.5	29
Teen Transition — *Three-Year Average*	*(1986-88)*		*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	184	11.0	188	14.0	3
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	1,554	19.0	1,011	13.9	21
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	32	58.8	18	39.9	2
School Year	*(1991-92)*		*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	1,154	3.7%	1,937	6.2%	62
Education — *School Year*	*(1993-94)*		*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	4,050	49.2%	4,807	59.0%	4
Mathematics	4,580	55.6%	6,033	74.0%	3
• Seventh grade: Reading	3,589	45.1%	3,936	48.9%	8
Mathematics○	3,654	45.9%	5,166	64.0%	13

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* *Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.*

• *A statistically reliable rate could not be calculated or data were not available.*

○ *District data are listed by county in the appendix.*

[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. If the rate could not be calculated because of the low incidence of events or unavailable data, a county is not ranked on that particular indicator.*

[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

MACOMB COUNTY

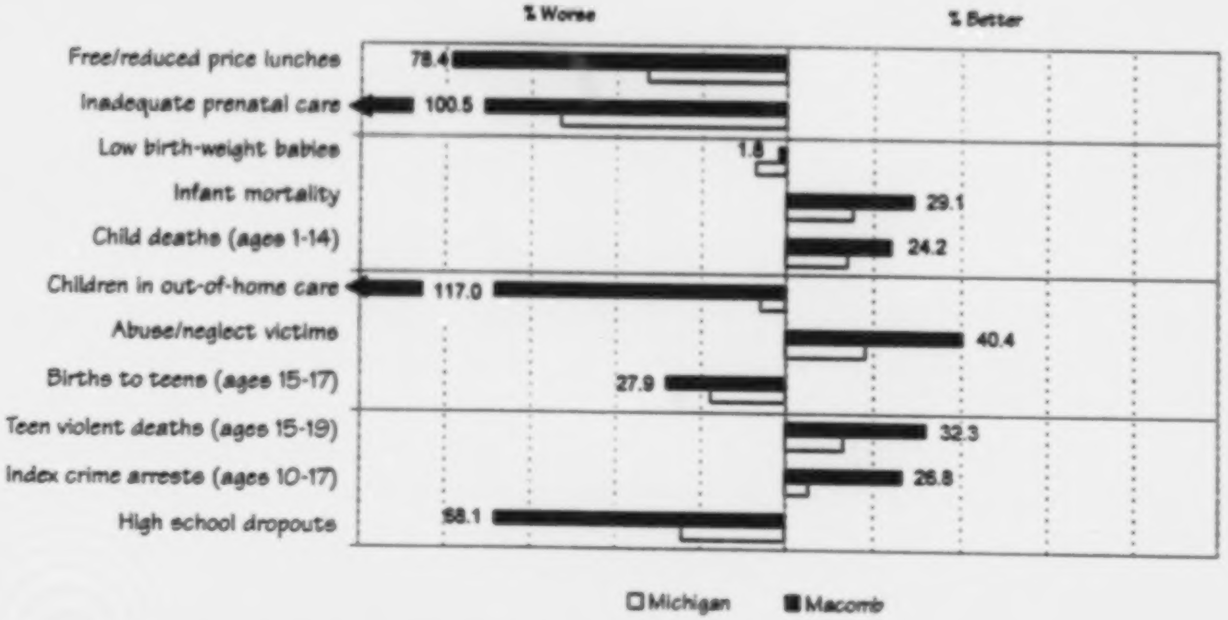
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	702,036	717,400	728,563
Total child population	179,719	171,653	167,382
Ages 0-4	46,488	48,914	48,067
Ages 5-9	48,386	48,081	46,998
Ages 10-14	48,972	46,144	45,183
Ages 15-17	35,872	28,514	27,133
White[2]	96.3%	95.5%	95.3%
African American	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%
American Indian	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 24,489
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 442
Regulated child care spaces	12,467
Average monthly AFDC grant[3] *(Average family size: three)*	$ 423

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	9,963	6.0%
Food stamps[4]	11,746	7.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	2,895	17.3
Total births (1994)	9,806	
No paternity acknowledged		11.4%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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MANISTEE COUNTY

Indicators

	Base Year			Recent Year		Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate+		Number	Rate+	
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,114	17.6%		1,742	34.5%	75
Ages 0-4	314	21.6%		552	42.1%	78
Ages 5-17	800	16.4%		1,190	31.8%	73
• Children receiving free/reduced	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
price lunches	1,049	32.0%		1,520	40.2%	67
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	23	9.2%		23	9.4%	65
• Low birth-weight babies	14	5.3%		15	6.3%	46
• Infant mortality	2	•		2	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	247	46.5		314	58.1	42
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	39	7.3		36	6.9	29
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	20	3.7		31	5.8	60
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	10	18.1		9	20.2	21
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	35	13.8		65	26.1	61
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	•		1	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	17	1.8%		34	3.3%	22
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	131	48.9%		143	52.4%	15
Mathematics	148	55.2%		200	73.0%	7
• Seventh grade: Reading	106	42.4%		117	45.3%	22
Mathematics○	119	46.5%		154	59.9%	24

+ *Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.*

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

MANISTEE COUNTY

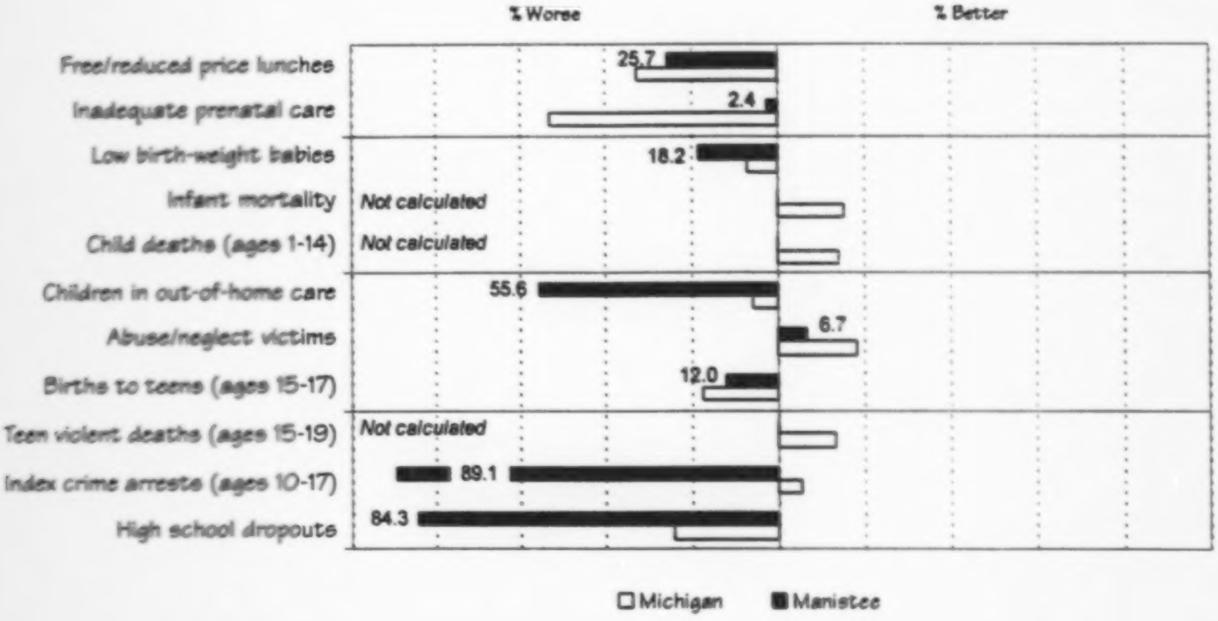
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	21,780	21,265	22,633
Total child population	5,433	5,101	5,403
Ages 0-4	1,324	1,317	1,317
Ages 5-9	1,473	1,438	1,568
Ages 10-14	1,518	1,474	1,609
Ages 15-17	1,118	872	909
White[2]	98.0%	97.1%	97.7%
African American	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
American Indian	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 16,091
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 360
Regulated child care spaces	818
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 361
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	***Number***	***Rate***
AFDC assistance[4]	788	14.6%
Food stamps[4]	1,102	20.4%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	79	14.6
Total births (1994)	257	
No paternity acknowledged		10.8%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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MARQUETTE COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	3,381	16.5%	3,748	20.6%	25
Ages 0-4	1,402	22.5%	1,463	29.2%	38
Ages 5-17	1,979	13.9%	2,285	17.3%	21
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	2,562	20.3%	2,615	24.5%	17
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	44	4.1%	21	2.3%	3
• Low birth-weight babies	57	5.4%	45	5.1%	8
• Infant mortality	8	7.3	9	9.6	26
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	5	•	3	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	879	47.6	833	44.8	26
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	255	13.8	138	7.4	36
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	102	5.6	84	4.5	42
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	23	15.5	21	15.0	6
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	316	39.6	281	32.8	72
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	5	•	3	•	•
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	50	1.4%	122	3.3%	21
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	492	53.0%	450	59.0%	5
Mathematics	494	53.2%	564	73.9%	4
• Seventh grade: Reading	457	51.0%	457	55.6%	2
Mathematics○	526	58.5%	554	67.4%	7

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

MARQUETTE COUNTY

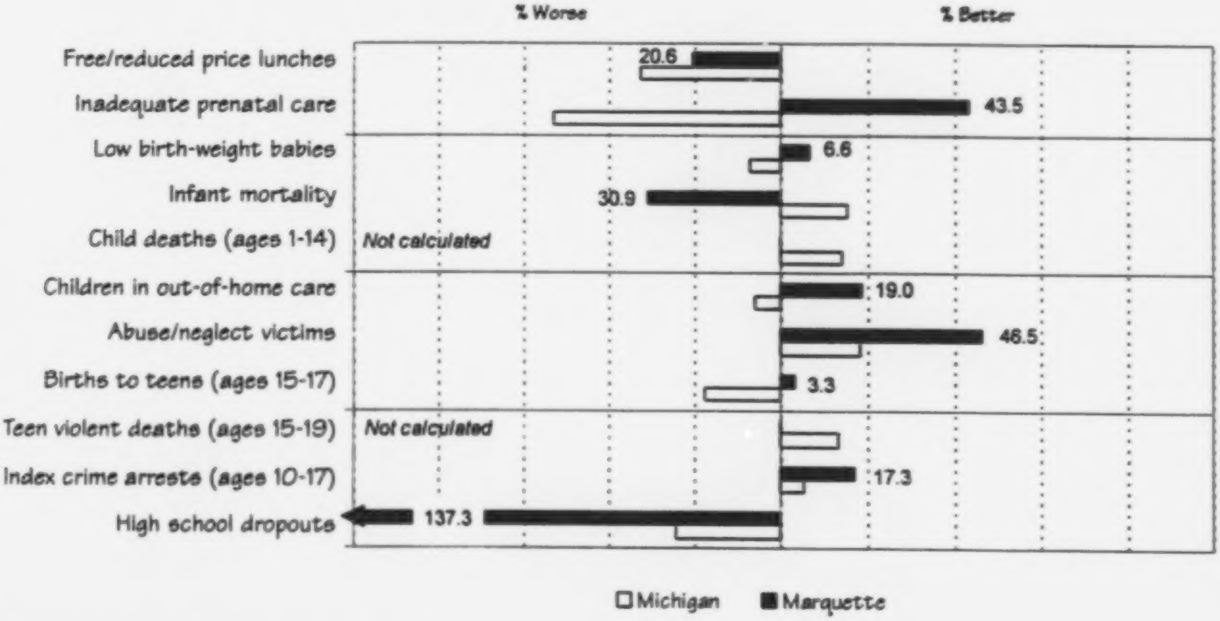
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	70,663	70,887	70,683
Total child population	18,484	18,399	18,599
Ages 0-4	5,231	5,042	4,476
Ages 5-9	5,241	5,409	5,456
Ages 10-14	4,819	5,124	5,678
Ages 15-17	3,194	2,824	2,989
White[2]	96.4%	95.6%	95.4%
African American	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
American Indian	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%
Asian	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 17,406
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 402
Regulated child care spaces	2,120
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 373
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	1,328	7.1%
Food stamps[4]	1,667	9.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	396	21.3
Total births (1994)	852	
No paternity acknowledged		6.8%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



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MASON COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,386	19.0%	1,778	26.7%	48
Ages 0-4	403	21.2%	583	33.0%	50
Ages 5-17	983	18.3%	1,195	24.4%	47
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,342	26.9%	1,846	36.5%	51
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	21	5.9%	24	7.4%	52
• Low birth-weight babies	19	5.4%	17	5.4%	19
• Infant mortality	2	*	1	*	*
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	4	*	*
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	365	55.3	514	70.0	56
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	71	10.8	58	8.3	43
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	36	5.3	37	5.0	46
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	16	26.8	10	18.7	14
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	99	32.3	101	30.8	66
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	2	*	*
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	44	3.3%	62	4.4%	42
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	159	45.6%	175	49.2%	26
Mathematics	176	50.4%	223	62.4%	37
• Seventh grade: Reading	161	39.7%	145	38.1%	46
Mathematics○	183	44.9%	206	54.3%	47

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

MASON COUNTY

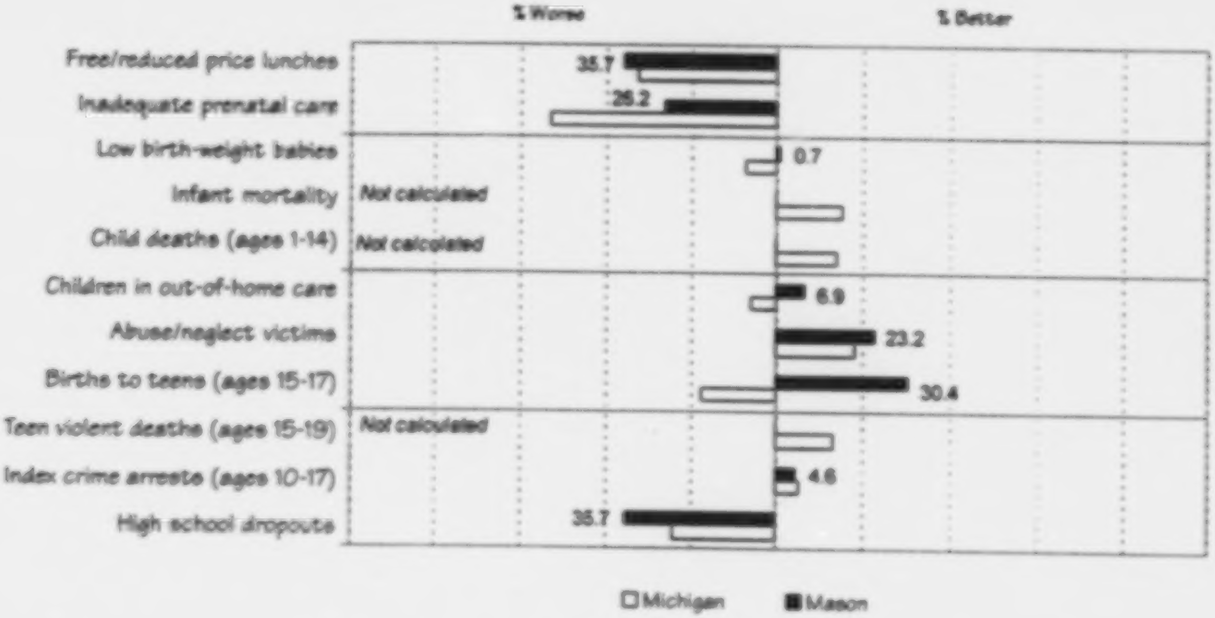
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	25,599	25,537	27,200
Total child population	6,748	6,711	7,338
Ages 0-4	1,780	1,785	1,835
Ages 5-9	1,847	1,924	2,117
Ages 10-14	1,848	1,935	2,233
Ages 15-17	1,272	1,067	1,153
White[2]	97.8%	96.8%	97.4%
African American	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%
American Indian	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Asian	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 17,165
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 342
Regulated child care spaces	1,008
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 368
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	722	9.8%
Food stamps[4]	1,098	15.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	149	20.3
Total births (1994)	320	
No paternity acknowledged		9.6%

[1]Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2]Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3]Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4]Based on September 1995. [5]Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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MECOSTA COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,036	24.2%		2,545	31.8%	71
Ages 0-4	612	26.8%		847	38.4%	72
Ages 5-17	1,424	23.3%		1,698	29.3%	69
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	(1989-90) 1,613	28.2%	School Year	(1995-96) 2,413	36.9%	52
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	34	7.7%		38	8.9%	60
• Low birth-weight babies	21	4.7%		23	5.4%	20
• Infant mortality	5	•		3	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	•		6	81.4	24
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	260	32.0		809	92.0	74
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	77	9.5		61	7.1	31
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	37	4.6		51	5.8	61
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	16	22.4		19	27.7	39
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	59	16.1		80	20.6	46
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊙	55	3.4%		42	2.5%	14
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	207	51.2%		214	50.5%	24
Mathematics	226	56.0%		304	71.7%	10
• Seventh grade: Reading	187	38.1%		168	38.4%	44
Mathematics⊙	194	39.5%		260	59.0%	32

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

MECOSTA COUNTY

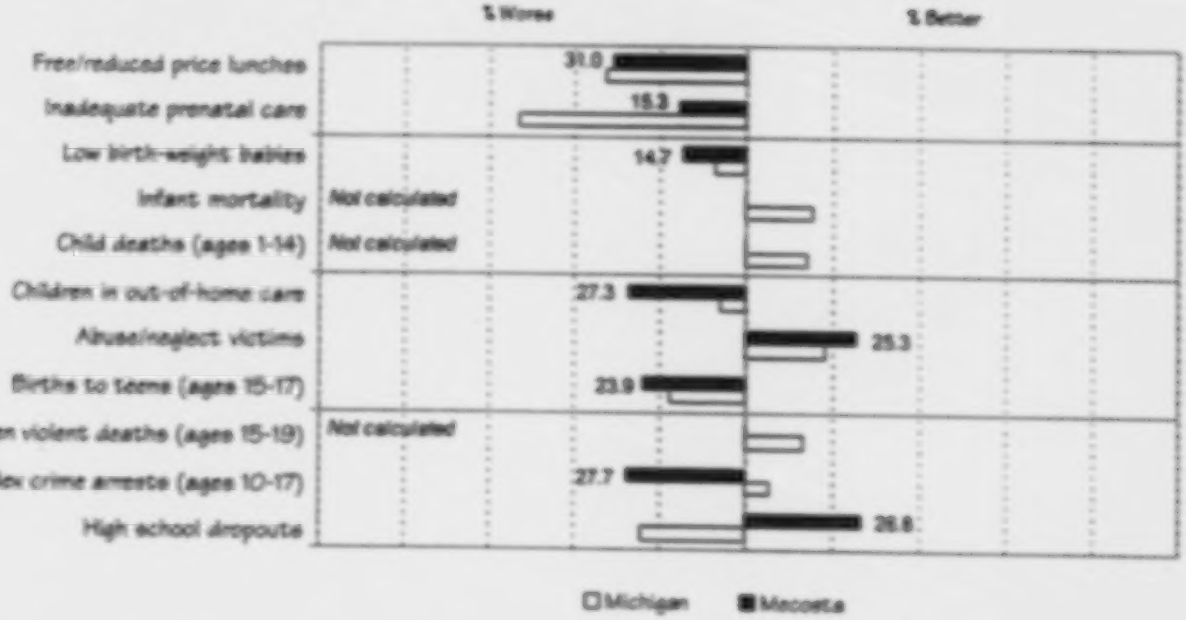
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	36,755	37,308	38,620
Total child population	8,157	8,183	8,791
Ages 0-4	2,235	2,294	2,311
Ages 5-9	2,219	2,285	2,419
Ages 10-14	2,198	2,303	2,575
Ages 15-17	1,505	1,301	1,486
White[2]	96.5%	95.9%	95.9%
African American	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%
American Indian	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Asian	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 14,379
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 322
Regulated child care spaces	1,243
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 360
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	Number	Rate
AFDC assistance[4]	1,177	13.4%
Food stamps[4]	1,539	17.5%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	134	15.2
Total births (1994)	401	
No paternity acknowledged		11.8%

[1]Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2]Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3]Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4]Based on September 1995. [5]Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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MENOMINEE COUNTY

	Base Year Number	 Rate*	Recent Year Number	 Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,288	16.6%	1,348	20.5%	24
Ages 0-4	344	16.5%	336	21.6%	16
Ages 5-17	944	16.7%	1,012	20.1%	27
• Children receiving free/reduced	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
price lunches	1,176	26.2%	1,482	34.3%	41
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	17	4.9%	14	5.1%	25
• Low birth-weight babies	21	6.3%	15	5.5%	24
• Infant mortality	4	•	2	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	2	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	295	42.4	528	81.9	65
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	47	6.7	88	13.6	70
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	17	2.4	38	5.9	62
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	8	13.4	9	19.1	16
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	56	17.1	92	29.7	65
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	3	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊚	32	2.7%	35	2.6%	15
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	128	40.0%	141	45.8%	46
Mathematics	123	38.4%	204	66.0%	23
• Seventh grade: Reading	125	36.4%	115	39.2%	43
Mathematics⊚	132	38.5%	175	59.1%	30

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* *Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.*

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

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Demographics

MENOMINEE COUNTY

	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	25,956	24,920	24,532
Total child population	7,064	6,589	6,446
Ages 0-4	1,774	1,579	1,346
Ages 5-9	1,916	1,919	1,986
Ages 10-14	2,012	1,997	2,082
Ages 15-17	1,363	1,094	1,032
White[2]	97.4%	97.0%	96.6%
African American	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 18,738
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 317
Regulated child care spaces	535
Average monthly AFDC grant[3] *(Average family size: three)*	$ 368

	Number	Rate
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	394	6.1%
Food stamps[4]	605	9.4%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	99	15.4
Total births (1994)	270	
No paternity acknowledged		16.2%

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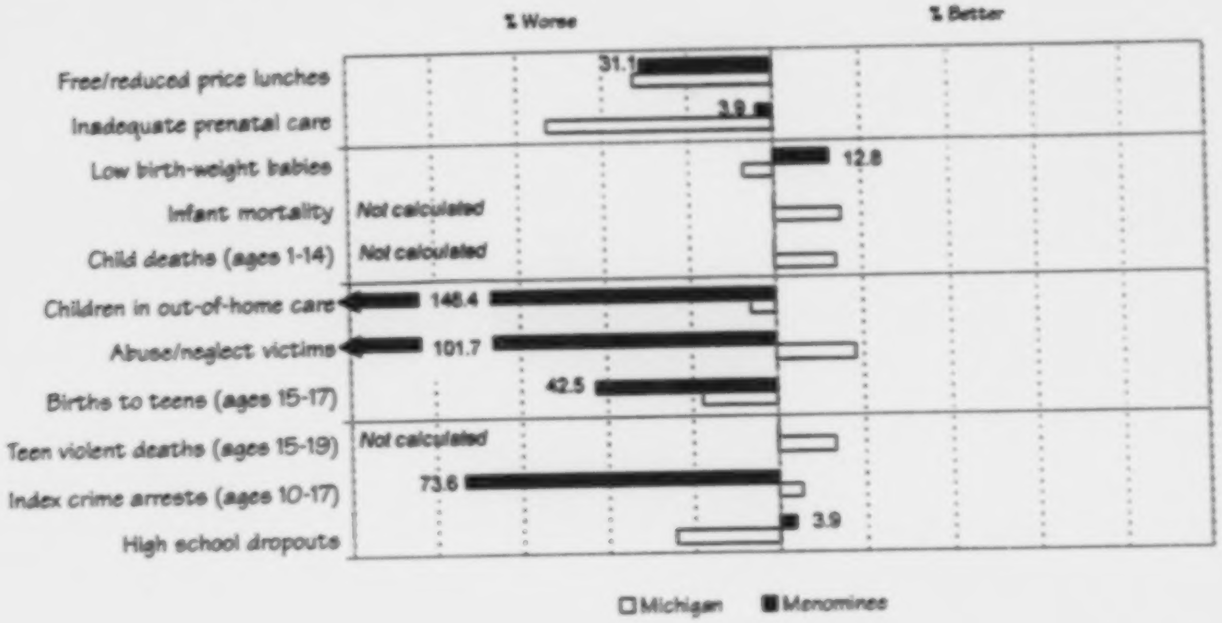
[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

- * *The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.*

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	3,009	12.8%		3,857	18.9%	19
Ages 0-4	925	16.0%		1,233	22.0%	18
Ages 5-17	2,084	11.8%		2,624	17.7%	22
	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	2,084	16.8%		2,838	20.7%	12
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	34	3.2%		19	1.7%	1
• Low birth-weight babies	49	4.7%		69	6.1%	41
• Infant mortality	10	9.5		9	7.7	11
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	6	38.1		6	33.1	15
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	986	48.0		1,162	54.5	36
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	260	12.7		200	9.5	49
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	100	4.8		109	5.1	49
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	29	15.7		25	15.1	7
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	116	12.3		49	5.2	3
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	4	•		3	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	122	3.2%		151	3.8%	31
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	543	57.6%		581	59.9%	3
Mathematics	573	60.8%		711	73.1%	6
• Seventh grade: Reading	487	46.8%		534	53.2%	6
Mathematics○	577	55.3%		659	65.6%	9

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

MIDLAND COUNTY

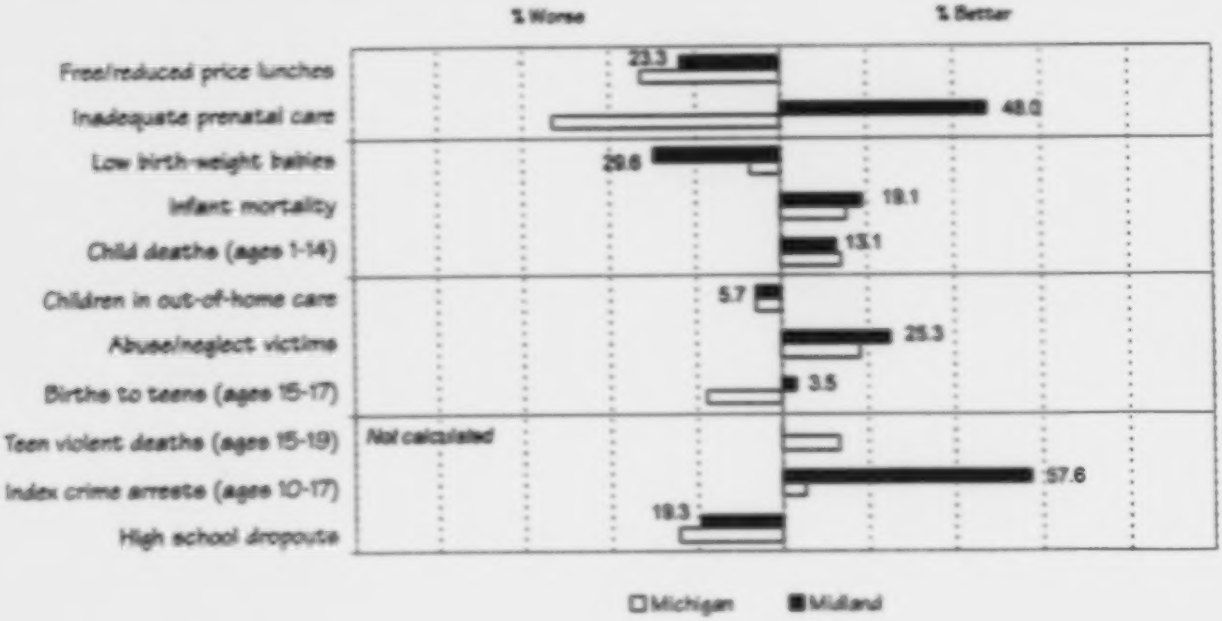
	1986¹	1990	1994¹
Total population	72,598	75,651	79,245
Total child population	20,736	20,708	21,320
Ages 0-4	5,433	5,697	5,623
Ages 5-9	5,698	5,911	6,094
Ages 10-14	5,691	5,745	6,151
Ages 15-17	3,915	3,355	3,453
White²	97.4%	96.3%	96.6%
African American	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%
American Indian	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 25,023
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 439
Regulated child care spaces	3,758
Average monthly AFDC grant³	$ 405
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	*Rate*
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance⁴	1,974	9.3%
Food stamps⁴	2,593	12.2%
Children of 1994 divorces⁵	358	16.8
Total births (1994)	1,110	
No paternity acknowledged		10.8%

¹Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. ²Hispanics are included in the four race groups. ³Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. ⁴Based on September 1995. ⁵Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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MISSAUKEE COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	810	25.4%	1,098	31.0%	68
Ages 0-4	189	22.3%	350	38.1%	71
Ages 5-17	621	26.5%	748	28.5%	64
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	656	34.2%	968	39.9%	63
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	4	•	7	4.1%	16
• Low birth-weight babies	8	4.9%	11	6.2%	45
• Infant mortality	2	•	1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	•	1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	182	53.2	185	45.9	27
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	69	20.2	23	6.0	22
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	34	9.9	8	2.0	4
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	4	•	11	43.0	62
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	21	14.2	19	11.1	17
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	15	2.9%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	81	44.3%	67	41.4%	57
Mathematics	68	37.2%	101	62.3%	38
• Seventh grade: Reading	59	28.8%	54	29.2%	79
Mathematics○	57	28.0%	100	54.0%	48

◆ *Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.*

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

MISSAUKEE COUNTY

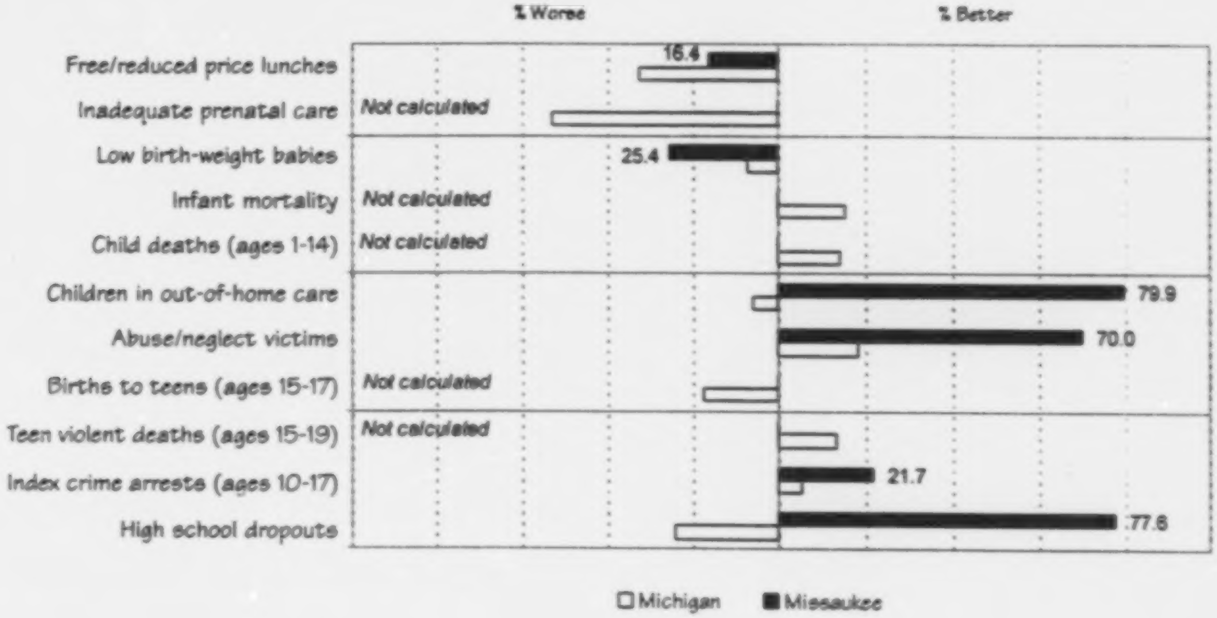
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	11,186	12,147	13,347
Total child population	3,367	3,603	4,027
Ages 0-4	867	937	960
Ages 5-9	990	1,135	1,311
Ages 10-14	904	1,006	1,188
Ages 15-17	606	525	568
White[2]	99.0%	98.4%	98.5%
African American	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%
Asian	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 14,569
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 329
Regulated child care spaces	536
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 361
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	396	9.8%
Food stamps[4]	604	15.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	79	19.6
Total births (1994)	175	
No paternity acknowledged		11.8%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



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	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*			*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	5,112	11.5%		5,756	15.2%	10
Ages 0-4	1,523	13.9%		1,942	19.3%	14
Ages 5-17	3,589	10.8%		3,814	13.8%	9
	(1989-90)		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	3,393	16.2%		4,268	18.0%	8
Child Health	*******(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	78	4.2%		128	7.4%	50
• Low birth-weight babies	114	6.0%		106	6.1%	38
• Infant mortality	18	9.3		12	6.7	7
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	8	27.3		5	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	1,239	32.0		1,236	31.8	11
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	218	5.6		186	4.8	13
	(1988)		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	133	3.5		109	2.8	13
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	77	21.5		82	25.8	32
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	176	9.8		185	10.3	14
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	7	58.6		6	54.4	7
	(1991-92)		*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	294	4.4%		381	5.5%	59
Education	*(1993-94)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	662	41.4%		803	46.4%	39
Mathematics	825	51.5%		1,085	62.7%	34
• Seventh grade: Reading	675	40.2%		860	47.2%	14
Mathematics○	767	45.7%		1,095	60.2%	20

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

MONROE COUNTY

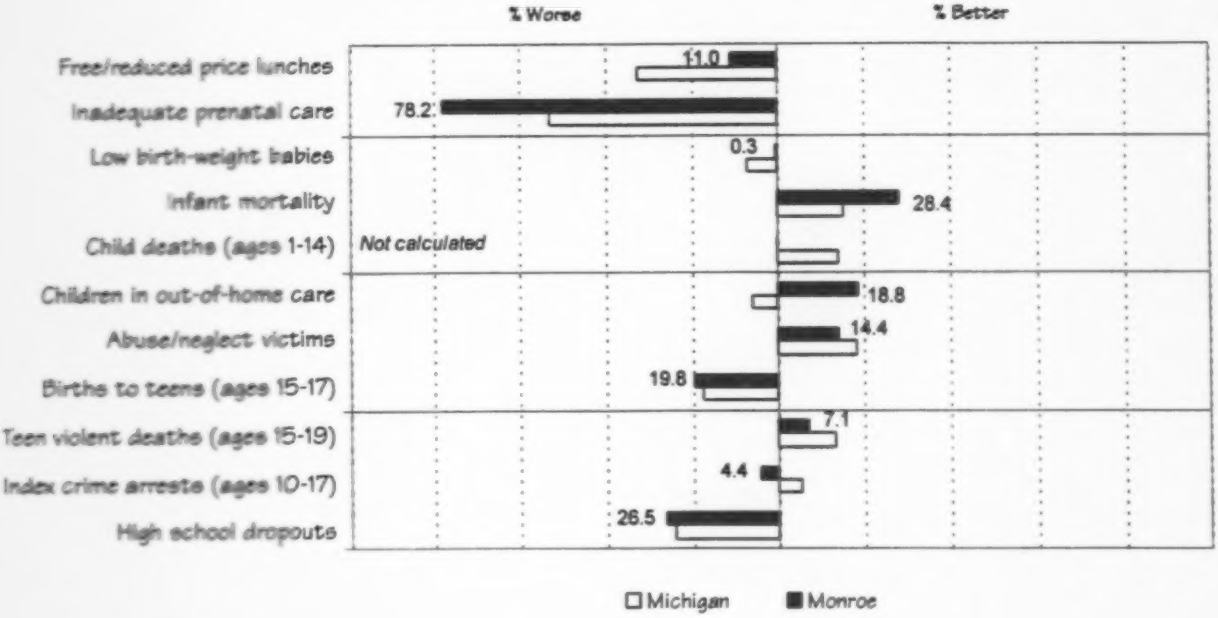
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	131,150	133,600	137,716
Total child population	39,058	38,244	38,922
Ages 0-4	10,088	10,226	9,863
Ages 5-9	10,723	10,661	10,692
Ages 10-14	10,759	10,906	11,629
Ages 15-17	7,489	6,451	6,738
White[2]	97.1%	96.0%	96.5%
African American	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%
American Indian	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 20,734
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 389
Regulated child care spaces	2,912
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 428
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	3,132	8.0%
Food stamps[4]	3,814	9.8%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	694	17.8
Total births (1994)	1,777	
No paternity acknowledged		15.2%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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MONTCALM COUNTY

Indicators

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,994	20.3%	3,829	25.5%	43
Ages 0-4	907	23.9%	1,361	33.6%	54
Ages 5-17	2,087	19.0%	2,468	22.5%	40
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	2,676	22.4%	4,282	30.9%	34
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	57	7.2%	63	7.8%	56
• Low birth-weight babies	52	6.6%	43	5.3%	17
• Infant mortality	7	8.9	5	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	5	•	4	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	623	42.3	490	29.8	9
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	163	11.1	70	4.4	9
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	43	2.9	57	3.4	28
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	39	30.5	43	35.7	52
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	132	19.6	79	10.9	16
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	6	142.7	2	•	•
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	164	4.8%	191	5.5%	57
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	366	39.5%	434	46.4%	40
Mathematics	468	50.5%	603	64.5%	28
• Seventh grade: Reading	356	35.8%	367	37.5%	49
Mathematics○	395	39.7%	525	53.5%	52

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

MONTCALM COUNTY

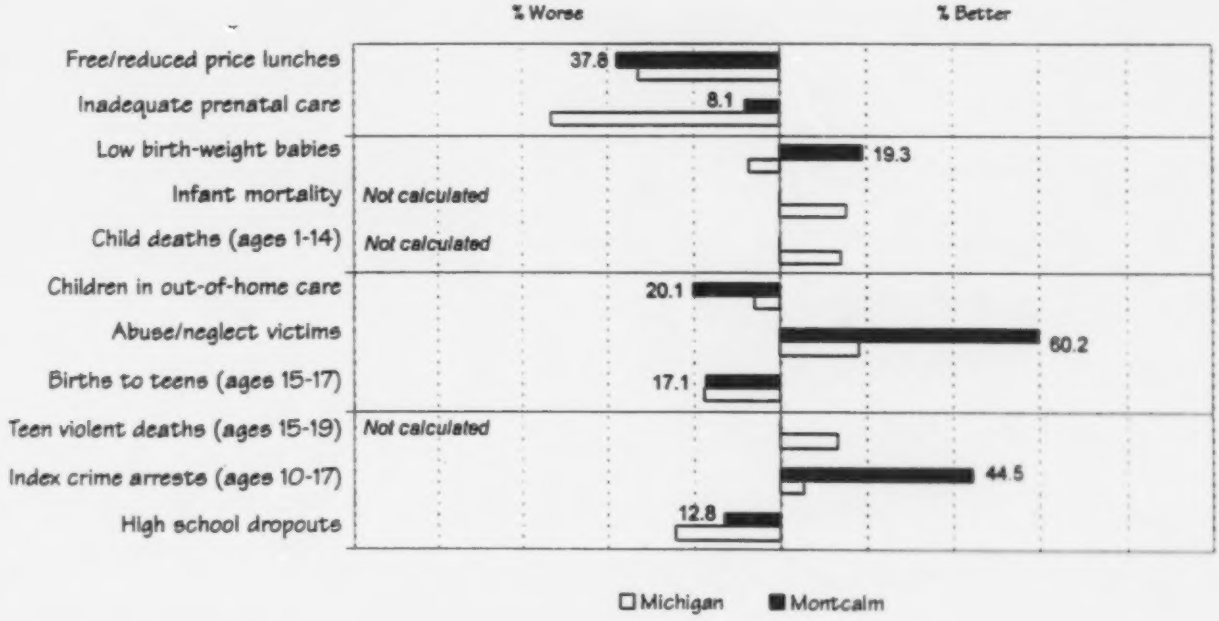
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	50,214	53,059	56,886
Total child population	14,666	15,201	16,455
Ages 0-4	3,857	4,105	4,191
Ages 5-9	4,091	4,353	4,714
Ages 10-14	3,947	4,188	4,742
Ages 15-17	2,770	2,555	2,808
White[2]	98.5%	97.5%	98.0%
African American	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
American Indian	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%
Asian	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 14,467
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 322
Regulated child care spaces	1,584
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 405
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	Number	Rate
AFDC assistance[4]	1,614	9.8%
Food stamps[4]	2,296	14.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	328	19.9
Total births (1994)	800	
No paternity acknowledged		14.3%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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MONTMORENCY COUNTY

Indicators

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	649	32.4%	742	36.3%	79
Ages 0-4	173	33.4%	211	40.9%	75
Ages 5-17	476	32.0%	531	34.7%	79
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	480	40.0%	567	46.6%	79
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	4	•	3	•	•
• Low birth-weight babies	6	7.3%	2	•	•
• Infant mortality	1	•	1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	0	•	1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	72	36.3	215	97.0	77
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	23	11.6	21	9.6	51
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	16	8.0	7	3.0	21
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	4	•	5	•	•
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	11	11.3	8	7.6	8
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	•	0	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	12	3.4%	29	7.8%	72
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	31	34.8%	38	46.3%	41
Mathematics	31	34.5%	51	62.2%	40
• Seventh grade: Reading	23	24.2%	27	30.0%	77
Mathematics○	22	23.1%	33	38.4%	80

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

MONTMORENCY COUNTY

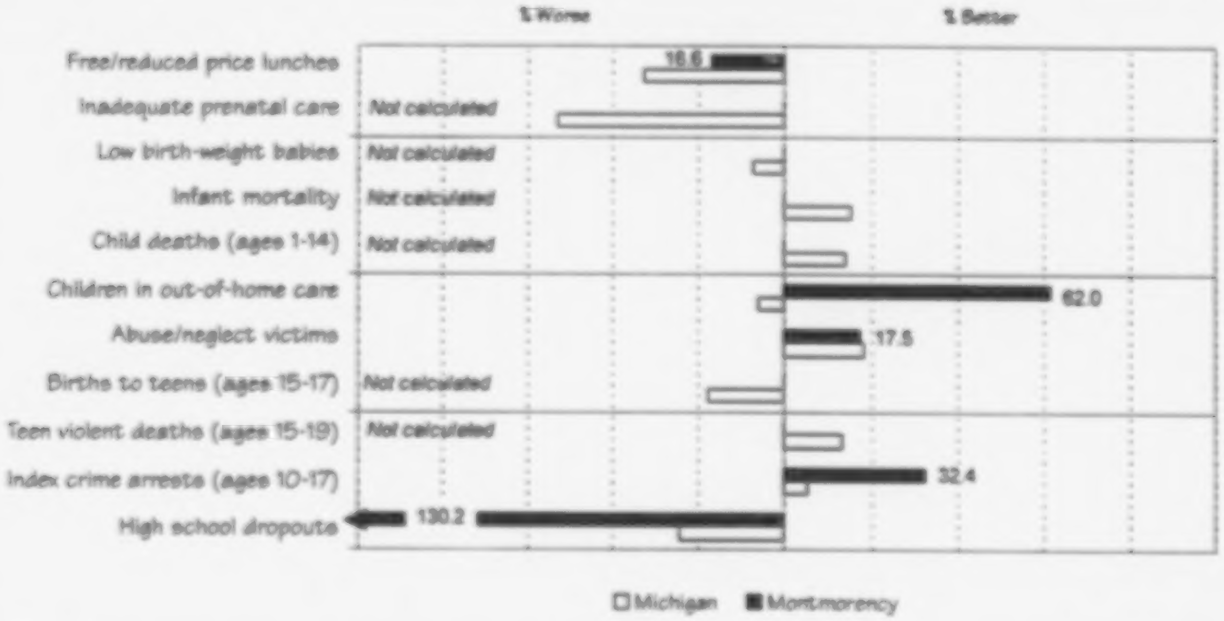
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	8,047	8,936	9,513
Total child population	1,970	2,100	2,217
Ages 0-4	482	520	492
Ages 5-9	537	617	651
Ages 10-14	564	619	712
Ages 15-17	388	344	362
White[2]	99.1%	98.5%	98.6%
African American	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian	0.7%	0.8%	1.2%
Asian	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 13,597
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 341
Regulated child care spaces	198
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 393
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	315	14.2%
Food stamps[4]	401	18.1%
Children of 1994 *divorces*[5]	46	20.8
Total births (1994)	91	
No paternity acknowledged		15.3%

[1]Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2]Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3]Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4]Based on September 1995. [5]Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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MUSKEGON COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	10,850	22.7%	12,629	28.6%	57
Ages 0-4	3,305	27.0%	4,146	32.7%	49
Ages 5-17	7,545	21.3%	8,483	26.9%	58
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	10,120	35.2%	12,989	40.1%	65
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	•	•	161	6.6%	46
• Low birth-weight babies	173	6.9%	164	6.8%	54
• Infant mortality	23	9.3	21	8.7	19
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	15	45.2	13	35.5	17
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	2,119	47.9	2,569	55.2	37
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	564	12.7	416	9.1	45
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	311	7.0	285	6.1	63
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	141	36.3	164	50.4	68
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	747	38.2	622	31.7	68
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	7	53.5	6	58.6	8
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊙	342	4.6%	556	7.1%	68
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	864	36.4%	843	38.1%	70
Mathematics	922	38.8%	1,249	58.3%	59
• Seventh grade: Reading	710	30.7%	723	31.0%	74
Mathematics⊙	743	32.0%	935	40.2%	79

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

MUSKEGON COUNTY

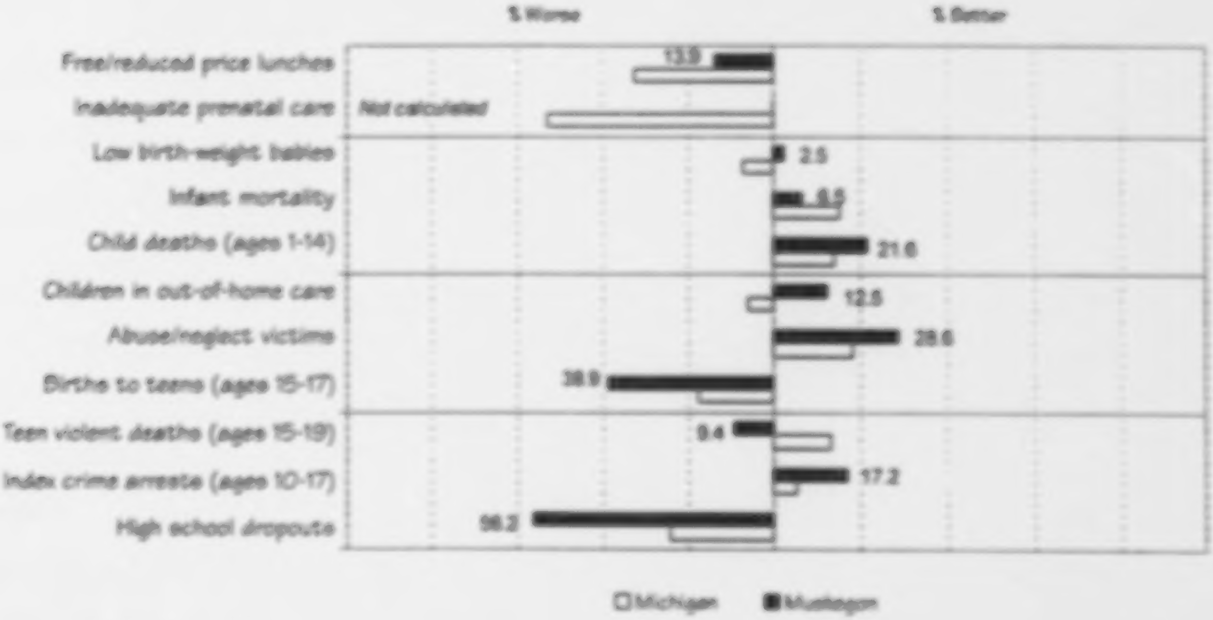
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	155,812	158,983	163,436
Total child population	44,447	44,664	46,507
Ages 0-4	12,245	12,854	12,926
Ages 5-9	12,310	12,930	13,667
Ages 10-14	11,714	12,082	13,152
Ages 15-17	8,178	6,798	6,762
White[2]	81.1%	79.4%	80.1%
African American	17.3%	17.6%	18.1%
American Indian	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Asian	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 17,305
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 358
Regulated child care spaces	5,126
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 372
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	Number	Rate
AFDC assistance[4]	7,638	16.4%
Food stamps[4]	9,342	20.1%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	818	17.6
Total births (1994)	2,355	
No paternity acknowledged		20.7%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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NEWAYGO COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• *Children below* 125% poverty	2,596	23.9%	3,163	28.4%	56
Ages 0-4	631	23.3%	1,017	32.3%	48
Ages 5-17	1,965	24.0%	2,146	26.9%	57
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• *Children receiving* free/reduced price lunches	2,183	26.6%	3,986	39.5%	62
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• *Inadequate* prenatal care for mothers	48	7.7%	36	5.7%	36
• *Low birth-weight* babies	35	5.7%	35	5.5%	25
• *Infant mortality*	6	10.2	7	11.1	29
• *Child deaths* – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	•	2	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• *Abuse/neglect*: child referrals	680	62.2	1,015	78.6	62
• *Abuse/neglect* victims (unduplicated)	211	19.3	149	12.3	67
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• *Children in* out-of-home care	73	6.6	82	6.3	66
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• *Births to teens* – ages 15-17	27	28.4	31	37.0	54
• *Juvenile index* crime arrests – ages 10-17	87	17.9	111	20.8	47
• *Teen violent deaths* – ages 15-19 (*rate per* 100,000)	3	•	3	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• *High school dropouts*⊗	97	4.5%	96	4.1%	34
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• *Fourth grade*: Reading	239	38.5%	292	43.8%	48
Mathematics	303	48.9%	380	56.9%	54
• *Seventh grade*: Reading	222	33.7%	210	33.1%	71
Mathematics⊗	244	37.1%	313	49.4%	65

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

NEWAYGO COUNTY

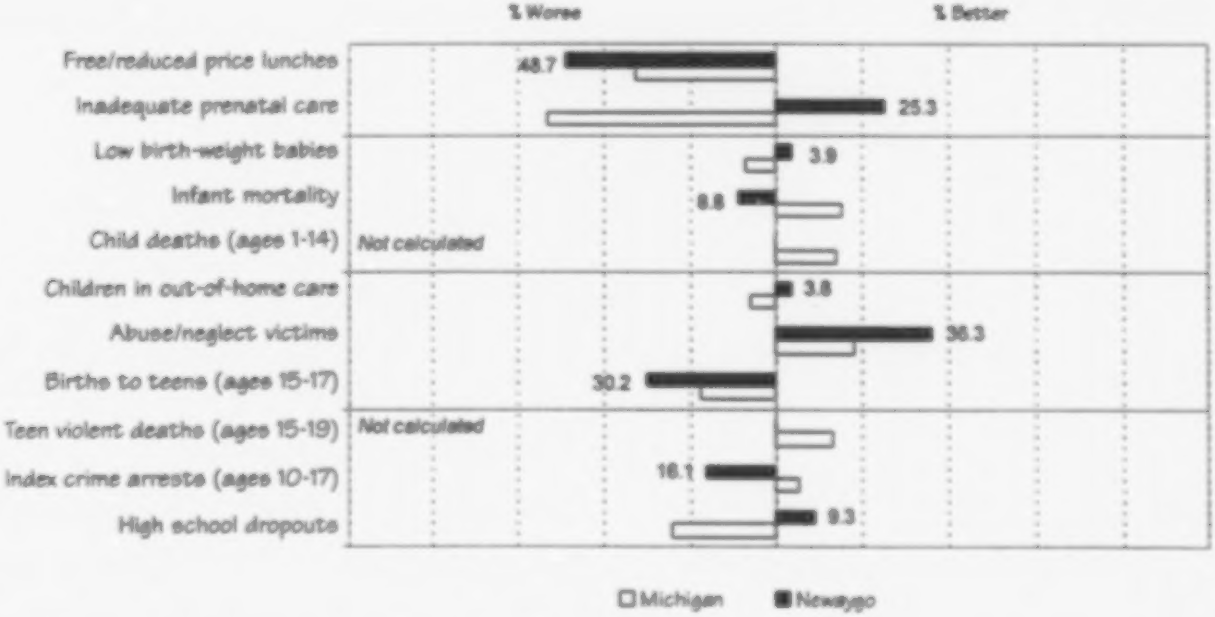
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	36,387	38,202	42,738
Total child population	10,847	11,292	12,911
Ages 0-4	2,906	3,199	3,511
Ages 5-9	3,020	3,244	3,843
Ages 10-14	2,914	3,102	3,708
Ages 15-17	2,007	1,747	1,850
White[2]	97.5%	94.9%	97.1%
African American	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
American Indian	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%
Asian	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,684
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 343
Regulated child care spaces	1,352
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 374
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	1,110	8.6%
Food stamps[4]	1,654	12.8%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	257	19.9
Total births (1994)	602	
No paternity acknowledged		11.6%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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OAKLAND COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• *Children below 125% poverty*	25,198	8.8%	28,448	10.7%	4
Ages 0-4	7,222	10.8%	9,197	11.9%	4
Ages 5-17	17,976	8.2%	19,251	10.2%	5
• *Children receiving free/reduced price lunches*	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
	18,169	11.4%	28,366	16.3%	6
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• *Inadequate prenatal care for mothers*	494	3.2%	986	6.1%	40
• *Low birth-weight babies*	932	6.1%	1,065	6.6%	50
• *Infant mortality*	143	9.4	112	6.9	8
• *Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)*	48	24.0	48	21.7	4
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• *Abuse/neglect: child referrals*	6,861	25.8	8,106	28.9	7
• *Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)*	1,843	6.9	1,300	4.7	12
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• *Children in out-of-home care*	746	2.8	855	3.0	22
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• *Births to teens – ages 15-17*	357	14.8	382	17.2	10
• *Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17*	2,351	19.6	1,941	16.4	32
• *Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)*	39	50.9	30	43.4	5
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• *High school dropouts*⊙	1,376	3.0%	1,670	3.8%	29
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• *Fourth grade:* Reading	6,647	53.0%	7,732	60.9%	2
Mathematics	7,782	62.0%	9,683	76.2%	1
• *Seventh grade:* Reading	6,118	49.2%	6,679	54.1%	4
Mathematics⊙	6,722	54.0%	8,591	69.5%	5

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

OAKLAND COUNTY

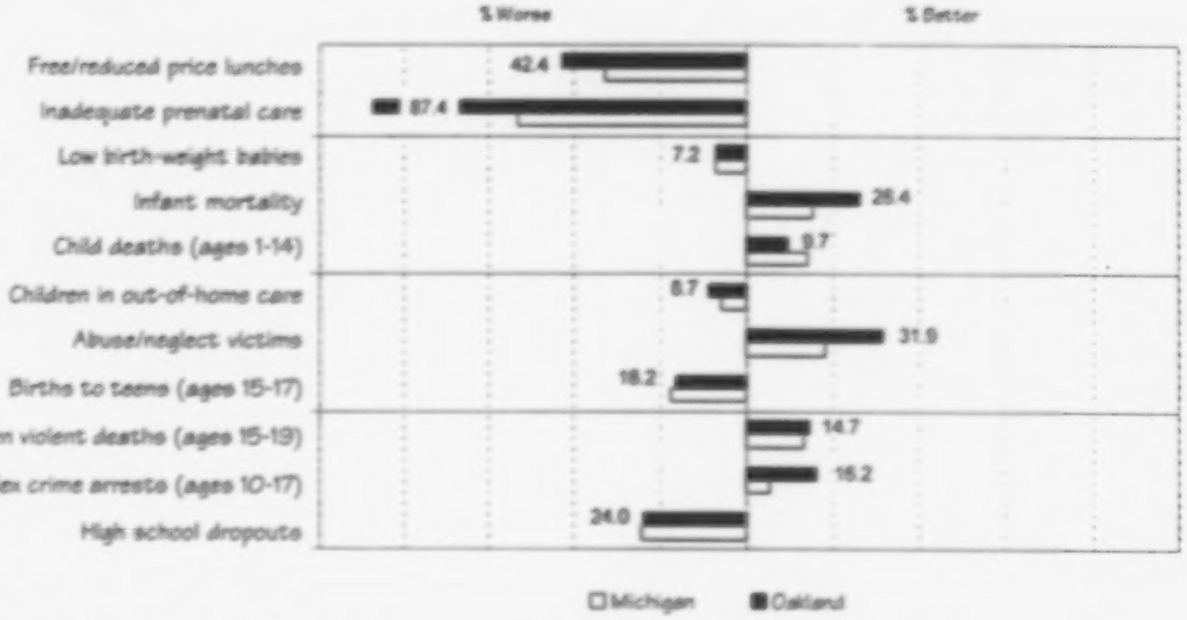
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	1,035,874	1,083,592	1,141,997
Total child population	265,634	268,058	280,486
Ages 0-4	71,162	78,224	81,944
Ages 5-9	72,280	75,088	78,398
Ages 10-14	71,157	71,220	75,284
Ages 15-17	51,035	43,526	44,850
White[2]	89.0%	86.5%	85.4%
African American	8.1%	9.0%	10.3%
American Indian	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian	2.6%	3.1%	3.8%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 32,413
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 492
Regulated child care spaces	43,537
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 438
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	18,616	6.6%
Food stamps[4]	21,693	7.7%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	4,322	15.4
Total births (1994)	16,277	
No paternity acknowledged		12.6%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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OCEANA COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,569	22.2%	2,016	30.7%	65
Ages 0-4	471	26.2%	638	36.8%	66
Ages 5-17	1,098	20.9%	1,378	28.6%	65
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,237	34.0%	1,902	44.9%	77
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	48	13.7%	26	7.7%	54
• Low birth-weight babies	19	5.5%	20	5.8%	31
• Infant mortality	4	•	3	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	2	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	601	92.1	445	62.9	48
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	160	24.5	61	8.9	44
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	27	4.1	18	2.5	10
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	16	26.1	16	31.3	47
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	36	11.9	23	7.4	7
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊙	26	2.8%	34	3.4%	23
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	117	40.6%	95	38.2%	69
Mathematics	133	46.2%	128	51.0%	68
• Seventh grade: Reading	106	37.6%	116	39.2%	42
Mathematics⊙	125	44.3%	178	60.1%	21

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

OCEANA COUNTY

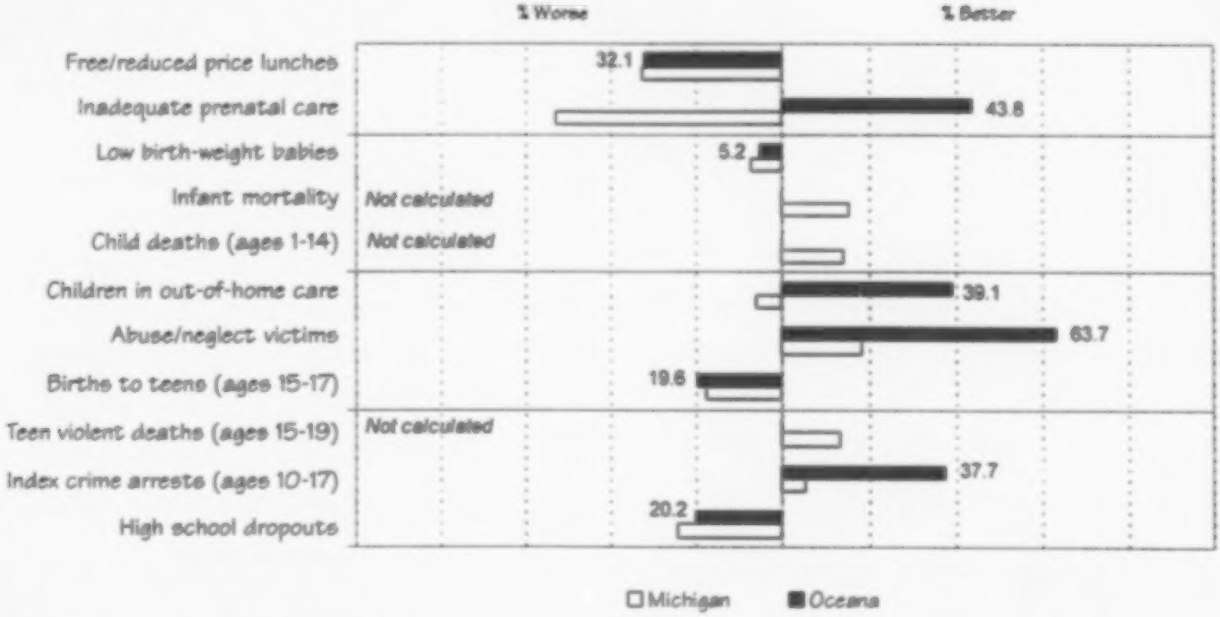
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	21,915	22,454	23,493
Total child population	6,603	6,642	7,076
Ages 0-4	1,715	1,769	1,768
Ages 5-9	1,828	1,935	2,050
Ages 10-14	1,793	1,883	2,141
Ages 15-17	1,268	1,055	1,117
White[2]	97.7%	91.4%	97.7%
African American	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
American Indian	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%
Asian	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 16,232
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 352
Regulated child care spaces	2,638
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 373
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	798	11.3%
Food stamps[4]	1,549	21.9%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	113	16.0
Total births (1994)	338	
No paternity acknowledged		11.2%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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OGEMAW COUNTY

Indicators

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,340	28.3%		1,869	38.1%	80
Ages 0-4	349	29.9%		472	38.0%	69
Ages 5-17	991	27.8%		1,397	38.1%	81
	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,035	39.1%		1,109	39.1%	60
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	7	2.8%		15	5.9%	39
• Low birth-weight babies	15	6.0%		18	7.1%	62
• Infant mortality	1	•		2	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	•		2	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	334	71.5		498	91.8	72
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	89	19.0		86	16.5	77
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	40	8.3		48	8.8	75
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	10	22.9		12	27.5	36
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	48	21.7		58	23.4	55
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	24	3.1%		29	3.5%	24
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	65	37.6%		104	53.1%	12
Mathematics	93	53.8%		123	62.8%	33
• Seventh grade: Reading	104	46.6%		89	41.4%	36
Mathematics○	102	45.7%		127	59.1%	31

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

Demographics

OGEMAW COUNTY

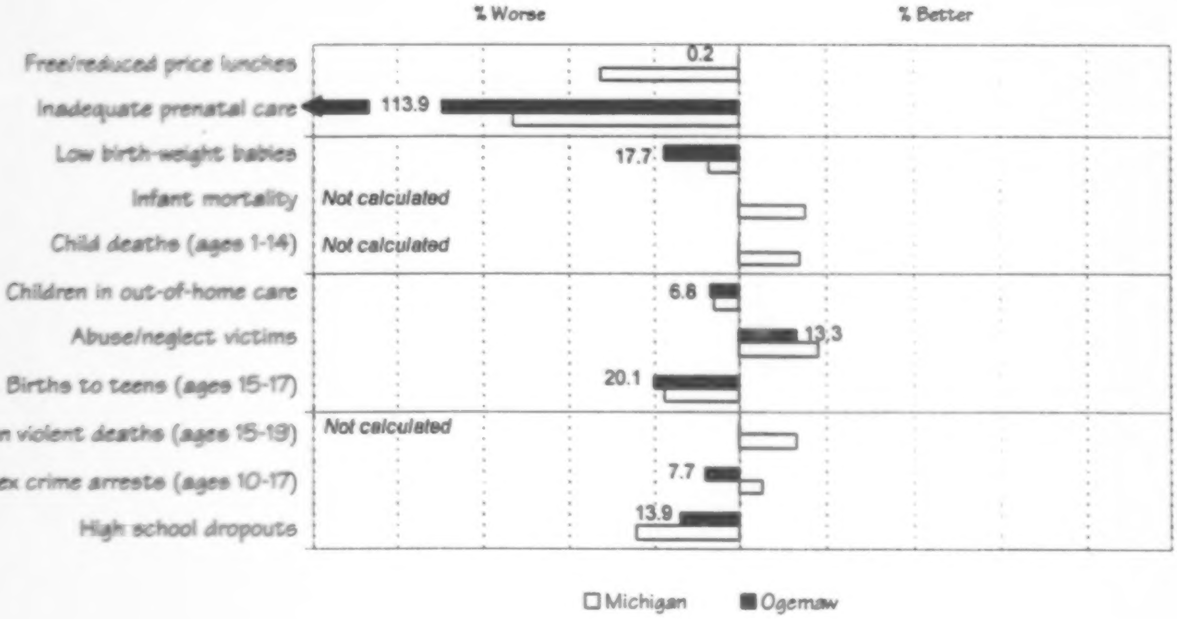
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	17,201	18,681	20,250
Total child population	4,627	4,925	5,424
Ages 0-4	1,162	1,259	1,311
Ages 5-9	1,284	1,428	1,563
Ages 10-14	1,275	1,426	1,653
Ages 15-17	906	812	897
White[2]	99.0%	98.7%	98.6%
African American	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
American Indian	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

Annual income per person (1994) $	13,321
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 293
Regulated child care spaces	651
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 364
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	896	16.5%
Food stamps[4]	1,245	23.0%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	107	19.7
Total births (1994)	250	
No paternity acknowledged		18.3%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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ONTONAGON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate◆	Number	Rate◆	
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	631	21.4%	475	22.5%	29
Ages 0-4	160	26.0%	146	27.4%	32
Ages 5-17	471	20.2%	329	20.9%	29
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	439	28.6%	588	40.0%	64
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	6	5.9%	3	•	•
• Low birth-weight babies	8	8.4%	4	•	•
• Infant mortality	2	•	1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	89	39.1	133	67.4	54
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	13	5.7	12	5.9	21
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	5	•	9	4.3	39
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	4	•	3	•	•
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	31	27.3	11	10.7	15
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	6	1.2%	15	3.3%	20
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	53	45.3%	49	43.7%	49
Mathematics	50	42.7%	72	64.3%	29
• Seventh grade: Reading	41	33.1%	36	34.6%	66
Mathematics○	50	40.3%	65	62.5%	16

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

ONTONAGON COUNTY

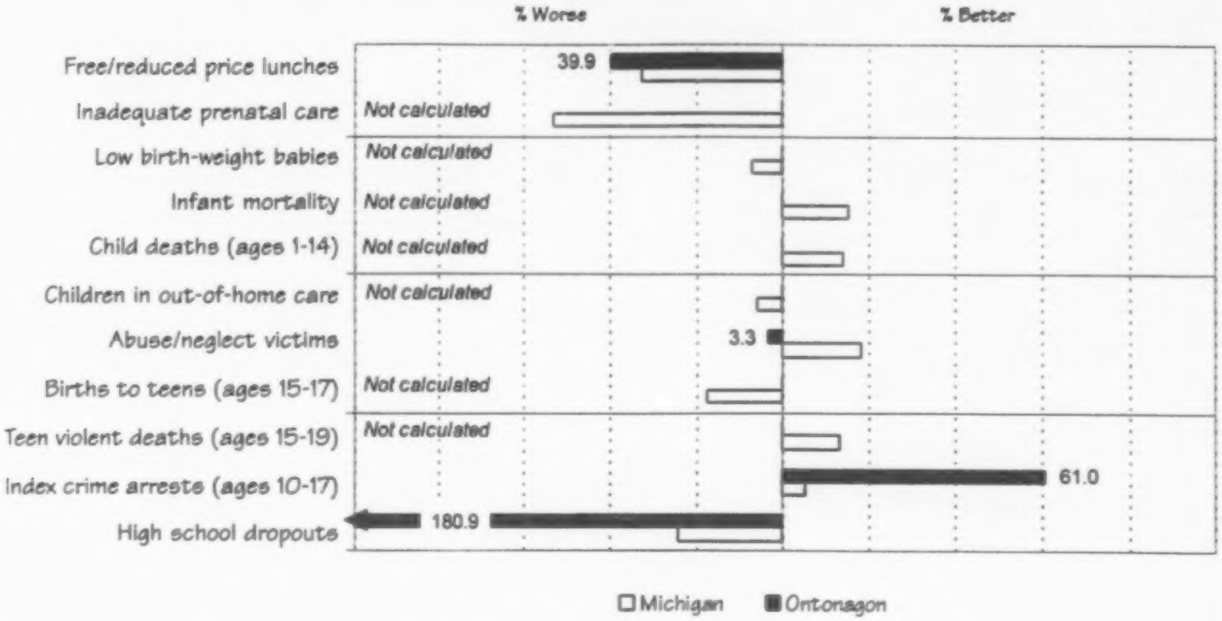
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	9,027	8,854	8,673
Total child population	2,318	2,109	1,974
Ages 0-4	548	536	505
Ages 5-9	601	535	471
Ages 10-14	656	611	607
Ages 15-17	513	427	391
White[2]	98.1%	97.6%	96.7%
African American	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
American Indian	1.5%	1.9%	2.6%
Asian	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 16,591
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 390
Regulated child care spaces	205
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 386
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	Number	Rate
AFDC assistance[4]	200	10.1%
Food stamps[4]	285	14.4%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	45	22.8
Total births (1994)	75	
No paternity acknowledged		6.3%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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OSCEOLA COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,373	23.3%	1,839	31.7%	69
Ages 0-4	325	22.1%	549	36.2%	61
Ages 5-17	1,048	23.7%	1,290	30.0%	71
• Children receiving free/reduced	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
price lunches	1,885	36.1%	2,447	42.3%	71
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	20	6.7%	19	6.5%	42
• Low birth-weight babies	20	6.7%	17	5.7%	27
• Infant mortality	3	•	2	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	370	63.1	241	37.2	17
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	62	10.6	34	5.5	18
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	35	5.8	21	3.2	24
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	14	26.1	14	27.5	37
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	67	24.6	57	19.0	39
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	57	4.1%	63	4.3%	39
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	169	43.3%	162	41.0%	60
Mathematics	152	39.0%	201	50.9%	69
• Seventh grade: Reading	163	38.1%	188	43.0%	28
Mathematics○	150	35.4%	235	53.5%	51

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

Demographics

OSCEOLA COUNTY

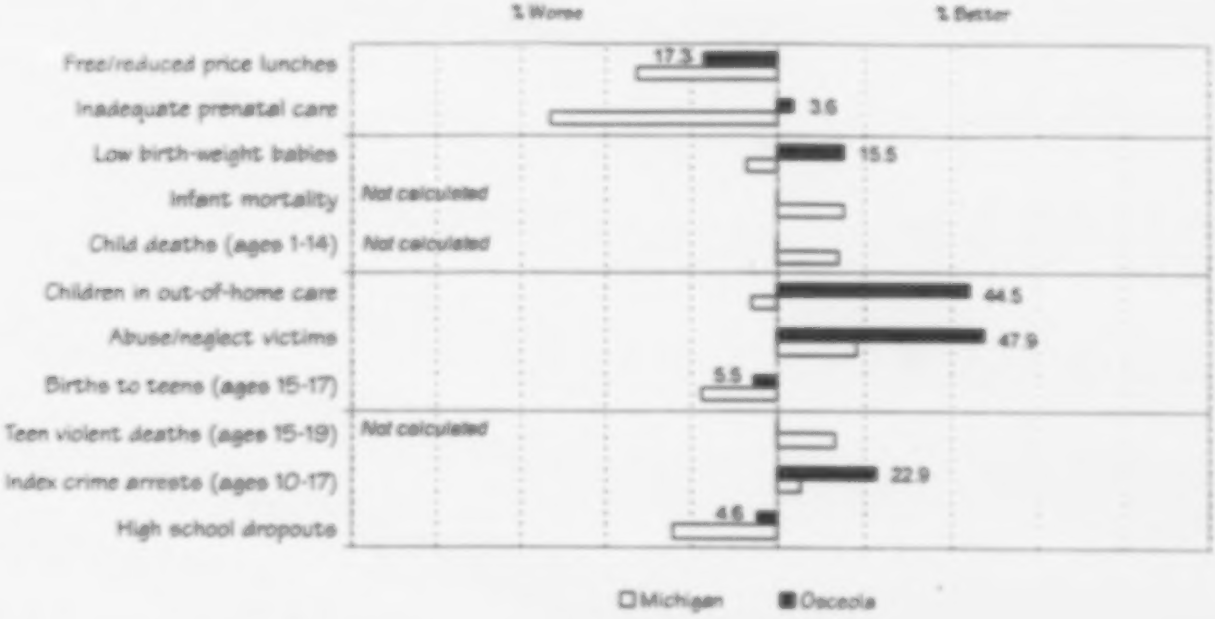
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	19,791	20,146	21,375
Total child population	5,922	5,973	6,483
Ages 0-4	1,482	1,525	1,539
Ages 5-9	1,666	1,713	1,877
Ages 10-14	1,625	1,711	1,927
Ages 15-17	1,149	1,024	1,141
White[2]	98.6%	98.0%	97.9%
African American	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
American Indian	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,509
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 370
Regulated child care spaces	936
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 389
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	Number	Rate
AFDC assistance[4]	829	12.8%
Food stamps[4]	1,122	17.3%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	140	21.6
Total births (1994)	279	
No paternity acknowledged		11.6%

[1]Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2]Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3]Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4]Based on September 1995. [5]Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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OSCODA COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	530	28.4%		632	34.2%	73
Ages 0-4	138	30.0%		206	39.2%	73
Ages 5-17	392	27.8%		426	32.2%	75
	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	299	34.5%		706	50.4%	81
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	8	7.3%		9	9.0%	62
• Low birth-weight babies	3	•		6	6.1%	•
• Infant mortality	1	•		1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	73	40.4		228	111.4	82
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	14	7.7		21	10.7	58
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	8	4.1		4	•	•
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	4	•		4	•	•
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	5	•		32	42.2	76
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	•		0	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts◉	11	3.6%		50	14.1%	81
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	53	51.9%		55	47.0%	34
Mathematics	60	58.8%		71	59.1%	46
• Seventh grade: Reading	24	23.5%		49	40.8%	39
Mathematics◉	32	29.9%		59	49.6%	63

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

OSCODA COUNTY

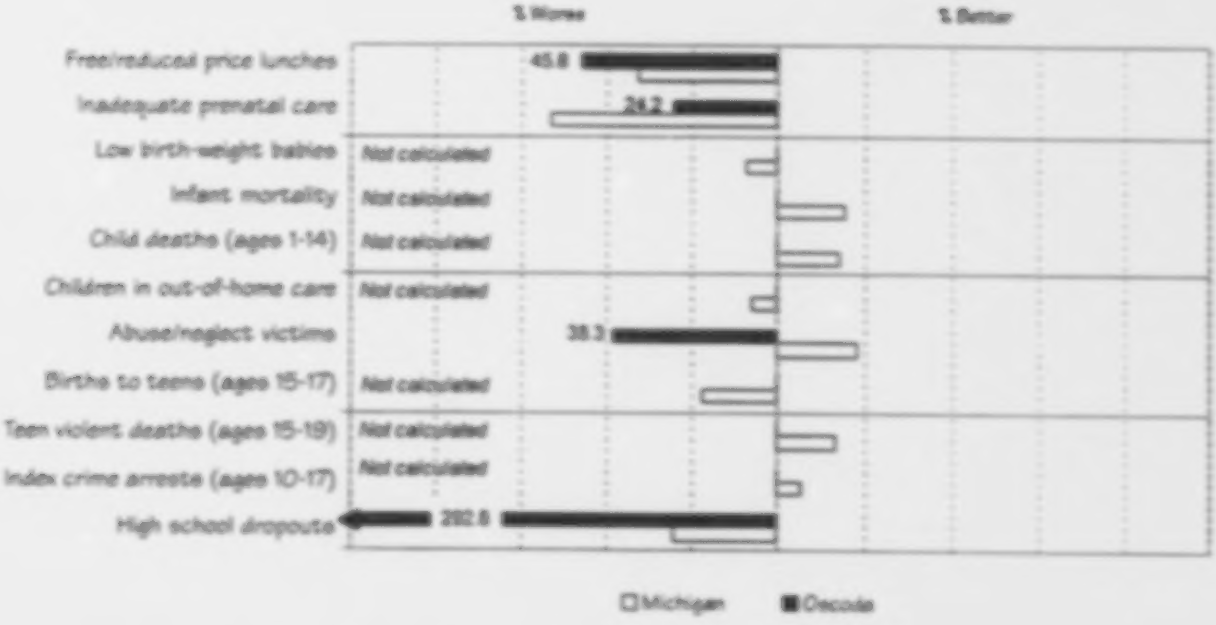
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	7,159	7,842	8,494
Total child population	1,781	1,888	2,029
Ages 0-4	477	534	577
Ages 5-9	487	574	679
Ages 10-14	480	495	537
Ages 15-17	336	283	236
White[2]	98.9%	98.6%	98.5%
African American	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%
Asian	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 12,906
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 288
Regulated child care spaces	172
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 368
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC *assistance*[4]	276	13.6%
Food stamps[4]	394	19.4%
Children of 1994 *divorces*[5]	45	22.2
Total births (1994)	109	
No paternity acknowledged		12.5%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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OTSEGO COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank¹ (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	769	15.8%	956	19.0%	20
Ages 0-4	231	18.5%	297	21.7%	17
Ages 5-17	538	14.9%	659	18.0%	23
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	788	19.5%	1,231	27.3%	26
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	20	7.9%	6	2.0%	2
• Low birth-weight babies	12	4.7%	19	6.8%	56
• Infant mortality	2	•	1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	0	•	0	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	187	38.7	453	79.2	63
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	54	11.2	41	7.6	37
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	21	4.3	29	5.0	47
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	7	16.6	6	15.3	8
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	33	15.1	84	34.7	74
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊙	31	3.0%	69	5.4%	54
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements²					
• Fourth grade: Reading	109	36.0%	129	41.1%	59
Mathematics	128	42.2%	178	56.7%	55
• Seventh grade: Reading	142	47.8%	168	50.6%	7
Mathematics⊙	141	47.5%	182	54.8%	46

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

OTSEGO COUNTY

	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	16,086	17,957	20,101
Total child population	4,736	5,118	5,719
Ages 0-4	1,232	1,387	1,441
Ages 5-9	1,346	1,510	1,768
Ages 10-14	1,304	1,451	1,663
Ages 15-17	854	770	847
White[2]	98.7%	98.2%	97.9%
African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
American Indian	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%
Asian	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 18,004
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 340
Regulated child care spaces	1,031
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 401
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	311	5.4%
Food stamps[4]	519	9.1%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	115	20.1
Total births (1994)	264	
No paternity acknowledged		8.7%

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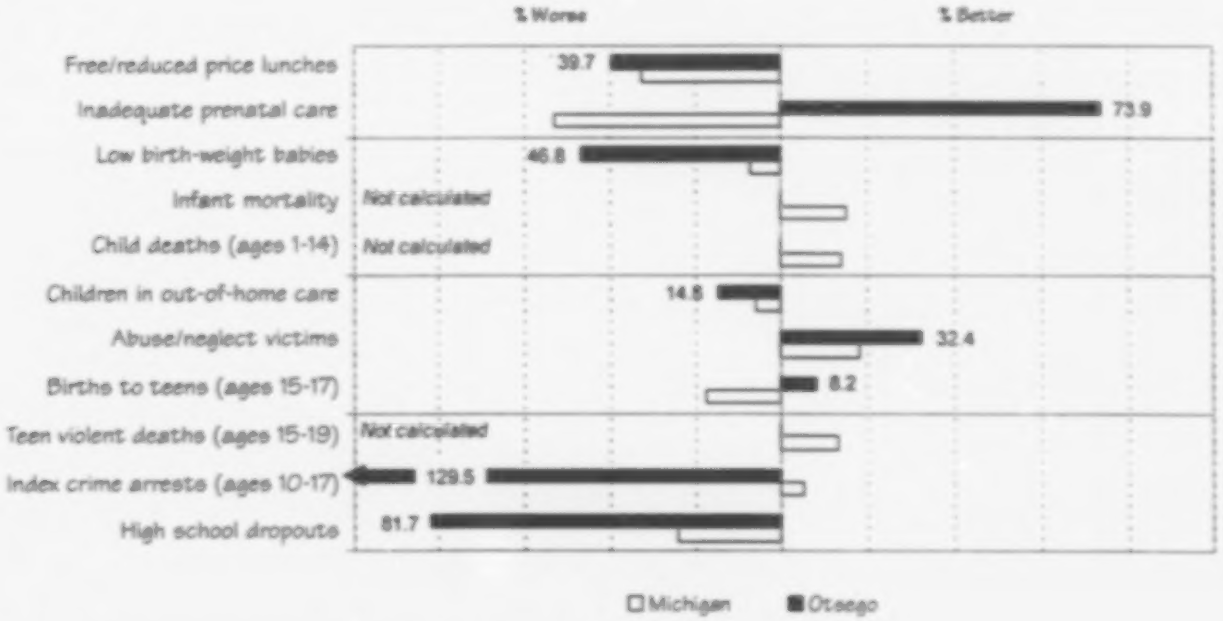
[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	4,193	8.4%	4,388	8.1%	2
Ages 0-4	1,353	10.4%	1,500	9.5%	2
Ages 5-17	2,840	7.7%	2,888	7.5%	2
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	3,505	11.0%	5,511	15.6%	4
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	180	6.1%	97	3.1%	8
• Low birth-weight babies	131	4.4%	164	5.2%	13
• Infant mortality	23	7.8	20	6.2	4
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	12	30.6	9	18.5	1
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	1,298	25.2	2,593	42.3	23
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	384	7.1	416	7.1	33
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	91	1.7	161	2.6	11
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	73	17.1	90	22.7	27
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	555	24.9	801	32.0	70
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	8	51.8	6	42.4	4
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts◎	311	3.7%	331	3.7%	28
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	1,214	48.4%	1,446	54.6%	9
Mathematics	1,421	56.5%	1,875	70.8%	11
• Seventh grade: Reading	1,176	45.4%	1,224	48.3%	10
Mathematics◎	1,289	49.7%	1,704	67.2%	8

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

OTTAWA COUNTY

	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	170,792	187,768	205,333
Total child population	50,825	55,078	61,299
Ages 0-4	14,127	16,013	17,092
Ages 5-9	14,469	16,347	18,402
Ages 10-14	13,334	14,685	17,090
Ages 15-17	8,894	8,033	8,715
White[2]	97.4%	94.1%	96.3%
African American	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
American Indian	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	1.7%	2.1%	2.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 22,303
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 399
Regulated child care spaces	10,416
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 390
(Average family size: three)	

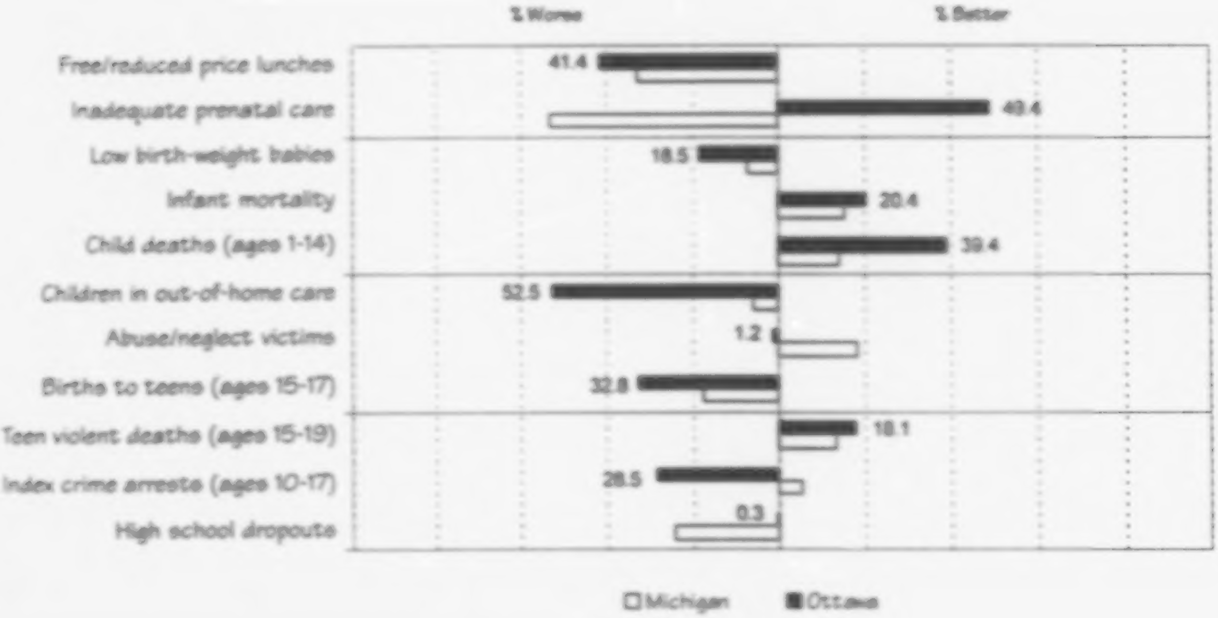
Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	1,607	2.6%
Food stamps[4]	2,591	4.2%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	*	*
Total births (1994)	3,130	
No paternity acknowledged		7.6%

* Data are not available.

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census.

[2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

	Base Year			Recent Year		Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate•		Number	Rate•	
Economic Security	(1980)			(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	957	22.8%		822	23.8%	35
Ages 0-4	246	23.2%		249	30.1%	39
Ages 5-17	711	22.7%		573	21.8%	34
	(1989-90)		School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	539	25.0%		823	35.8%	47
Child Health	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	7	4.7%		2	•	•
• Low birth-weight babies	8	5.4%		6	4.5%	3
• Infant mortality	2	•		1	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		0	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	163	45.3		214	60.4	45
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	33	9.2		34	9.7	53
	(1988)		Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	14	3.9		10	2.9	17
Teen Transition	(1986-88)		Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	4	•		4	•	•
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	9	5.4		9	5.2	2
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	•		1	•	•
	(1991-92)		School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	37	4.8%		69	8.2%	74
Education	(1993-94)		School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	68	40.3%		51	32.7%	78
Mathematics	81	47.9%		73	47.1%	76
• Seventh grade: Reading	81	44.5%		67	38.1%	47
Mathematics○	81	44.5%		89	50.6%	59

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

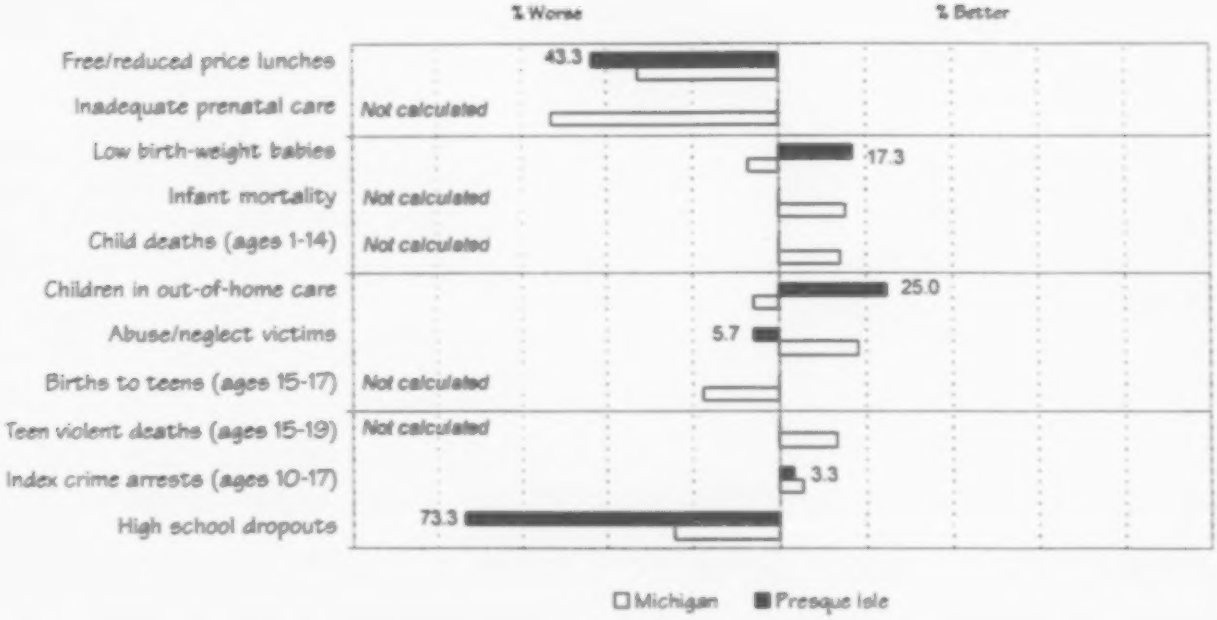
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	13,763	13,743	14,028
Total child population	3,655	3,503	3,542
Ages 0-4	889	854	763
Ages 5-9	1,001	1,042	1,089
Ages 10-14	1,033	1,009	1,125
Ages 15-17	731	598	566
White[2]	99.3%	99.1%	99.0%
African American	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
American Indian	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,602
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 320
Regulated child care spaces	275
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 355
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	210	5.9%
Food stamps[4]	378	10.7%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	52	14.7
Total births (1994)	124	
No paternity acknowledged		8.3%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



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ROSCOMMON COUNTY

Indicators

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	923	24.0%	1,334	32.6%	72
Ages 0-4	215	22.8%	384	36.1%	60
Ages 5-17	708	24.3%	950	31.3%	72
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,387	36.7%	1,950	45.1%	78
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	6	3.2%	13	5.7%	35
• Low birth-weight babies	12	6.0%	14	6.0%	37
• Infant mortality	1	•	2	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•	1	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	414	103.6	398	85.7	67
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	173	43.3	63	14.3	72
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	26	6.3	17	3.7	31
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	5	•	14	44.8	64
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	102	53.9	71	35.3	75
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	100	9.7%	90	8.5%	75
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	95	35.4%	109	37.3%	72
Mathematics	111	41.3%	153	52.4%	65
• Seventh grade: Reading	121	37.9%	102	33.2%	69
Mathematics○	80	24.9%	141	46.2%	71

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Demographics

ROSCOMMON COUNTY

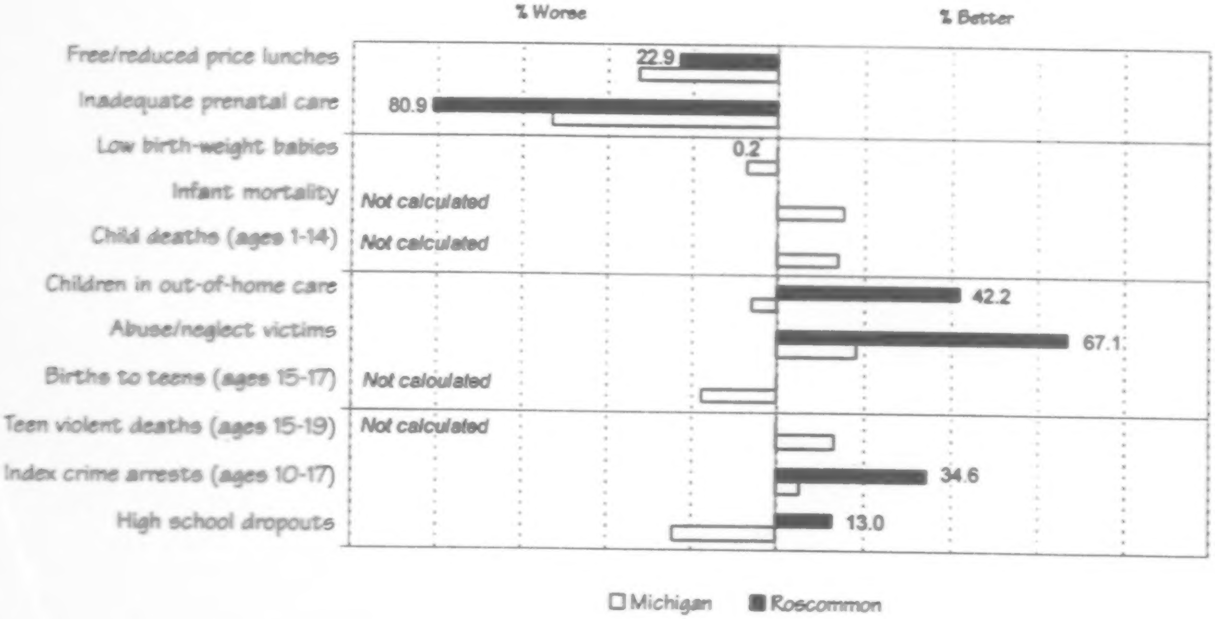
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	18,077	19,776	21,881
Total child population	3,960	4,173	4,645
Ages 0-4	992	1,070	1,153
Ages 5-9	1,068	1,253	1,410
Ages 10-14	1,084	1,177	1,371
Ages 15-17	816	673	711
White[2]	98.8%	98.2%	97.9%
African American	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%
American Indian	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%
Asian	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,501
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 324
Regulated child care spaces	489
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 394
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	959	20.6%
Food stamps[4]	1,267	27.3%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	133	28.6
Total births (1994)	240	
No paternity acknowledged		16.0%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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SAGINAW COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	14,582	19.9%	18,045	30.8%	66
Ages 0-4	4,219	23.4%	5,833	36.4%	62
Ages 5-17	10,363	18.8%	12,212	28.7%	68
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	10,727	30.2%	14,276	38.2%	58
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	189	5.6%	260	7.7%	55
• Low birth-weight babies	270	8.0%	309	9.3%	71
• Infant mortality	39	11.7	39	11.7	32
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	19	41.5	9	19.6	3
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	3,458	56.1	3,873	66.0	52
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	722	11.7	665	11.2	64
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	284	4.7	231	3.9	33
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	223	38.4	221	44.3	63
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	309	10.8	218	8.0	9
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	16	87.6	13	79.0	14
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	439	4.4%	505	5.3%	50
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	984	39.1%	1,047	42.6%	53
Mathematics	1,139	45.1%	1,389	56.4%	56
• Seventh grade: Reading	910	35.8%	854	36.4%	58
Mathematics○	899	35.2%	1,084	46.4%	70

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

SAGINAW COUNTY

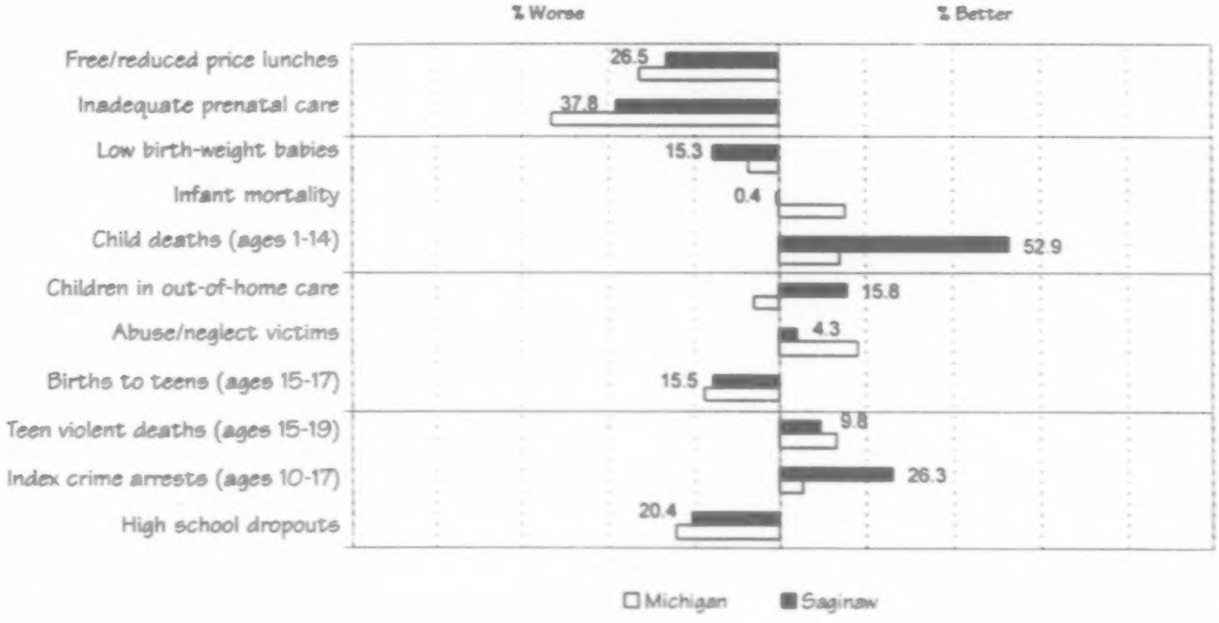
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	214,972	211,946	211,287
Total child population	62,803	59,577	58,720
Ages 0-4	16,507	16,428	15,516
Ages 5-9	16,930	16,295	15,694
Ages 10-14	17,140	16,599	17,079
Ages 15-17	12,226	10,255	10,430
White[2]	76.0%	69.5%	72.4%
African American	22.7%	23.9%	26.0%
American Indian	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 19,693
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 386
Regulated child care spaces	7,444
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 420
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	Number	Rate
AFDC assistance[4]	13,330	22.7%
Food stamps[4]	15,579	26.5%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	916	15.6
Total births (1994)	3,227	
No paternity acknowledged		32.3%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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SAINT CLAIR COUNTY

Indicators

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate•	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate•	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	6,756	15.4%	7,671	19.2%	21
Ages 0-4	1,803	17.1%	2,666	24.5%	22
Ages 5-17	4,953	14.9%	5,005	17.2%	19
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	4,828	19.1%	6,667	25.0%	19
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	85	4.1%	105	5.0%	23
• Low birth-weight babies	116	5.6%	128	6.1%	42
• Infant mortality	20	9.6	18	8.6	17
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	6	20.9	8	24.6	6
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	2,174	54.3	2,680	63.7	50
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	430	10.7	398	9.6	52
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	247	6.2	230	5.5	56
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	75	20.8	74	23.0	29
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	264	14.4	288	15.4	28
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	9	73.3	7	62.0	11
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	138	2.0%	393	5.5%	58
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	830	42.0%	842	42.5%	54
Mathematics	987	49.9%	1,140	57.6%	51
• Seventh grade: Reading	798	43.8%	818	43.1%	26
Mathematics○	889	48.7%	1,158	60.9%	19

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

Demographics

SAINT CLAIR COUNTY

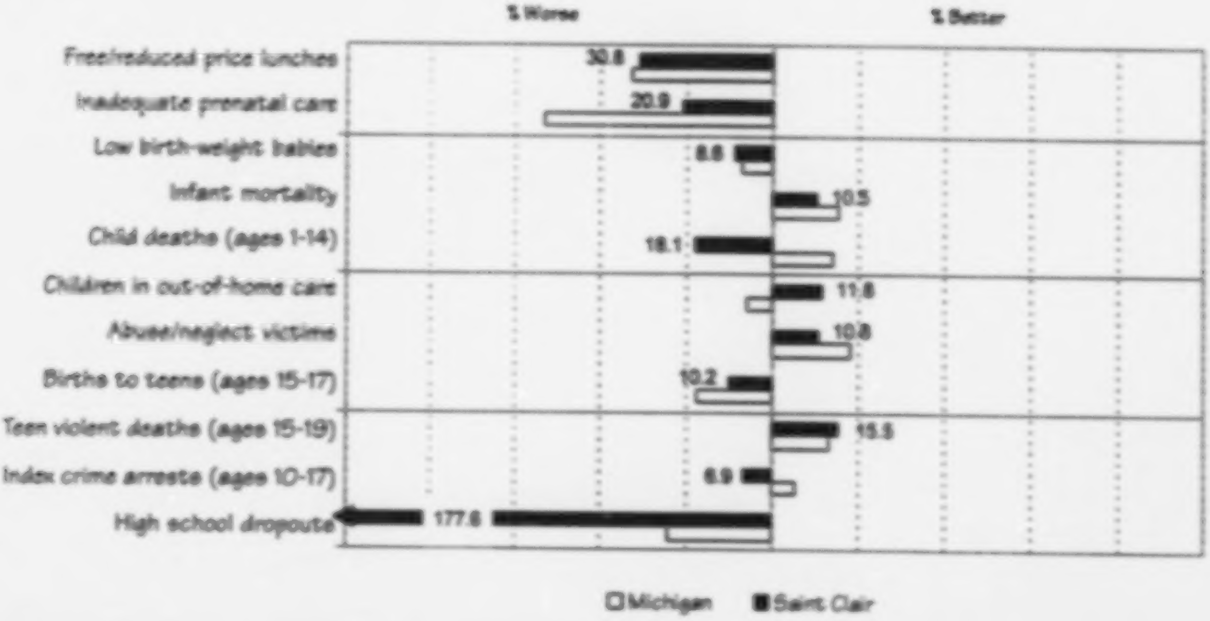
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	139,580	145,607	152,351
Total child population	40,058	40,411	42,103
Ages 0-4	10,383	11,043	11,112
Ages 5-9	11,067	11,464	11,967
Ages 10-14	10,885	11,239	12,055
Ages 15-17	7,723	6,665	6,969
White[2]	96.5%	95.2%	96.3%
African American	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%
American Indian	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 20,073
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 312
Regulated child care spaces	1,082
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 418
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	Number	Rate
AFDC assistance[4]	3,771	9.0%
Food stamps[4]	4,589	10.9%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	777	18.5
Total births (1994)	2,081	
No paternity acknowledged		15.9%

[1]Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2]Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3]Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4]Based on September 1995. [5]Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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SAINT JOSEPH COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate•	Number	Rate•	
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	3,069	18.1%	4,039	24.2%	37
Ages 0-4	944	20.5%	1,372	30.1%	41
Ages 5-17	2,125	17.2%	2,667	22.0%	35
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
	2,233	19.7%	3,177	26.8%	24
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	54	5.9%	46	5.4%	32
• Low birth-weight babies	59	6.5%	59	7.0%	61
• Infant mortality	10	10.6	7	8.4	16
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	•	4	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	900	53.3	1,011	57.0	41
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	216	12.8	250	14.4	73
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	82	4.9	79	4.5	41
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	39	27.6	49	37.4	55
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	177	23.7	213	26.9	63
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	4	•	1	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts⊙	211	6.7%	133	4.3%	38
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	360	42.6%	292	34.4%	76
Mathematics	425	50.2%	447	52.7%	64
• Seventh grade: Reading	335	36.8%	303	34.5%	67
Mathematics⊙	361	39.7%	420	48.2%	68

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

SAINT JOSEPH COUNTY

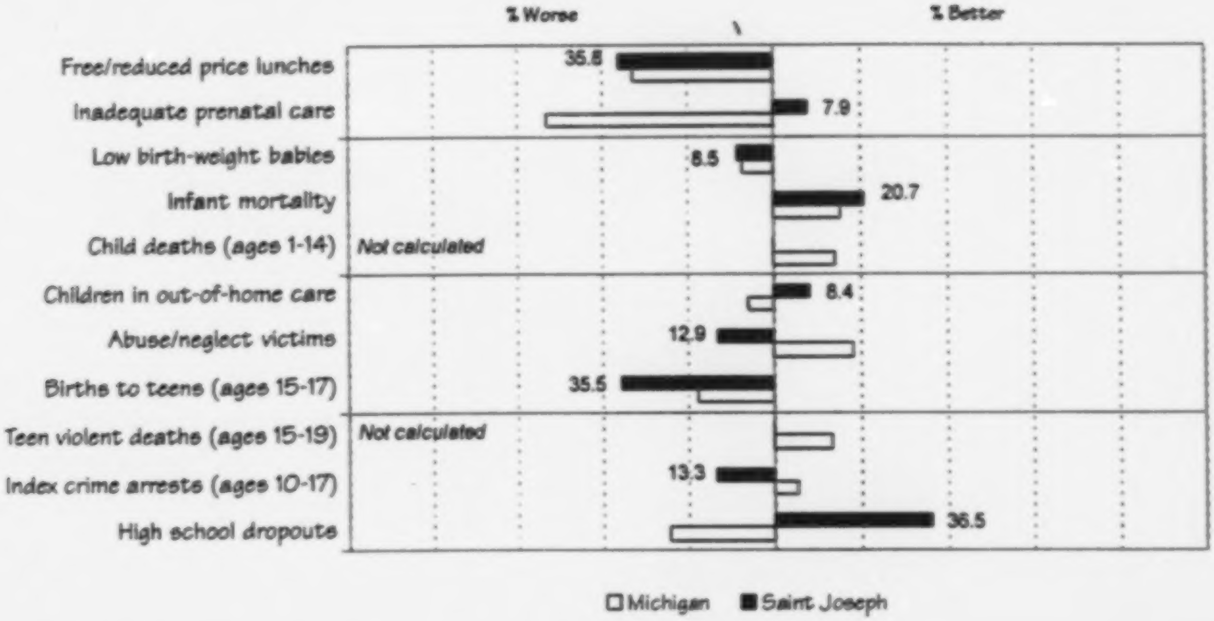
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	58,333	58,913	59,999
Total child population	16,876	16,978	17,728
Ages 0-4	4,608	4,621	4,506
Ages 5-9	4,774	4,918	5,081
Ages 10-14	4,487	4,748	5,252
Ages 15-17	3,007	2,691	2,890
White[2]	96.1%	95.5%	95.4%
African American	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%
American Indian	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 18,701
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 366
Regulated child care spaces	129
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 411
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	1,349	7.6%
Food stamps[4]	1,787	10.1%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	432	24.4
Total births (1994)	860	
No paternity acknowledged		9.9%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census.
[2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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SANILAC COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,480	19.8%	2,772	24.8%	39
Ages 0-4	632	20.4%	836	28.5%	33
Ages 5-17	1,848	19.6%	1,936	23.5%	44
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	*(1989-90)* *School Year*		*(1995-96)*		
	1,874	24.7%	2,542	29.8%	32
Child Health	*(1986-88) Three-Year Average*		*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	38	6.8%	34	6.5%	43
• Low birth-weight babies	30	5.2%	35	6.6%	51
• Infant mortality	6	10.0	6	11.7	31
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	•	2	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)* *Fiscal Year*		*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	492	43.0	743	62.2	47
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	128	11.2	109	9.4	48
	(1988) *Fiscal Year*		*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	25	2.2	34	2.8	14
Teen Transition	*(1986-88) Three-Year Average*		*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	19	18.3	17	18.2	12
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	24	4.5	88	16.1	30
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	4	•	4	•	•
	(1991-92) *School Year*		*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	57	2.4%	51	2.1%	9
Education	*(1993-94)* *School Year*		*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	293	45.0%	300	48.0%	31
Mathematics	280	42.9%	371	59.4%	45
• Seventh grade: Reading	256	43.5%	296	45.2%	23
Mathematics○	305	51.9%	418	64.1%	12

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Demographics

SANILAC COUNTY

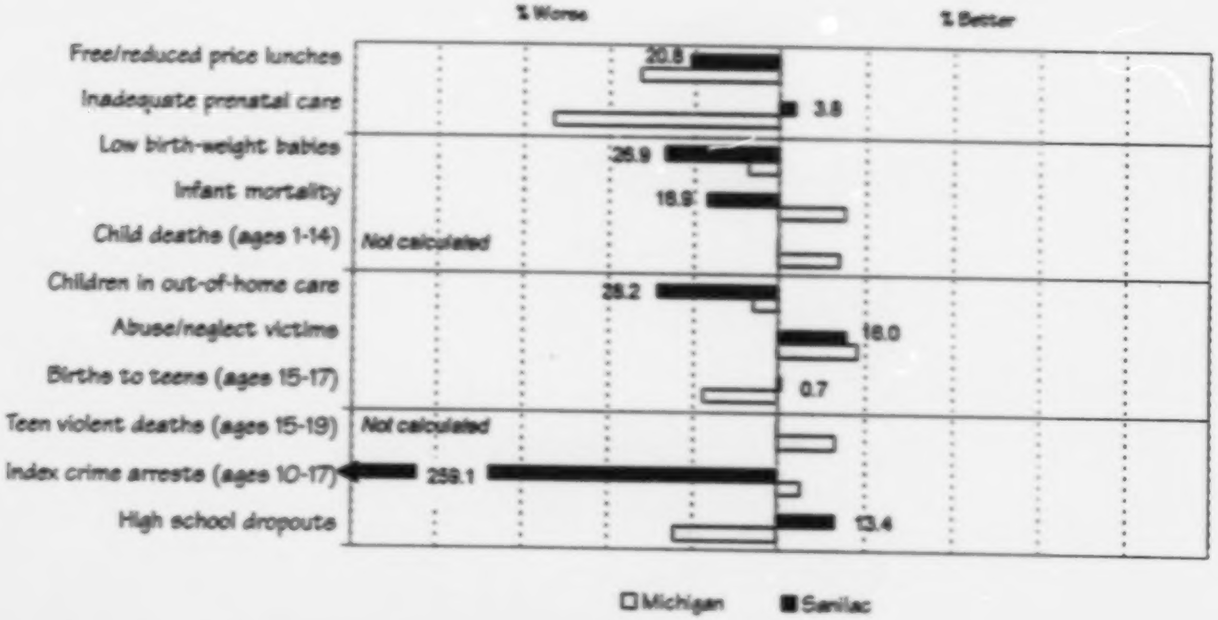
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	39,779	39,928	41,567
Total child population	11,474	11,293	11,938
Ages 0-4	2,936	2,966	2,944
Ages 5-9	3,109	3,205	3,372
Ages 10-14	3,182	3,265	3,663
Ages 15-17	2,246	1,857	1,958
White[2]	99.1%	97.6%	98.7%
African American	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
American Indian	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 17,173
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 355
Regulated child care spaces	1,724
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 371
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	Number	Rate
AFDC assistance[4]	877	7.3%
Food stamps[4]	1,363	11.4%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	184	15.4
Total births (1994)	520	
No paternity acknowledged		11.8%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆		Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*			*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	624	25.1%		525	24.8%	40
Ages 0-4	115	18.8%		176	35.8%	59
Ages 5-17	509	27.2%		349	21.5%	32
	(1989-90)		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	489	44.5%		543	44.4%	74
Child Health	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	3	•		4	•	•
• Low birth-weight babies	5	•		5	•	•
• Infant mortality	1	•		0	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	•		0	•	•
Child Safety	*(1987)*		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	108	50.7		137	63.1	49
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	24	11.3		8	3.7	8
	(1988)		*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	14	6.5		24	10.8	77
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*		*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	3	•		4	•	•
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	19	18.4		24	23.2	52
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	•		0	•	•
	(1991-92)		*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	•	•		18	4.4%	41
Education	*(1993-94)*		*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]						
• Fourth grade: Reading	46	43.4%		43	52.4%	16
Fourth grade: Mathematics	48	45.3%		60	73.2%	5
• Seventh grade: Reading	34	42.5%		35	44.9%	24
Seventh grade: Mathematics○	35	43.8%		44	56.4%	42

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Demographics

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	8,307	8,302	8,596
Total child population	2,197	2,130	2,172
Ages 0-4	524	504	445
Ages 5-9	617	620	655
Ages 10-14	606	618	686
Ages 15-17	449	388	387
White[2]	90.5%	89.1%	87.9%
African American	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
American Indian	9.1%	10.4%	11.5%
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 15,942
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 386
Regulated child care spaces	4,234
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 377
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	***Number***	***Rate***
AFDC assistance[4]	303	14.0%
Food stamps[4]	433	19.9%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	35	16.1
Total births (1994)	105	
No paternity acknowledged		16.7%

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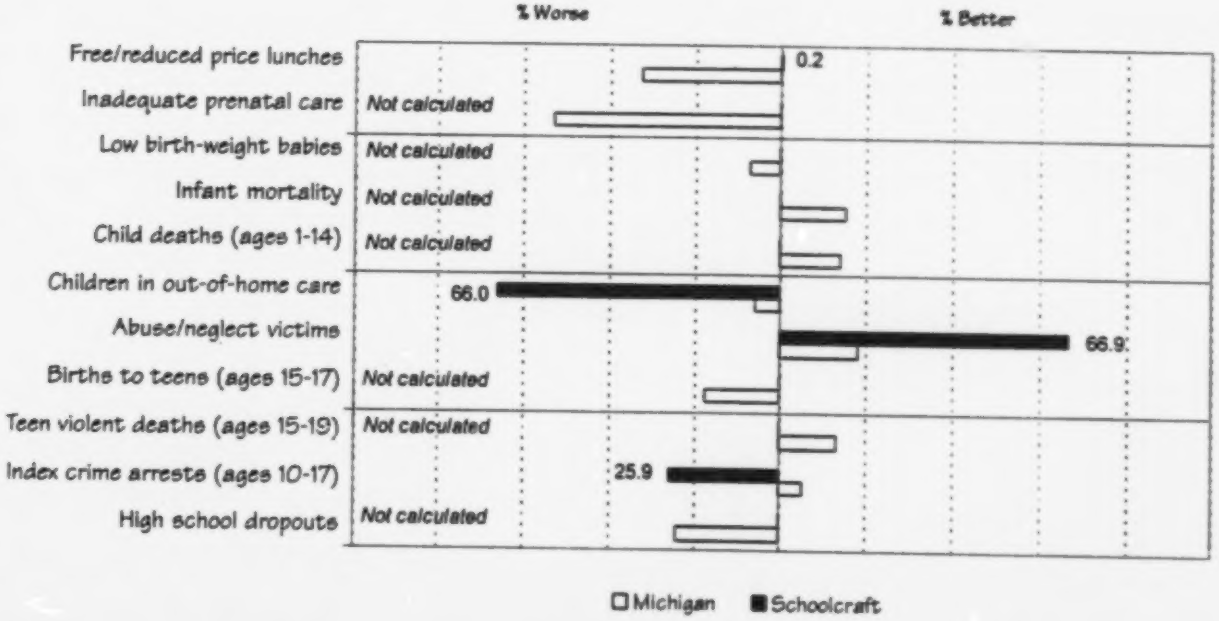
[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

• *The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.*

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate•	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate•	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,867	12.1%	3,458	17.6%	17
Ages 0-4	786	13.2%	1,274	24.9%	24
Ages 5-17	2,081	11.7%	2,184	15.0%	13
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	2,738	20.3%	2,758	19.7%	9
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	47	4.6%	40	4.1%	15
• Low birth-weight babies	60	6.0%	60	6.1%	43
• Infant mortality	9	8.7	5	*	*
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	5	*	2	*	*
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	837	40.7	1,011	50.4	33
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	208	10.1	136	6.8	28
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	44	2.2	55	2.7	12
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	45	23.4	44	25.9	33
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	71	7.3	99	10.2	13
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	4	*	5	*	*
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	121	2.9%	237	5.6%	60
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	422	41.3%	478	45.4%	47
Mathematics	473	46.1%	594	56.4%	57
• Seventh grade: Reading	428	39.9%	439	41.2%	37
Mathematics○	470	43.8%	516	48.5%	67

- • *Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.*
- * *A statistically reliable rate could not be calculated or data were not available.*
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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

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SHIAWASSEE COUNTY

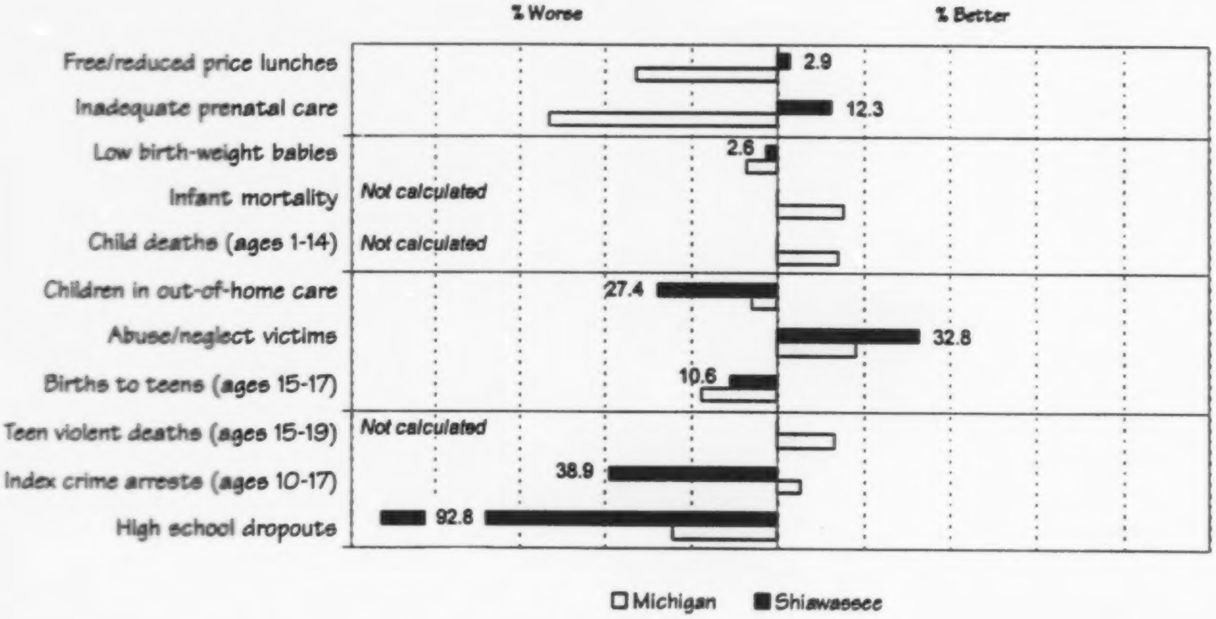
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	69,493	69,770	71,644
Total child population	20,762	19,935	20,077
Ages 0-4	5,226	5,134	4,696
Ages 5-9	5,684	5,461	5,457
Ages 10-14	5,817	5,842	6,267
Ages 15-17	4,035	3,498	3,657
White[2]	98.8%	97.9%	98.5%
African American	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
American Indian	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 18,402
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 289
Regulated child care spaces	2,152
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 384
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	*Rate*
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	1,552	7.7%
Food stamps[4]	2,124	10.6%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	331	16.5
Total births (1994)	947	
No paternity acknowledged		19.8%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census.
[2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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TUSCOLA COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	2,715	14.5%	3,488	22.5%	28
Ages 0-4	627	14.0%	1,110	28.5%	34
Ages 5-17	2,088	14.7%	2,378	20.5%	28
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	2,658	24.3%	3,459	28.5%	29
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	41	5.4%	31	4.1%	14
• Low birth-weight babies	43	5.7%	47	6.2%	44
• Infant mortality	9	11.5	7	8.8	21
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	9	70.5	5	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	823	50.7	611	38.1	18
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	174	10.7	79	5.0	14
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	81	5.0	89	5.5	59
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	29	18.8	27	19.9	19
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	59	7.5	37	4.8	1
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	4	•	5	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	129	3.5%	155	4.2%	37
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	335	39.7%	335	40.9%	61
Mathematics	373	43.9%	424	51.8%	66
• Seventh grade: Reading	357	38.6%	329	36.4%	59
Mathematics○	397	42.9%	460	51.0%	56

◆ *Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.*

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

TUSCOLA COUNTY

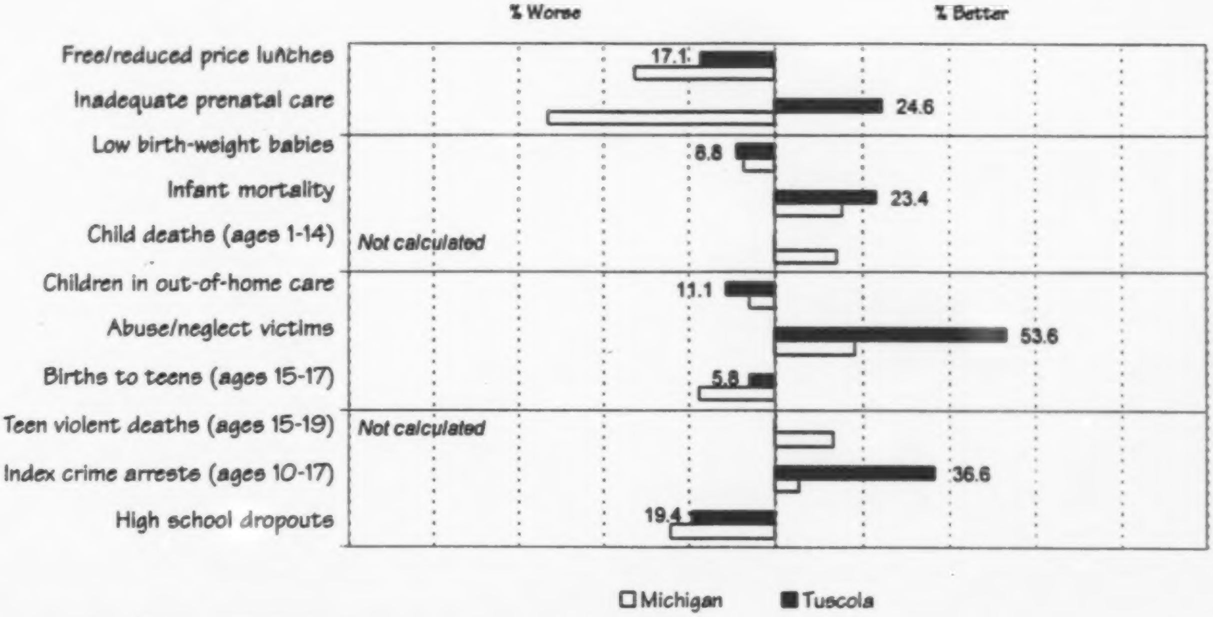
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	55,223	55,498	57,017
Total child population	16,421	15,826	16,036
Ages 0-4	4,007	3,954	3,743
Ages 5-9	4,509	4,429	4,396
Ages 10-14	4,638	4,649	4,958
Ages 15-17	3,267	2,794	2,939
White[2]	98.3%	96.9%	97.6%
African American	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
American Indian	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 17,072
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 359
Regulated child care spaces	1,229
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 392
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	1,304	8.1%
Food stamps[4]	1,785	11.1%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	263	16.4
Total births (1994)	732	
No paternity acknowledged		14.4%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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VAN BUREN COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate◆	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate◆	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	*(1980)*		*(1990)*		
• Children below 125% poverty	5,005	24.2%	5,589	27.8%	53
Ages 0-4	1,409	26.4%	1,526	28.9%	35
Ages 5-17	3,596	23.4%	4,063	27.5%	62
	(1989-90)	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	4,905	35.0%	6,197	36.4%	49
Child Health	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	92	8.8%	91	8.2%	58
• Low birth-weight babies	69	6.6%	78	7.0%	60
• Infant mortality	13	12.2	7	6.6	6
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	5	*	8	46.1	21
Child Safety	*(1987)*	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	1,679	84.7	1,689	77.2	61
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	398	20.1	343	16.2	75
	(1988)	*Fiscal Year*	*(1995)*		
• Children in out-of-home care	163	8.1	159	7.3	70
Teen Transition	*(1986-88)*	*Three-Year Average*	*(1992-94)*		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	57	33.2	68	42.6	60
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	191	21.3	187	19.1	41
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	7	123.7	2	*	*
	(1991-92)	*School Year*	*(1994-95)*		
• High school dropouts○	177	4.4%	320	7.4%	70
Education	*(1993-94)*	*School Year*	*(1995-96)*		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	533	43.8%	510	39.7%	65
Mathematics	570	46.8%	726	56.4%	58
• Seventh grade: Reading	506	39.9%	454	35.4%	64
Mathematics○	545	43.0%	646	49.9%	61

◆ Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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[2] Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.

Demographics

VAN BUREN COUNTY

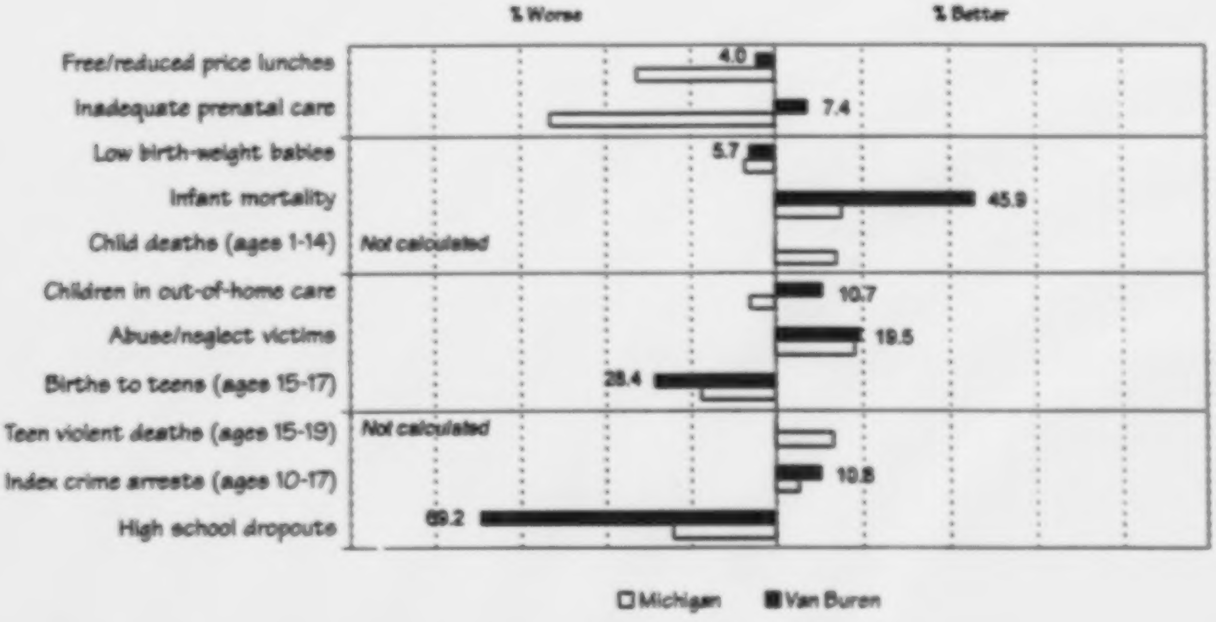
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	66,902	70,060	73,848
Total child population	19,747	20,396	21,883
Ages 0-4	5,162	5,401	5,472
Ages 5-9	5,580	5,969	6,347
Ages 10-14	5,416	5,773	6,540
Ages 15-17	3,589	3,253	3,525
White[2]	90.0%	87.2%	90.0%
African American	8.3%	8.0%	8.0%
American Indian	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 16,653
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 380
Regulated child care spaces	2,201
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 405
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	2,665	12.2%
Food stamps[4]	4,228	19.3%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	467	21.3
Total births (1994)	1,121	
No paternity acknowledged		19.4%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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WASHTENAW COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	7,737	12.4%	8,018	13.4%	7
Ages 0-4	2,545	15.1%	3,034	16.2%	8
Ages 5-17	5,192	11.4%	4,982	12.1%	7
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	5,390	16.0%	8,404	21.3%	15
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	132	3.4%	•	•	73
• Low birth-weight babies	232	6.0%	259	6.4%	48
• Infant mortality	35	9.0	30	7.5	10
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	16	35.5	10	18.7	2
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	2,070	35.2	2,324	38.7	13
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	310	5.3	212	3.4	6
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	163	2.8	255	4.0	36
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	98	19.8	111	24.8	31
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	506	20.4	638	25.1	58
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	10	38.7	9	38.2	1
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	388	3.9%	542	5.4%	58
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	1,534	52.1%	1,643	52.1%	17
Mathematics	1,773	60.2%	2,002	63.6%	31
• Seventh grade: Reading	1,301	47.2%	1,358	47.4%	13
Mathematics○	1,383	50.0%	1,675	58.4%	34

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[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

WASHTENAW COUNTY

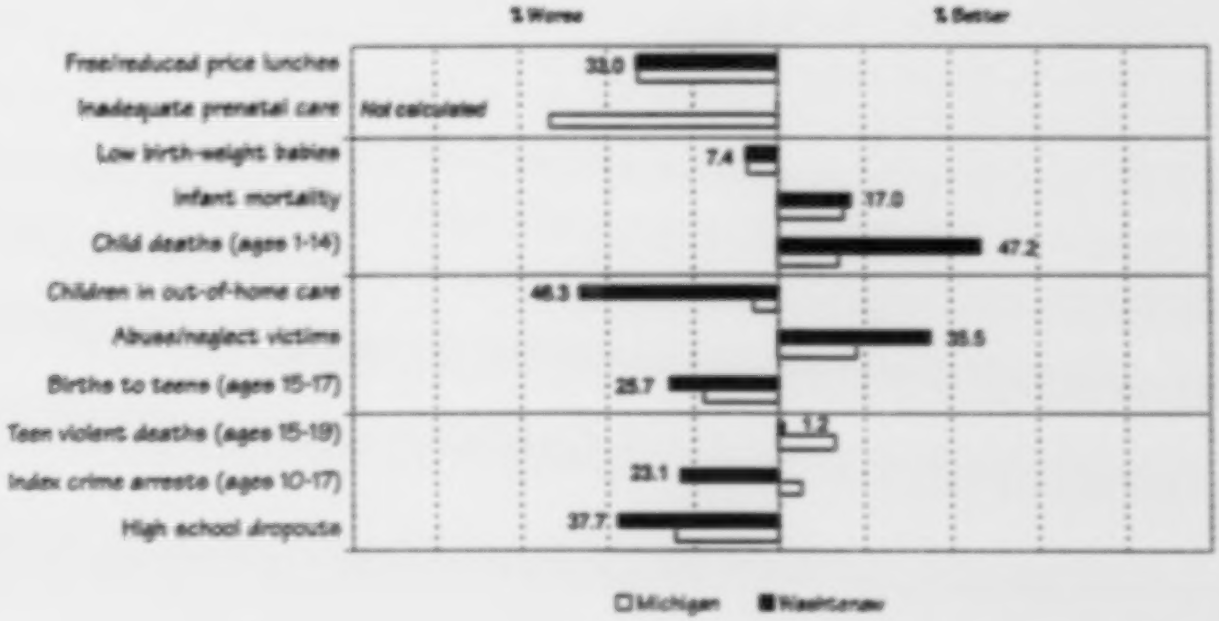
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	266,087	282,937	290,542
Total child population	58,614	61,096	63,283
Ages 0-4	17,277	19,160	19,407
Ages 5-9	16,288	17,431	18,015
Ages 10-14	14,821	15,395	16,406
Ages 15-17	10,228	9,110	9,455
White[2]	81.2%	79.6%	79.5%
African American	15.0%	15.1%	15.5%
American Indian	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	3.5%	4.0%	4.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 27,856
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 480
Regulated child care spaces	14,478
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 420
(Average family size: three)	

	Number	Rate
Family supports: children receiving...		
AFDC assistance[4]	5,176	8.2%
Food stamps[4]	6,219	9.8%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	958	15.1
Total births (1994)	4,001	
No paternity acknowledged		12.7%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



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WAYNE COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate•	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate•	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	167,273	24.8%	195,250	34.8%	76
Ages 0-4	46,761	27.7%	66,049	39.5%	74
Ages 5-17	120,512	23.9%	129,201	32.8%	77
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	103,334	31.2%	157,275	44.7%	76
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	2,373	6.8%	5,965	16.6%	72
• Low birth-weight babies	3,590	10.2%	3,889	10.8%	72
• Infant mortality	545	15.5	492	13.6	33
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	174	39.5	175	37.8	20
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	28,434	48.5	45,724	80.4	64
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	5,740	9.8	6,218	10.9	60
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	6,246	10.8	6,919	12.2	78
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	2,250	42.1	2,240	47.7	66
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	6,335	24.4	5,810	23.3	54
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	182	105.0	148	96.0	16
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	11,176	13.4%	12,116	14.9%	82
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	8,936	37.0%	11,751	48.5%	28
Mathematics	9,470	39.2%	13,816	57.0%	53
• Seventh grade: Reading	6,662	28.9%	8,511	37.1%	51
Mathematics○	6,511	28.2%	9,973	43.5%	75

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Demographics

WAYNE COUNTY

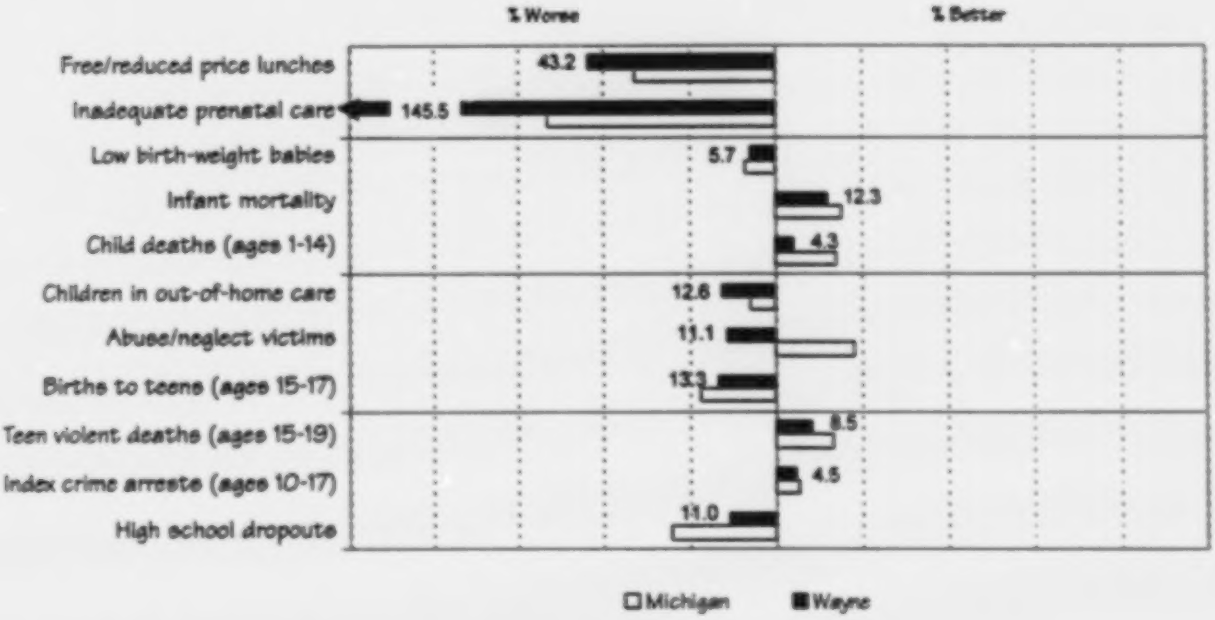
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	2,168,060	2,111,687	2,064,908
Total child population	592,334	570,637	568,845
Ages 0-4	165,960	170,851	169,289
Ages 5-9	160,800	154,194	147,818
Ages 10-14	154,706	151,000	154,896
Ages 15-17	110,867	94,592	96,841
White[2]	52.8%	49.7%	49.0%
African American	45.7%	47.2%	49.1%
American Indian	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 21,289
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 388
Regulated child care spaces	54,073
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 436
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	174,099	30.6%
Food stamps[4]	188,096	33.1%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	6,424	11.3
Total births (1994)	34,816	
No paternity acknowledged		44.9%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census.
[2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates•



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WEXFORD COUNTY

	Base Year Number	Base Year Rate*	Recent Year Number	Recent Year Rate*	Rank[1] (by Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below 125% poverty	1,654	21.8%	2,023	27.0%	50
Ages 0-4	501	25.6%	650	31.9%	45
Ages 5-17	1,153	20.5%	1,373	25.2%	51
	(1989-90)	School Year	(1995-96)		
• Children receiving free/reduced price lunches	1,525	31.1%	1,969	34.9%	43
Child Health	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	19	4.8%	27	6.5%	44
• Low birth-weight babies	22	5.5%	25	5.9%	33
• Infant mortality	3	•	3	•	•
• Child deaths – ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	46.7	1	•	•
Child Safety	(1987)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Abuse/neglect: child referrals	535	72.2	535	64.8	51
• Abuse/neglect victims (unduplicated)	111	15.0	100	12.8	68
	(1988)	Fiscal Year	(1995)		
• Children in out-of-home care	76	10.2	38	4.5	43
Teen Transition	(1986-88)	Three-Year Average	(1992-94)		
• Births to teens – ages 15-17	15	23.0	16	28.4	40
• Juvenile index crime arrests – ages 10-17	85	26.2	108	31.4	67
• Teen violent deaths – ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	3	•	0	•	•
	(1991-92)	School Year	(1994-95)		
• High school dropouts○	71	5.0%	54	4.0%	32
Education	(1993-94)	School Year	(1995-96)		
Students meeting basic skills requirements[2]					
• Fourth grade: Reading	174	41.3%	180	46.1%	44
Mathematics	155	36.8%	201	51.4%	67
• Seventh grade: Reading	194	43.1%	187	40.5%	40
Mathematics○	207	48.0%	197	42.6%	76

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* *Rates not expressed in percents are per 1,000 children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.*

• *A statistically reliable rate could not be calculated or data were not available.*

○ *District data are listed by county in the appendix.*

[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. If the rate could not be calculated because of the low incidence of events or unavailable data, a county is not ranked on that particular indicator.*

[2] *Reflects students with "satisfactory" scores on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) tests.*

Demographics

WEXFORD COUNTY

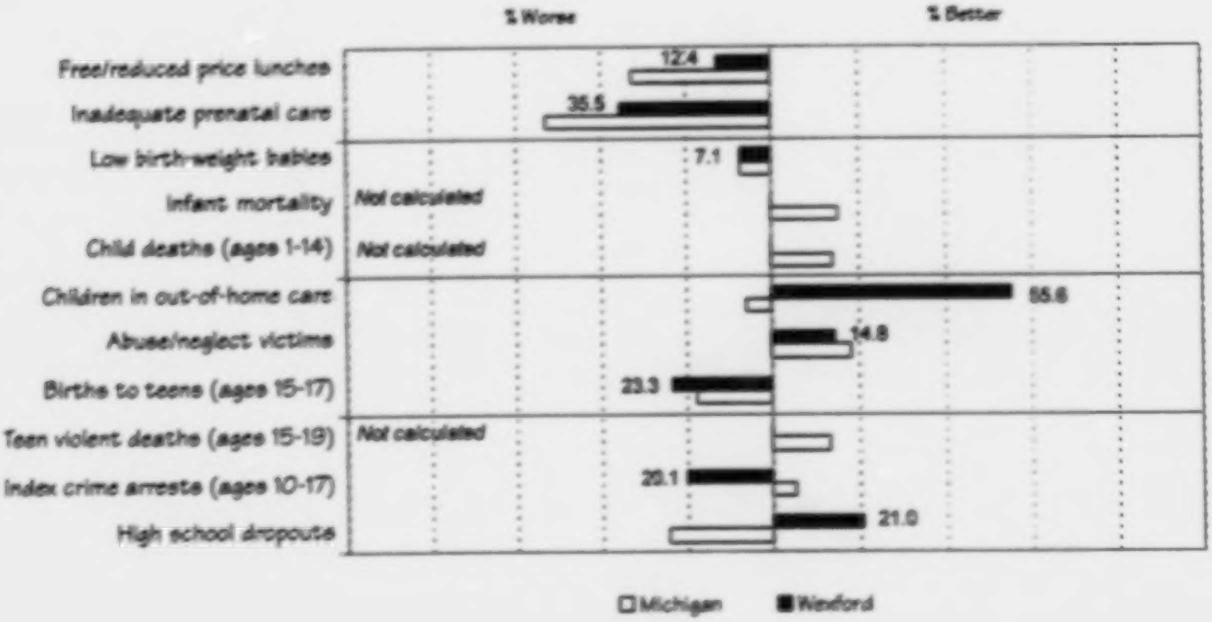
	1986[1]	1990	1994[1]
Total population	25,754	26,360	28,115
Total child population	7,419	7,585	8,255
Ages 0-4	1,975	2,067	2,155
Ages 5-9	2,122	2,260	2,557
Ages 10-14	1,967	2,062	2,332
Ages 15-17	1,355	1,176	1,211
White[2]	98.7%	98.3%	98.0%
African American	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
American Indian	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%
Asian	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%

Annual income per person (1994)	$ 17,061
Child care	
Average monthly cost	$ 322
Regulated child care spaces	1,224
Average monthly AFDC grant[3]	$ 381
(Average family size: three)	

Family supports: children receiving...	*Number*	*Rate*
AFDC assistance[4]	859	10.4%
Food stamps[4]	1,338	16.2%
Children of 1994 divorces[5]	198	24.0
Total births (1994)	400	
No paternity acknowledged		13.4%

[1] Estimates from the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; 1990 numbers reflect the 1990 U.S. Census. [2] Hispanics are included in the four race groups. [3] Aid to Families with Dependent Children, based on FY 1995. [4] Based on September 1995. [5] Per 1,000 children.

Child Well-Being: Changes Based on Rates*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1992-94) for most indicators. For numbers and rates, see table on opposite page.

Data Notes

Definitions and Sources of indicators

- ***Rates***
  Rates are calculated only when the average number of events for a county exceeds 5; rates based on small numbers of events and small populations often vary dramatically and cannot be considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact.

- ***Rank***
  Rank is assigned a county indicator based on the rate of the most recent year, usually the average of the three year period, 1992-94.

- ***Percentage Change***
  Percentage change is calculated by subtracting the base rate from the recent year rate and dividing by the base year rate. (Calculations in the book are based on unrounded numbers; calculations based on the rounded rates may differ.) The percentage change could not be calculated if the base year or recent year rate was not available.

Child Well-Being Trend Indicators

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Children Below 125% Poverty, Ages 0-4 and 5-17

This poverty rate for children includes only "related" children, defined as the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, and other persons under age 18 related to the family head. (Poverty rates for unrelated children were not available in the 1980 U.S. Census.) Poverty thresholds are developed and updated at the national level and are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living. Comparable data are available for all counties, the state and places with a population over 10,000. For each age group, the base is the number of children in that age group.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, STF4 special runs and calculations. (1980 and 1990).

Children Receiving Free/Reduced Price School Lunches

Students from families reporting income below 185 percent of the federal poverty line are eligible for reduced price meals, and children from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for a fully subsidized or free meal. The rate reflects the number of children who are receiving free or reduced price meals divided by total school enrollment during that school year.

Source: Report of School Program Operations (FNS-10), Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Nutrition, Michigan Department of Education (School years 1989-90 and 1995-96)

CHILD HEALTH

Mothers with Inadequate Prenatal Care

As defined by the Kessner Index, inadequate prenatal care occurs when no care was received, care began during the third trimester, or care began during the first or second trimester but less than five visits occurred when the length of gestation was 34 weeks or more. The percentage of births to women who had inadequate prenatal care represents their share of all mothers with live births during that year. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base period and 1992-94 for the most recent period.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1994).

Low Birth-Weight Babies (less than 2,500 grams)

Low birth-weight percentages reflect the number of resident low weight births (approximately 5 lb. 8 oz.). per 100 resident live births. After annual rates were computed, an average yearly rate for the three year period was calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1992-94 for the most recent year.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1994).

Infant Mortality

This rate shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1992-94 for the most recent year.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1994).

Child Deaths, Ages 1 to 14

The child death rate reflects the number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 14. Annual rates for the years of 1986-1988 and 1993-1994 were calculated with the Michigan Information Center child population estimates, the 1992 rate with population data from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. After annual rates were computed, an average yearly rate for the three year period was calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1992-94 for the most recent year.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1994). Population estimates for 1986-1988 and 1992 from the State Demographer, Michigan Information Center. Population data from the U.S. Census 1990.

Definition of Abuse and Neglect

The state defines abuse as "harm or threatened harm to a child's health and welfare, occurring through non-accidental physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or maltreatment."

Child neglect includes "harm or threatened harm to a child's health and welfare by a parent, legal guardian or person with custodial care occurring through either (1) negligent treatment; or (2) placing the child at an unreasonable risk or by failure of the caretaker to intervene when possible to remove that risk." The legal definitions for child abuse, child neglect, and child sexual abuse are narrowly defined based on the language of Public Act 238 of 1975 as amended.

CHILD SAFETY

Abuse and Neglect: Child Referrals

These referrals reflect the number of children who were involved in an investigation by the state after being referred for suspected child abuse and neglect; ***children referred more than once in a year were counted each time.*** About half of all reports of child abuse or neglect are referred for a complete investigation. After an investigation is completed, neglect or abuse is either ***substantiated or unsubstantiated.***

Numbers and rates are presented for the state's fiscal year, October 1 through September 30. The rate (per 1,000 children) is the number of child abuse and neglect referrals divided by the children under age 18 using annual population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

Source: *Report PS-315, Referrals Studied, Children's Protective Services (Fiscal Years, 1987 and 1995) and population estimates for 1987 and 1994 from the State Demographer, Michigan Information Center.*

Abuse and Neglect Victims (unduplicated)

Child abuse and neglect victims reflect children in sit-uations whose abuse or neglect is ***substantiated or confirmed.*** Children are counted ***only once*** in this number although their abuse or neglect may have been substantiated more than once in the fiscal year.

The rate (per 1,000 children) is calculated using the number of substantiated child abuse and neglect victims, counted once in a given year, divided by all children under age 18, as estimated by the Michigan Information Center.

Source: *Report PS-310, Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect, Children's Protective Service Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1987 and 1995). Population estimates for 1987 and 1994 from the State Demographer, Michigan Information Center.*

Children in Out-of-Home Care

Children in out-of-home care include children in facilities or placements supervised by the Michigan Family Independence Agency (FIA) or the courts. Children in the following living arrangements are supervised by the FIA: family foster care, FIA supervised placement for delinquent youth, and other care arrangements. The juvenile division of the court supervises the placement of children for neglect or for delinquency. Children may be placed either in a court facility or sent to state facilities.

Each county has the jurisdiction to determine placements, thus decisions about placements supervised by the courts or the FIA are not consistent across counties. Available funds within the county can also affect these decisions. Children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the Department of Community Health are not included, therefore the numbers presented are viewed as an under count of children in out-of-home care.

Data for four quarters were combined to calculate an annual average number of children in out-of-home care. The annual rates (per 1,000 children) were calculated with child population estimates. Fiscal year 1988, the first year these data were available, serves as the base year.

Source: *Report PS-318, Children's Protective Services Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1988-1995). Population estimates for 1988 and 1994 from the State Demographer, Michigan Information Center.*

TEEN TRANSITION

Births to Teens, Ages 15-17

Births to female teens ages 15-17 are presented as rates per 1,000 females in this age group. For the years of 1986-1988 and 1992-1994, population estimates were used; the 1992 rate is based on the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. After annual rates were computed, an average annual rate for the three year period was calculated.

Source: *Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1994). Population estimates for 1986-1988 and 1992 from the State Demographer, Michigan Information Center. Population data from the U.S. Census 1990.*

Juvenile Index Crime Arrests, Ages 10-17

The Uniform Crime Report of the Michigan State Police provides tabulations on the number of arrests for eight index crimes: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. This indicator reflects the number of arrests of children and youth (ages 10-17) for all index offenses. The rates, based on the number of index crime arrests per 1,000 children, ages 10-17, were calculated with population estimates. Rates and numbers reflect an annual average of 1986-88 as the base year and 1992-94 for the recent year.

These data are voluntarily submitted by local law enforcement agencies. Compliance varies by county. The arrest figures include repeated arrests of the same individual.

Although in Michigan 17 year olds are not considered juveniles in the criminal justice system, 17 year olds are included in these data because the national criminal justice system includes 17 year olds as juveniles, as does the national Kids Count project.

Source: *Uniform Crime Reports, Criminal Justice Data Center, Michigan State Police (Calendar years 1986-1994). Population estimates for 1986-1988 and 1992-1994 from the State Demographer, Michigan Information Center for all years.*

Teen Violent Deaths, Ages 15-17

Teen violent deaths include deaths from accidents, homicides and suicides among teenagers, ages 15-19. The rate reflects such deaths per 100,000 youth in that age group. The annual number of such deaths is divided by the number of youth ages 15-19, from population estimates, and multiplying by 100,000. The 1992 rate uses the 1990 Census of Population and Housing for its population base. After annual rates have been computed, an average annual rate for three year periods is calculated. These three-year periods are 1986-88 and 1992-94.

Source: *Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1994). Population estimates for 1986-1988 and 1992 from the State Demographer, Michigan Information Center. Population data from the U.S. Census 1990.*

High School Dropouts

Michigan's annual dropout rate is calculated by using the number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 in public schools in a given year and the number enrolled in grades 10 through 12 in the next year, for the number of students who left school and did not return during the following school year. This number is adjusted for graduating students and transfers in and out of districts. The rate represents one year only.

The rate does not reflect those who return to complete their diploma requirements at a later point or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade. The population base for dropout rates uses adjusted high school enrollments. The number of dropouts is calculated for every school district, then the county totals are computed. These data were received in April 1996, after school districts had been given the opportunity to review and verify the numbers and rates. These data are, however, continually revised, so current available data in a given county or district may differ.

Source: *Retention and Dropout Information, Michigan Department of Education (School years 1991-92 and 1994-95).*

EDUCATION

Students Meeting Basic Skills Requirements (MEAP)

The Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) is a statewide testing program developed to provide information to identify educational needs. Tests measure selected essential performance objectives in the subject areas of reading and mathematics; information about how to interpret and use these test scores is available in the ***Michigan Educational Assessment Program Handbook.*** These grade-level data reflect only the percentages and numbers of students performing at a *satisfactory* level on each test: scores are rated as satisfactory, moderate and low. In the fall of 1995, tests were only administered in grades 4 and 7.

Source: *MEAP Scores, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education (School years 1993-94 and 1995-96).*

Total Population/ Total Child Population

Children 17 years of age and younger, and total population, are estimated for years other than 1990.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, STF1A (1990) and State Demographer, Michigan Information Center for 1986 and 1994 estimates.

Race of Children

The U.S. Census Bureau releases racial and ethnic population data every ten years that includes four recognized racial groups - white, Black, American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander – and Other. The Modified Age, Race and Sex (MARS) files for the 1986 and 1994 estimates from the State Demographer at the Michigan Information Center use only the four major racial categories so population identified as "Other" in the decennial census (1990) is reclassified into the four major groups

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, STF1A (1990) and State Demographer, Michigan Information Center.

Annual Income Per Person

The average income per each man, woman, and child in a particular county. It is derived by dividing the total county income by the total county population, and includes families without children and those not living in a family setting. This average reflects both the highest and lowest incomes in the entire population, and includes people receiving public assistance and persons working less than full time or full year.

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, June 4, 1996.

Average Monthly Child Care Cost

The average cost of full-time child care (45 hours a week) as reported by providers in child care centers, group family day care and family day care homes for children of all ages - infants, toddlers, preschoolers and school-age children. The weekly cost has been multiplied by 52 weeks and divided by 12 (months) to arrive at an average monthly cost. The cost of infant care or toddler care may well be higher than the average cost, as may the cost of care in child care centers.

Source: Provider files from a 1996 survey of the regional Community Coordinated Child Care organizations by the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association.

Licensed Child Care Spaces

These are licensed or regulated child care spaces in child care centers, group family day care and family day care homes. This number is based on records of the Division of Child Day Care Licensing of the Department of Consumer and Industry Services as of August 1996. This number would include an estimated 20 percent of providers who are inactive or no longer in business, as well as part-day programs which do not meet needs of full-time working parents. (Approximately 30 percent of centers were part-day programs according to a 1995 survey by the regional Community Coordinated Child Care organizations.)

Source: Child Day Care Licensing Reports CT-200, CT-430, CT-070 dated August 1996. Division of Child Day Care Licensing, Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services.

Average Monthly AFDC Grant

The average amount of money provided to families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in the final month (September) of fiscal year 1995. The scheduled amount for a parent with two children and no other income, represents 45 percent of the poverty level in 1996. The size of individual family grants is affected by the size of the family and the amount of its income from employment or other sources. The most common other source of income is earnings from marginal employment, which is packaged with a supplemental AFDC grant for approximately 27% of AFDC families (FY 1996).

Source: Assistance Payment Statistics (September 1995, Table 2), Michigan Family Independence Agency.

Number and Percent of Children Receiving AFDC Assistance

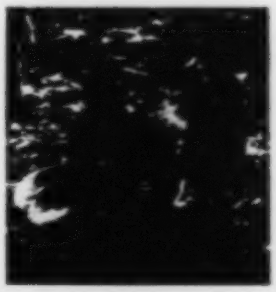
The count reflects the number of children receiving cash assistance through the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program in the last month of fiscal year 1995 (September). The percentage of children receiving cash assistance was calculated by dividing the number of children receiving AFDC by the total child population, using population estimates from the Michigan Information Center. AFDC is granted to needy families whose income is below half the poverty level. AFDC was supported by 44% state and 56% federal funding in 1995.

Source: Assistance Payment Statistics (September 1995, Table 5), Michigan Family Independence Agency. Population estimates for 1994 from the State Demographer, Michigan Information Center.

Number and Percent of Children Receiving Food Stamps

The count reflects the number of children living in families receiving food stamp benefits as of the last month (September) of fiscal year 1995. Food stamp benefits - roughly $1.10 a meal per person - are granted to families receiving other forms of public assistance (including Aid to Families with Dependent Children, State Family Assistance and Supplementary Security Income) as well as to eligible working poor families receiving no income assistance. The percentage of children receiving nutritional support through the food stamp program was calculated by dividing the number of children receiving the benefits by the child population estimated by the Michigan Information Center

Source: Policy Analysis Division, Michigan Family Independence Agency, (Fiscal Year 1995, Special Run). Population estimates for 1994 from the State Demographer, Michigan Information Center.



Children of 1994 Divorces

The count reflects the number of children in families in which marriage ended in divorce or annulment in 1994. The rate per 1,000 children was based on 1994 child population estimates. These data are voluntarily submitted to the Michigan Department of Community Health by local Friend of the Court offices. Compliance varies by county.

Source: Vital Statistics Section, Office of the Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar year 1994). Population estimates for 1994 from the State Demographer, Michigan Information Center.

Total Births

Birth statistics are limited to events occurring during the 1994 calendar year. The data are based on place of residence and exclude births occurring to nonresidents of the United States and those occurring to residents who are outside of the country.

Source: Vital Statistics Section, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar year 1994).

No Paternity Acknowledged

These data are derived from counting the number of birth records where no father is listed and dividing by the total number of live births.

Source: Vital Statistics Section, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar year 1994).

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High School Dropout Rate

The annual dropout rate is calculated by using the number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 in public schools in a given year and the number enrolled in grades 10 through 12 in the next year. This number is adjusted for graduating students and transfers in and out of districts. The rate represents one year only.

The rate does not reflect those who return to complete their diploma requirements at a later point or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade. The population base for dropout rates uses adjusted high school enrollments. The number of dropouts is calculated for every school district: then the county totals are computed. These data were received in April 1996, after school districts had been given the opportunity to review and verify the numbers and rates. These data are, however, continually revised, so current available data in a given county or district may differ.

Source: Retention and Dropout Information, Michigan Department of Education (School years 1991-92 and 1994-95).

Four-Year Graduation Rates

These rates reflect the percentage of students in the ninth-grade class who are expected to graduate on time (within four years). The rate uses the current dropout rates for ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth graders, to project the probability of an individual ninth grade student's graduating from high school on time. The 1991-92 rate represents the share of ninth graders who were expected to graduate in 1994-95. The 1994-95 graduation rate is used to project the share of the "class of 1998" which will graduate that spring.

These rates should be used with caution because they assume that these ninth-graders will dropout at each grade level at the same rate as previous classes did. Despite these questionable assumptions, this rate is widely used in Michigan as well as in other states. As dropout rates are modified by school districts, the graduation rates would also be affected.

Source: Michigan School Report 1995 and 1996, Michigan Department of Education, downloaded July 10, 1996.

Seventh Grade Math MEAP

Grade-level data reflect only the percentages of students performing at a *satisfactory* level on the math test: scores are rated as satisfactory, moderate and low. The Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) is a statewide testing program developed to provide information to identify educational needs. Tests measure selected essential performance objectives in the subject areas of reading and mathematics. (Additional information about how to interpret and use MEAP scores is available in the *Michigan Educational Assessment Program Handbook.*)

Source: MEAP Scores, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education (1993-94 and 1995-96).

School District Data

County School District	Annual Dropout Rate		Four Year Graduation Rate		Grade 7 Math (MEAP)	
	1991-92	1994-95	1991-92	1994-95	1993-94	1995-96
ALCONA						
Alcona Community Schools	7.0%	1.7%	75.2%	94.8%	36.5%	55.4%
ALGER						
Autrain-Onota Public Schools	*	*	*	*	*	*
Burt Township School District	*	8.7	*	65.6	71.4	33.3
Munising Public Schools	6.0	0.0	78.7	100.0	54.5	79.6
Superior Central Schools	3.0	0.6	89.5	97.6	32.4	69.7
ALLEGAN						
Allegan Public Schools	9.4	6.0	65.5	78.5	34.3	57.1
Fennville Public Schools	7.2	9.6	80.8	71.4	34.7	61.7
Ganges School District No.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hamilton Community Schools	4.9	6.3	82.0	77.2	53.2	71.3
Hopkins Public Schools	6.7	*	76.2	*	33.7	34.0
Martin Public Schools	6.9	*	75.3	*	40.3	30.2
Otsego Public Schools	2.8	9.6	89.2	68.4	53.2	60.0
Plainwell Community Schools	5.5	4.3	79.4	82.4	51.6	61.5
Saugatuck Public Schools	5.5	5.9	79.6	84.0	51.7	57.9
Wayland Union Schools	1.6	7.2	93.7	73.1	43.2	53.7
ALPENA						
Alpena Public Schools	6.3	6.3	77.6	78.4	48.1	63.9
ANTRIM						
Alba Public Schools	2.0	2.0	88.9	92.9	11.1	21.4
Bellaire Public Schools	0.6	1.3	97.4	94.8	42.9	56.3
Central Lake Public Schools	2.0	1.4	93.3	93.3	31.7	58.1
Elk Rapids Schools	3.0	6.2	87.9	76.5	48.0	61.3
Ellsworth Community Schools	*	*	*	*	45.0	73.7
Mancelona Public Schools	4.2	3.3	85.3	87.4	17.7	35.1
ARENAC						
Arenac Eastern School District	2.2	5.7	91.7	80.9	11.1	26.4
Au Gres Sims School District	8.0	4.1	71.9	82.6	26.5	58.7
Standish Sterling Community Schools	4.2	5.9	84.1	79.7	39.7	40.5
BARAGA						
Arvon Township School District	*	*	*	*	*	*
Baraga Area Schools	*	9.5	*	66.6	70.0	38.8
L'anse Area Schools	2.0	7.0	91.8	75.1	36.4	37.1
BARRY						
Delton Kellogg School District	0.6	6.8	95.8	77.3	35.4	48.6
Hastings Area School District	1.9	8.4	92.9	70.9	47.1	57.3
Thornapple Kellogg Schools	4.6	0.7	82.5	96.5	47.8	60.6
BAY						
Bangor Township Schools	4.5	3.2	84.4	88.3	45.8	56.0
Bay City School District	10.1	4.6	66.3	82.8	36.5	42.3
Essexville Hampton Schools	1.5	3.6	93.9	86.5	67.4	75.5
Pinconning Area Schools	3.2	3.8	87.8	85.2	41.7	56.5
BENZIE						
Benzie County Central Schools	7.6	10.5	73.0	64.2	32.6	52.6
Frankfort-Elberta Area Schools	7.3	0.7	73.8	97.1	56.1	82.5

** Data are inconsistent or not available.*

Note: Four year graduation rates represent projections, based on current dropout rates, for this year's ninth graders.

Note: Grade 7 math MEAP represents the share of students with "satisfactory" scores.

Source: MI Dept. of Education, April 1996

School District Data

County School District	Annual Dropout Rate 1991-92	Annual Dropout Rate 1994-95	Four Year Graduation Rate 1991-92	Four Year Graduation Rate 1994-95	Grade 7 Math (MEAP) 1993-94	Grade 7 Math (MEAP) 1995-96
BERRIEN						
Benton Harbor Area Schools	9.9%	25.1%	74.9%	32.8%	9.7%	13.8%
Berrien Springs Public Schools	2.6	1.5	90.3	98.0	43.9	57.5
Brandywine Public Schools	5.3	12.7	80.7	58.8	35.7	61.5
Bridgman Public Schools	1.5	1.9	94.1	92.8	54.7	59.6
Buchanan Community School	1.1	12.5	95.6	60.6	34.7	60.7
Coloma Community Schools	5.5	6.1	79.4	78.9	44.8	42.2
Eau Claire Public Schools	5.6	7.4	76.1	72.6	25.0	50.0
Galien Township Schools	2.9	4.8	90.0	82.0	18.9	40.9
Hagar Township School District	*	*	*	*	40.0	50.0
Lakeshore School District	1.3	3.4	95.4	85.9	54.8	69.4
New Buffalo Area Schools	2.0	4.7	92.6	82.7	45.3	48.8
Niles Community School District	3.3	7.8	88.8	71.4	30.2	57.3
River Valley School District	1.0	0.8	97.4	96.1	41.4	50.6
Sodus Township School District	*	*	*	*	*	*
St Joseph Public Schools	1.5	1.8	94.3	92.1	57.1	77.8
Watervliet School District	7.8	6.0	72.8	78.1	41.4	48.4
BRANCH						
Bronson Community Schools	9.4	8.9	67.0	68.1	29.9	51.0
Coldwater Community Schools	6.7	6.3	76.4	77.2	46.3	54.5
Quincy Community School District	5.6	2.9	79.6	88.3	39.6	42.7
CALHOUN						
Albion Public Schools	7.2	13.2	72.9	58.0	23.3	30.5
Athens Area Schools	1.6	3.1	94.2	90.2	71.0	53.2
Battle Creek Public Schools	6.8	7.9	73.6	70.6	20.6	41.3
Harper Creek Community Schools	6.3	2.8	76.3	88.7	43.1	68.7
Homer Community Schools	1.5	2.3	94.0	92.9	27.7	68.3
Lakeview School District	6.7	7.7	74.7	73.2	47.3	59.7
Mar Lee School District	*	*	*	*	54.1	65.2
Marshall Public Schools	2.2	1.3	91.0	92.0	48.9	61.0
Pennfield School District	3.3	7.0	87.9	74.5	46.1	51.5
Tekonsha Community Schools	0.8	0.0	97.6	97.0	23.5	37.0
Union City Community Schools	11.2	5.0	60.8	81.8	30.8	53.7
CASS						
Cassopolis Public Schools	8.6	2.6	71.7	90.6	31.9	33.7
Dowagiac Union Schools	11.5	9.3	66.3	63.5	35.1	43.7
Edwardsburg Public Schools	5.3	3.7	81.3	87.3	47.1	65.1
Marcellus Community Schools	5.5	3.2	80.7	84.2	56.7	88.9
CHARLEVOIX						
Beaver Island Community Schools	*	5.0	*	85.7	50.0	50.0
Boyne City Public School District	2.5	2.3	90.0	92.6	47.2	62.0
Boyne Falls Public School	3.7	1.3	88.0	95.5	20.7	31.8
Charlevoix Public Schools	*	1.2	*	95.2	53.0	60.8
East Jordan Public Schools	*	4.5	*	83.1	38.5	57.4
CHEBOYGAN						
Cheboygan Area Schools	3.5	8.5	85.9	70.4	42.5	56.4
Inland Lakes School District	*	1.3	*	95.0	40.6	51.7
Mackinaw City Public Schools	12.5	17.1	60.8	49.3	57.1	52.6
Wolverine Community School District	19.5	22.5	45.8	36.5	51.5	40.7
CHIPPEWA						
Sault Ste Marie Area Schools	8.1	3.9	71.1	85.6	30.7	45.3
Brimley Area Schools	4.2	8.6	83.8	66.3	36.5	62.0
Detour Area Schools	3.9	*	83.6	*	70.0	47.4
Pickford Public Schools	*	1.5	*	93.7	28.2	67.9
Rudyard Area Schools	*	2.0	*	93.3	39.4	49.1
Whitefish Schools	*	3.9	*	87.5	42.9	40.0

** Data are inconsistent or not available.*

Note: Four year graduation rates represent projections, based on current dropout rates, for this year's ninth graders.

Note: Grade 7 math MEAP represents the share of students with "satisfactory" scores.

Source: MI Dept. of Education, April 1996

School District Data

County *School District*	*Annual Dropout Rate* *1991-92*	 *1994-95*	*Four Year Graduation Rate* *1991-92*	 *1994-95*	*Grade 7 Math (MEAP)* *1993-94*	 *1995-96*
CLARE						
Clare Public Schools	* 0%	3.8%	* 0%	84.3%	50.9%	37.8%
Farwell Area Schools	4.6	6.2	81.7	77.0	33.3	43.9
Harrison Community Schools	10.4	8.2	66.3	73.4	21.6	53.2
CLINTON						
Bath Community Schools	4.0	2.6	84.9	89.7	50.0	61.5
DeWitt Public Schools	*	0.3	99.4	98.8	69.0	62.2
Fowler Public Schools	*	1.0	*	95.8	57.6	76.5
Ovid Elsie Area Schools	4.4	1.2	83.5	95.3	36.6	44.5
Pewamo Westphalia Community Schools	0.3	0.3	98.8	98.6	48.1	82.2
St Johns Public Schools	2.8	4.9	89.4	81.9	71.4	74.8
Crawford Ausable Schools	6.4	5.8	72.2	76.3	56.8	75.0
DELTA						
Bark River Harris Schools	0.5	*	98.0	*	34.1	56.1
Big Bay De Noc School District	4.1	2.9	83.2	86.4	22.2	52.1
Escanaba Area Public Schools	2.4	2.0	89.1	92.3	46.9	63.2
Gladstone Area Schools	1.0	2.1	96.2	92.2	27.2	49.7
Mid Peninsula School District	0.7	*	97.0	*	67.6	56.0
Rapid River Public Schools	4.1	0.6	84.7	97.7	54.8	60.9
DICKINSON						
Breitung Township Schools	0.3	2.5	98.8	90.6	44.6	54.0
Iron Mountain City School	0.9	1.0	96.7	96.4	51.2	67.8
North Dickinson County School	0.6	1.6	97.4	93.5	46.9	34.1
Norway-Vulcan Area Schools	0.8	4.1	97.1	84.3	47.1	68.8
EATON						
Bellevue Community School District	10.4	13.7	55.8	54.8	26.7	41.0
Charlotte Public Schools	1.4	3.7	93.6	89.6	50.2	57.7
Eaton Rapids Public School	*	*	99.6	104.8	47.4	47.7
Grand Ledge Public Schools	3.7	2.6	87.0	88.9	50.8	68.6
Loucks School-Roxand #12	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maple Valley School District	3.9	6.3	84.2	75.7	35.5	66.1
Olivet Community Schools	7.1	4.1	74.9	84.7	40.6	62.6
Oneida Twp School District	*	*	*	*	*	*
Potterville Public Schools	2.8	5.9	89.4	79.8	46.9	58.5
EMMET						
Harbor Springs School District	5.4	*	80.4	*	62.7	77.6
Littlefield Public School	6.6	9.4	78.0	64.8	46.2	88.0
Pellston Public School District	*	7.1	*	77.9	25.9	49.0
Public Schools Of Petoskey	4.2	*	84.0	*	60.1	74.5

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Note: Four year graduation rates represent projections, based on current dropout rates, for this year's ninth graders.
Note: Grade 7 math MEAP represents the share of students with "satisfactory" scores.
Source: MI Dept. of Education, April 1996

School District Data

County School District	Annual Dropout Rate		Four Year Graduation Rate		Grade 7 Math (MEAP)	
	1991-92	1994-95	1991-92	1994-95	1993-94	1995-96
GENESEE						
Atherton Community School District	3.0%	7.7%	89.0%	71.6%	24.7%	49.4%
Beecher Community School District	*	3.0	*	99.0	5.8	19.0
Bendle Public Schools	4.3	10.3	81.7	70.4	33.0	38.4
Bentley Community School District	3.3	6.4	87.3	75.7	32.9	71.8
Carman-Ainsworth Schools	9.3	6.5	67.6	75.4	43.2	64.3
Clio Area School District	3.1	2.8	87.8	88.4	39.8	56.4
Davison Community Schools	1.7	2.8	93.2	88.9	56.9	63.3
Fenton Area Public Schools	8.9	1.6	69.0	93.8	51.7	61.3
Flint City School District	12.1	13.4	61.1	57.4	14.3	17.0
Flushing Community Schools	5.5	2.3	79.2	91.2	60.4	72.7
Genesee School District	2.1	4.6	92.3	82.8	37.1	42.1
Goodrich Area School District	0.9	2.2	95.5	91.0	56.9	72.0
Grand Blanc Community Schools	0.9	3.5	97.5	88.0	49.7	66.7
Kearsley Community Schools	3.7	3.8	87.7	84.0	34.1	61.3
Lake Fenton Schools	0.5	3.1	98.3	87.1	33.9	55.4
Lakeville Community Schools	2.7	*	89.5	*	41.0	50.3
Linden Community School District	1.2	4.0	93.0	84.7	51.4	62.6
Montrose Community Schools	3.1	2.3	88.4	91.3	50.5	71.1
Mt Morris Consolidated Schools	4.2	12.1	91.3	62.4	38.5	47.7
Swartz Creek Community Schools	2.1	5.7	91.7	76.9	45.5	54.2
Westwood Heights School District	3.5	10.0	85.9	64.4	14.4	28.1
GLADWIN						
Beaverton Rural Schools	1.8	5.8	92.8	80.9	34.1	43.8
Gladwin Community Schools	5.0	1.3	81.1	94.8	38.3	56.8
GOGEBIC						
Bessemer City School District	*	4.5	*	82.5	37.5	68.2
Ironwood Area Schools	2.6	0.0	89.7	99.2	50.0	53.7
Marenisco School District	*	6.3	*	77.8	45.5	33.3
Wakefield Twp School District	0.6	1.2	97.0	98.2	62.5	63.6
Watersmeet Twp School District	1.8	*	92.3	*	40.0	57.1
GRAND TRAVERSE						
Buckley Community School District	*	3.6	*	87.1	28.6	40.7
Kingsley Area Schools	1.1	2.4	96.2	89.9	37.8	63.3
Traverse City Area Public	4.0	6.2	86.3	77.3	57.6	65.1
GRATIOT						
Alma Public Schools	2.2	10.7	91.5	65.9	38.8	64.1
Ashley Community Schools	2.9	9.5	90.1	66.5	37.5	62.5
Breckenridge Community Schools	4.8	3.5	81.9	87.7	20.0	44.6
Fulton Schools	1.1	2.6	95.8	88.7	40.3	44.8
Ithaca Public Schools	0.5	1.6	98.1	95.8	48.3	52.0
St Louis Public Schools	*	8.9	*	71.3	72.2	58.8
HILLSDALE						
Camden Frontier Schools	*	1.9	99.7	93.0	24.5	47.7
Hillsdale Community Schools	4.4	10.8	82.9	63.4	28.7	50.0
Jonesville Community Schools	7.4	2.6	71.2	91.0	42.4	50.0
Litchfield Community Schools	2.6	*	89.6	*	43.6	27.3
North Adams Public Schools	11.2	13.5	62.2	53.9	27.1	54.8
Pittsford Area Schools	1.4	8.7	95.6	69.1	29.8	48.2
Reading Community Schools	3.0	5.7	89.8	80.8	26.8	26.1
Waldron Area Schools	7.6	0.7	72.4	95.4	43.8	39.3

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Note: Grade 7 math MEAP represents the share of students with "satisfactory" scores.
Source: MI Dept. of Education, April 1996

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School District Data

County *School District*	*Annual Dropout Rate*		*Four Year Graduation Rate*		*Grade 7 Math (MEAP)*	
	1991-92	1994-95	1991-92	1994-95	1993-94	1995-96
HOUGHTON						
Adams Twp School District	1.4%	0.6%	94.7%	97.4%	42.9%	41.7%
Chassell Twp School District	2.1	7.6	88.2	71.9	34.8	50.0
Elm River Twp School District	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Hancock Public Schools	2.8	3.7	88.6	85.1	61.4	63.3
Houghton-Portage Township	0.5	0.5	98.1	98.2	67.5	64.4
Lake Linden Hubbell School	7.0	1.0	74.3	93.6	43.6	56.3
Osceola Township School District	*	2.4	*	91.7	50.0	50.0
Public Schools of Calumet	3.9	2.8	85.4	89.4	49.6	66.4
Stanton Twp. Public Schools	*	*	*	*	41.7	80.0
HURON						
Bad Axe Public Schools	1.6	3.4	94.6	86.9	57.5	63.4
Bloomfield School 1	*	*	*	*	*	28.6
Bloomfield Twp School District	*	*	*	*	*	33.3
Caseville Public Schools	*	*	*	*	50.0	77.8
Church School District	*	*	*	*	*	75.0
Colfax Twp School District	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Elkton-Pigeon-Bay Port Schools	1.4	3.9	94.3	84.8	50.5	67.8
Harbor Beach Community Schools	*	1.3	*	95.1	41.7	47.1
North Huron School District	*	2.2	*	91.0	40.5	37.7
Owendale Gagetown Area Schools	1.0	*	96.7	*	42.9	64.0
Port Hope Community School	*	*	*	*	50.0	72.7
Sigel Twp School District 3F	*	*	*	*	66.7	100.0
Sigel Twp School District 4F	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sigel Twp School District 6	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Ubly Community Schools	3.0	2.0	88.7	93.2	52.4	73.4
Verona Twp School District 1F	*	*	*	*	50.0	100.0
INGHAM						
Dansville Agricultural School	0.9	5.6	96.6	80.1	52.8	69.1
East Lansing School District	2.3	4.0	91.5	84.4	64.0	75.2
Haslett Public Schools	0.3	1.2	98.5	95.0	67.4	75.4
Holt Public Schools	0.5	2.4	98.8	90.3	55.1	78.5
Lansing Public School District	8.0	6.3	74.0	81.7	22.9	34.1
Leslie Public Schools	7.5	7.7	74.0	73.8	19.2	36.9
Mason Public Schools	3.3	4.8	87.6	83.0	66.0	73.6
Okemos Public Schools	0.4	5.0	98.5	80.6	67.2	77.3
Stockbridge Community Schools	2.0	4.0	92.6	84.9	29.6	42.1
Waverly Community Schools	7.4	1.5	74.5	93.7	66.3	76.5
Webberville Community Schools	5.6	1.6	79.4	92.0	28.6	58.2
Williamston Community Schools	3.2	4.1	88.0	84.3	66.1	64.8
IONIA						
Ionia Public Schools	6.2	4.4	76.6	80.6	40.3	68.0
Belding Area School District	6.0	10.9	78.5	61.0	30.8	37.3
Berlin Twp School District	*	*	*	*	*	*
Easton Twp School District	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ionia Twp School District	*	*	*	*	40.3	*
Lakewood Public Schools	2.9	7.6	89.1	72.2	57.8	60.3
Palo Community School District	*	*	*	*	20.0	33.3
Portland Public School District	5.4	7.3	80.2	72.5	63.3	78.8
Saranac Community Schools	3.4	4.3	84.8	84.0	53.3	60.0
IOSCO						
Oscoda Area Schools	14.0	*	54.5	*	37.1	45.2
Hale Area Schools	2.5	4.0	94.6	89.6	31.5	43.3
Tawas Area Schools	5.0	1.7	82.8	95.7	51.2	61.8
Whittemore Prescott Area School	6.5	3.1	77.9	91.3	16.7	43.2

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Note: Grade 7 math MEAP represents the share of students with "satisfactory" scores.
Source: MI Dept. of Education, April 1996

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School District Data

County ***School District***	*Annual Dropout Rate* 1991-92	 1994-95	*Four Year Graduation Rate* 1991-92	 1994-95	*Grade 7 Math (MEAP)* 1993-94	 1995-96
IRON						
Forest Park School District	0.4%	0.9%	98.3%	96.5%	41.3%	70.3%
West Iron County School District	0.5	0.5	97.8	97.9	37.5	53.1
ISABELLA						
Mt Pleasant City School District	2.2	*	91.0	*	48.3	69.3
Beal City Public Schools	0.6	5.5	98.0	80.0	37.3	64.2
Shepherd Public School District	3.7	5.4	85.1	77.7	36.4	51.4
JACKSON						
Columbia School District	1.2	4.6	94.4	82.7	26.0	54.1
Concord Community Schools	4.7	4.6	82.3	83.2	53.9	54.7
East Jackson Community Schools	3.9	9.7	84.4	72.0	37.0	51.4
Grass Lake Community Schools	4.4	1.8	83.6	93.4	32.8	32.9
Hanover Horton Schools	4.3	1.8	85.2	92.3	57.8	69.7
Jackson Public Schools	7.2	13.5	72.8	55.2	25.9	27.1
Michigan Center School District	2.3	3.1	90.9	89.7	42.7	35.0
Napoleon Community Schools	1.8	1.0	93.1	*	37.5	33.3
Northwest School District	0.6	3.6	97.5	88.8	43.3	51.3
Springport Public Schools	6.7	3.9	78.9	85.4	24.7	47.1
Vandercook Lake Public Schools	3.6	5.7	87.1	79.3	34.2	34.9
Western School District	*	8.9	*	73.9	56.5	54.5
KALAMAZOO						
Climax Scotts Community Schools	2.2	3.2	91.8	87.8	36.2	51.9
Comstock Public Schools	2.3	7.1	91.0	76.2	51.8	55.4
Galesburg Augusta Community	7.3	5.9	75.5	78.3	38.5	44.4
Gull Lake Community School	0.3	12.3	99.0	59.1	50.0	60.9
Kalamazoo Public School District	4.7	5.1	81.9	81.1	31.1	42.7
Parchment School District	6.0	5.7	78.1	79.8	40.7	60.1
Portage Public Schools	1.2	1.6	95.1	94.2	65.1	76.4
Schoolcraft Community Schools	*	0.4	*	98.6	56.5	69.8
Vicksburg Community Schools	2.6	1.4	89.7	94.0	51.0	66.8
KALKASKA						
Forest Area Community Schools	*	*	*	*	40.4	58.9
Excelsior Township District	*	*	*	*	16.7	83.3
Kalkaska Public Schools	1.6	5.9	93.9	79.2	38.0	53.2
KENT						
Byron Center Public School	1.7	1.6	93.9	93.8	*	59.7
Caledonia Community School	*	1.2	*	95.5	45.2	81.2
Cedar Springs Public Schools	4.0	2.1	84.4	91.9	45.1	53.7
CMU – New Branches School	*	*	*	*	*	*
CMU – West Mich Academy	*	*	*	*	*	45.5
Comstock Park Public Schools	7.6	3.3	73.5	88.0	49.6	60.8
East Grand Rapids Public Schools	0.9	1.1	96.4	95.1	51.5	89.0
Forest Hills Public School	0.7	1.1	97.2	95.5	84.1	92.7
Godfrey Lee Public Schools	*	10.0	*	65.2	42.5	40.4
Godwin Heights Public Schools	3.0	2.3	89.2	89.3	31.0	51.8
Grand Rapids City School District	8.6	3.3	69.4	88.9	24.9	30.9
Grandville Public Schools	5.3	4.6	80.7	84.5	59.2	77.7
Kelloggsville Public Schools	3.8	0.3	86.6	*	36.0	51.8
Kenowa Hills Public Schools	0.9	4.0	96.5	86.0	42.1	51.2
Kent City Community Schools	1.5	2.0	93.6	91.7	26.7	71.1
Kentwood Public Schools	2.6	5.5	89.4	78.8	52.0	58.9
Lowell Area School District	0.1	4.8	99.5	81.8	53.5	77.0
Northview Public School District	1.1	4.2	95.8	83.9	64.1	65.0
Rockford Public Schools	2.5	*	90.0	*	45.3	69.9
Sparta Area Schools	6.0	*	77.8	*	42.4	84.0
Wyoming Public Schools	4.7	9.3	81.2	69.0	44.2	58.1

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Source: MI Dept. of Education, April 1996

School District Data

County School District	Annual Dropout Rate 1991-92	Annual Dropout Rate 1994-95	Four Year Graduation Rate 1991-92	Four Year Graduation Rate 1994-95	Grade 7 Math (MEAP) 1993-94	Grade 7 Math (MEAP) 1995-96
KEWEENAW						
Grant Township Schools	* 0%	* 0%	* 0%	* 0%	39.7%	* 0%
LAKE						
Baldwin Community Schools	1.7	14.8	93.8	52.1	13.2	26.4
LAPEER						
Almont Community Schools	1.3	4.0	94.0	84.6	53.3	61.1
Dryden Community Schools	0.5	2.8	97.9	88.4	52.8	58.8
Imlay City Community Schools	2.9	3.4	88.1	82.2	43.6	70.6
Lapeer Community Schools	*	1.8	*	90.3	47.9	56.7
North Branch Area Schools	3.0	4.0	88.4	83.5	42.9	62.7
LEELANAU						
Glen Lake Community School	*	*	*	*	48.6	57.1
Leland Public School District	*	7.9	*	74.5	51.9	83.3
Northport Public School District	2.9	16.7	88.0	50.0	83.3	82.6
Suttons Bay Public Schools	5.1	2.5	80.2	89.8	50.7	74.0
LENAWEE						
Addison Community Schools	3.6	4.9	88.2	81.1	46.3	56.6
Adrian City School District	3.9	5.8	85.6	81.3	32.9	49.5
Blissfield Community Schools	1.0	0.5	97.9	99.0	37.8	46.8
Britton Macon Area Schools	4.2	3.1	83.3	89.4	24.1	28.2
Clinton Community Schools	1.2	1.7	95.3	93.4	37.9	65.9
Deerfield Public Schools	*	0.9	*	96.3	40.9	61.1
Hudson Area Schools	8.0	7.6	69.8	72.9	31.1	41.2
Madison School District	6.0	6.8	78.5	74.0	42.9	51.4
Morenci Area Schools	3.1	6.4	88.0	73.9	41.2	50.0
Onsted Community Schools	1.7	5.7	93.6	80.4	58.6	53.1
Sand Creek Community Schools	4.4	3.7	87.5	86.1	36.6	51.4
Tecumseh Public Schools	3.1	4.2	87.8	85.1	44.4	57.8
LIVINGSTON						
Brighton Area Schools	2.0	2.5	92.0	90.0	58.9	67.9
Fowlerville Community Schools	1.8	1.5	90.5	96.6	51.0	63.5
Hartland Consolidated Schools	0.8	0.7	96.5	97.0	59.8	69.3
Howell Public Schools	1.1	4.6	96.0	82.2	57.8	72.1
Pinckney Community Schools	1.3	3.9	95.0	83.7	56.3	63.4
LUCE						
Tahquamenon Area Schools	6.1	2.3	76.4	92.0	36.9	45.7
MACKINAC						
St Ignace Area Schools	1.9	8.6	90.8	69.2	46.9	70.3
Bois Blanc School District	*	*	*	*	*	*
Engadine Consolidated Schools	4.8	1.7	81.3	97.8	52.8	36.4
Les Cheneaux Community Schools	0.7	1.4	97.7	93.9	67.9	62.5
Mackinac Island Public Schools	*	*	*	*	80.0	42.9
Moran Township Schools	*	*	*	*	76.9	73.3

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Source: MI Dept. of Education, April 1996

School District Data

County School District	Annual Dropout Rate		Four Year Graduation Rate		Grade 7 Math (MEAP)	
	1991-92	1994-95	1991-92	1994-95	1993-94	1995-96
MACOMB						
Anchor Bay School District	4.1%	4.9%	86.5%	88.6%	42.2%	49.7%
Armada Area Schools	1.2	2.7	94.2	88.8	51.7	63.8
Center Line Public Schools	7.8	11.0	72.4	64.2	51.2	78.8
Chippewa Valley Schools	2.1	3.9	91.9	85.6	55.7	80.7
Clintondale Community Schools	5.7	2.5	82.8	*	65.3	89.8
East Detroit Public School	4.1	12.0	83.8	61.0	28.9	52.0
Fitzgerald Public Schools	3.5	6.0	86.5	78.3	33.7	45.7
Fraser Public Schools	4.1	4.8	84.5	82.3	38.4	63.1
L'Anse Creuse Public Schools	2.0	2.5	92.2	89.8	53.7	65.7
Lake Shore Public Schools	2.9	2.5	89.2	90.6	40.2	61.5
Lakeview Public Schools	1.2	0.8	95.0	96.2	45.6	58.4
Mt Clemens Community Schools	5.0	3.2	80.8	88.3	47.6	51.7
New Haven Community Schools	6.6	6.9	80.8	78.9	16.1	68.9
Richmond Community Schools	4.9	9.6	81.9	68.3	43.9	52.4
Romeo Community Schools	2.2	4.6	91.3	83.3	50.3	73.1
Roseville Community School	3.6	8.7	87.2	69.3	26.1	52.3
South Lake Schools	1.9	3.3	92.2	87.2	63.3	59.3
Utica Community Schools	1.5	2.0	94.2	92.4	51.7	72.2
Van Dyke Public Schools	4.5	10.8	83.5	62.4	20.1	43.0
Warren Consolidated Schools	3.9	3.0	85.0	88.4	49.4	60.4
Warren Woods Public School	2.1	2.7	91.6	88.4	39.3	55.7
MANISTEE						
Bear Lake School District	*	*	*	*	72.0	80.0
Kaleva Norman Dickson Schools	7.6	4.8	71.1	81.0	32.0	59.7
Manistee Area Public Schools	0.5	3.5	97.9	84.9	45.6	52.7
Onekama Consolidated Schools	2.2	6.5	90.9	76.9	56.5	70.7
MARQUETTE						
Gwinn Area Community Schools	6.1	1.0	77.5	96.1	57.5	55.4
Ishpeming Public School District	*	1.8	*	92.3	53.3	67.9
Marquette Area School District	0.4	0.5	98.4	97.6	68.5	73.9
N.I.C.E. Community Schools	1.9	3.2	92.6	87.9	56.3	68.2
Negaunee Public Schools	0.4	*	98.4	*	44.1	63.5
Powell Township School District	*	*	*	*	50.0	28.6
Republic Michigamme School	*	*	*	*	33.3	50.0
Wells Township School District	*	*	*	*	50.0	85.7
MASON						
FreeSoil Community Schools	4.5	1.7	83.1	91.7	42.9	61.5
Ludington Area School District	3.0	5.8	88.5	78.6	45.5	57.0
Mason County Central Schools	3.0	1.7	88.5	94.0	46.0	49.5
Mason County Eastern Schools	1.4	6.2	93.8	79.3	39.5	51.9
MECOSTA						
Big Rapids Public Schools	*	*	99.6	*	46.8	68.8
Chippewa Hills School District	2.1	3.1	91.7	87.8	33.8	53.4
Morley Stanwood Community	6.4	0.7	77.5	97.3	39.7	54.2
MENOMINEE						
Carney Nadeau Public Schools	*	9.3	*	68.3	27.3	40.9
Menominee Area Public Schools	1.6	3.2	93.3	87.8	38.9	65.2
North Central Area Schools	1.7	3.1	92.8	88.3	40.5	53.8
Stephenson Area Public Schools	0.3	2.3	98.9	90.0	39.5	54.1
MIDLAND						
Bullock Creek School District	3.1	3.8	88.2	85.2	47.2	46.4
Coleman Community School District	5.4	8.2	80.9	71.3	20.9	42.7
Meridian Public Schools	2.4	0.9	90.6	96.5	46.2	64.9
Midland Public Schools	1.0	3.9	95.7	85.7	62.4	72.3
Lake City Area School District	1.3	9.3	95.1	67.6	28.5	58.4
McBain Rural Agricultural	0.5	0.3	97.5	99.1	27.2	48.8

** Data are inconsistent or not available.*
Note: Four year graduation rates represent projections, based on current dropout rates, for this year's ninth graders.
Note: Grade 7 math MEAP represents the share of students with "satisfactory" scores.
Source: MI Dept. of Education, April 1996

School District Data

County ***School District***	*Annual Dropout Rate*		*Four Year Graduation Rate*		*Grade 7 Math (MEAP)*	
	1991-92	*1994-95*	*1991-92*	*1994-95*	*1993-94*	*1995-96*
MONROE						
Monroe Public Schools	1.3%	8.0%	93.9%	71.2%	40.1%	61.7%
Airport Community School District	4.8	*	83.9	*	33.0	36.5
Bedford Public Schools	1.8	3.6	92.5	85.6	63.8	68.6
Dundee Community Schools	0.7	3.1	97.0	88.4	36.4	65.9
Ida Public School District	1.1	2.9	96.0	88.8	45.0	69.0
Jefferson Schools (Monroe)	1.7	1.5	93.2	94.3	45.1	52.8
Mason Consolidated School	6.3	5.7	76.7	79.5	38.9	61.1
Summerfield School District	2.0	2.9	92.6	88.9	41.9	64.8
Whiteford Agricultural School	1.0	3.6	96.4	86.2	57.4	67.6
MONTCALM						
Carson City Crystal Area Schools	3.1	3.9	87.9	86.1	32.3	42.7
Central Montcalm Public Schools	5.1	13.4	82.7	55.3	37.2	55.8
Greenville Public Schools	7.3	7.5	72.5	73.1	39.4	54.3
Lakeview Community Schools	2.5	2.8	89.7	89.3	41.6	45.7
Montabella Community Schools	*	*	*	*	41.3	58.9
Tri County Area Schools	6.2	4.5	75.2	84.8	41.3	61.5
Vestaburg Community Schools	1.7	3.7	93.9	86.4	50.0	45.3
MONTMORENCY						
Atlanta Community Schools	8.1	4.0	72.8	86.7	22.0	45.9
Hillman Community Schools	4.7	*	81.6	*	24.4	32.7
MUSKEGON						
Fruitport Community Schools	3.7	2.0	85.0	92.7	36.8	41.9
Holton Public Schools	8.0	1.8	73.0	*	19.5	38.1
Mona Shores School District	0.9	2.2	96.7	91.6	48.3	54.9
Montague Area Public Schools	1.2	1.5	94.7	93.4	49.3	43.8
Muskegon City School District	*	10.0	98.1	71.7	18.0	26.7
Muskegon Heights School District	4.8	7.6	83.2	71.0	5.7	16.0
North Muskegon Public Schools	0.6	1.1	97.4	96.1	52.5	67.3
Oakridge Public Schools	6.4	0.0	77.3	98.8	35.1	36.7
Orchard View Schools	3.4	8.1	86.6	71.3	16.2	40.9
Ravenna Public Schools	*	3.7	*	83.3	23.6	42.0
Reeths Puffer Schools	1.9	5.7	93.3	78.2	43.5	44.8
Whitehall School District	2.9	4.8	89.0	82.1	45.3	57.1
NEWAYGO						
Big Jackson School District	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fremont Public School District	4.0	2.4	84.3	89.8	49.4	51.3
Grant Public School District	3.5	2.5	86.1	90.8	39.7	55.3
Hesperia Community Schools	1.2	1.5	95.4	94.6	23.8	45.0
Newaygo Public School District	2.1	0.4	89.8	96.7	30.6	57.3
White Cloud Public Schools	0.7	6.2	96.6	77.2	30.6	27.1

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Note: Four year graduation rates represent projections, based on current dropout rates, for this year's ninth graders
Note: Grade 7 math MEAP represents the share of students with "satisfactory" scores
Source: MI Dept. of Education, April 1996

School District Data

County School District	Annual Dropout Rate		Four Year Graduation Rate		Grade 7 Math (MEAP)	
	1991-92	1994-95	1991-92	1994-95	1993-94	1995-96
OAKLAND						
Avondale School District	1.7%	5.4%	93.2%	82.9%	46.4%	67.4%
Berkley School District	1.0	3.3	95.7	86.5	65.2	*
Birmingham City School District	*	1.9	*	92.8	78.8	83.2
Bloomfield Hills School District	0.8	0.4	97.3	98.4	73.1	88.4
Brandon School District	3.9	0.5	84.4	99.2	35.7	68.6
Clarenceville School District	3.6	2.5	85.8	91.8	36.5	55.8
Clarkston Community Schools	2.8	4.3	88.8	82.3	60.5	73.2
Clawson City School District	2.8	2.8	89.2	89.9	64.5	67.4
Farmington Public School District	3.4	1.9	87.5	93.1	66.1	77.4
Ferndale City School District	1.7	4.9	93.3	81.4	33.1	64.3
Hazel Park City School District	6.1	0.4	78.2	*	31.4	45.0
Holly Area School District	6.1	8.0	78.5	74.1	40.4	56.3
Huron Valley Schools	1.0	3.5	96.0	86.5	62.5	72.9
Lake Orion Community Schools	3.3	*	87.3	*	59.9	70.8
Lamphere Public Schools	2.9	3.5	88.3	86.5	58.8	71.4
Madison Public Schools	11.0	*	62.8	83.2	29.4	48.6
Novi Community School District	1.8	1.7	92.8	93.2	72.2	78.0
Oak Park City School District	9.0	22.1	70.5	44.4	15.2	67.4
Oxford Area Community School District	1.8	2.1	93.0	90.5	51.9	71.2
Pontiac City School District	10.8	12.3	64.1	60.5	11.6	29.7
Rochester Community School	3.1	5.0	88.2	81.6	64.1	78.1
Royal Oak	5.3	1.8	79.9	90.7	56.5	67.0
South Lyon Community Schools	1.9	4.8	93.1	84.8	54.6	79.2
Southfield Public Schools	6.8	0.9	75.8	97.6	36.3	50.1
Troy School District	1.0	3.7	96.0	85.7	73.2	84.4
Walled Lake Cons School District	1.7	1.5	93.2	94.1	54.3	74.4
Waterford School District	7.0	6.0	74.4	76.9	50.8	66.8
West Bloomfield School District	2.1	0.6	91.9	97.4	66.1	80.5
OCEANA						
Ferry Community School District	*	*	*	*	38.1	*
Hart Public School District	3.3	2.7	87.4	89.1	48.9	65.4
Pentwater Public School District	3.5	7.0	87.2	74.6	54.1	58.3
Shelby Public Schools	2.3	1.6	90.7	93.5	40.2	65.6
Walkerville Rural Community Schools	3.3	5.3	88.5	86.1	35.0	22.6
OGEMAW						
West Branch-Rose City Area	*	5.0	*	81.3	45.7	59.1
ONTONAGON						
Ewen-Trout Creek Consolidated	5.0	6.4	81.4	77.1	41.5	56.8
Ontonagon Area Schools	1.6	*	94.7	*	37.3	63.6
White Pine School District	*	*	*	*	50.0	75.0
OSCEOLA						
Evart Public Schools	1.3	1.8	95.2	92.6	34.8	62.3
Marion Public Schools	2.6	3.8	90.9	87.3	33.8	60.7
Pine River Area Schools	7.8	4.7	72.1	84.2	34.7	54.3
Reed City Area Public Schools	3.6	2.9	84.5	92.0	36.9	46.9
OSCODA						
Fairview Area School District	*	5.3	*	81.1	57.1	54.4
Mio Au Sable Schools	9.7	10.2	66.1	75.8	20.3	45.2
OTSEGO						
Gaylord Community Schools	5.9	3.0	77.4	88.6	53.5	58.3
Johannesburg-Lewiston Schools	0.5	0.4	97.9	99.2	36.4	44.6
Vanderbilt Area Schools	14.6	9.8	55.8	65.9	20.0	48.1

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Note: Grade 7 math MEAP represents the share of students with "satisfactory" scores.
Source: MI Dept. of Education, April 1996

School District Data

County School District	Annual Dropout Rate 1991-92	 1994-95	Four Year Graduation Rate 1991-92	 1994-95	Grade 7 Math (MEAP) 1993-94	 1995-96
OTTAWA						
Allendale Public School District	0.3%	0.9%	99.5%	96.7%	44.1%	75.0%
Coopersville Public Schools	0.8	3.6	96.5	86.3	59.4	66.5
Grand Haven City School District	3.3	3.7	87.9	85.1	54.9	69.9
Holland Cty School District	7.5	5.7	74.0	77.3	38.8	52.3
Hudsonville Public School	1.0	0.9	96.0	96.1	59.8	78.4
Jenison Public Schools	0.9	1.3	96.5	95.0	49.7	76.9
Spring Lake Public Schools	1.9	3.0	92.4	87.1	57.9	52.8
West Ottawa Public Schools	8.0	5.5	71.2	78.4	44.5	69.1
Zeeland Public Schools	4.4	2.8	82.7	89.8	49.3	60.7
PRESQUE ISLE						
Onaway Area Community School Dist.	5.1	11.9	80.9	57.0	33.8	32.0
Posen Consolidated Schools	2.6	1.2	90.1	96.9	58.3	55.2
Rogers City Area Schools	3.1	2.5	90.8	89.6	51.3	68.1
ROSCOMMON						
Gerrish Higgins School District	9.3	2.0	70.7	96.9	20.5	33.3
Houghton Lake Community Schools	12.0	*	61.6	*	28.8	58.2
SAGINAW						
Birch Run Area School District	1.9	7.4	92.1	72.4	54.8	58.1
Bridgeport-Spaulding Consolid.	12.2	2.8	60.7	89.1	30.7	40.1
Buena Vista School District	3.9	0.8	83.2	95.9	8.4	5.6
Carrollton School District	4.4	8.1	82.5	70.8	25.3	34.7
Chesaning Union Schools	*	7.3	*	74.2	52.4	70.4
Frankenmuth School District	0.2	0.2	99.2	99.2	71.4	62.9
Freeland Community School District	*	*	*	*	53.5	61.9
Hemlock Public School District	0.9	0.7	96.5	97.5	40.5	74.5
Merrill Community School District	1.9	3.9	91.6	83.7	44.6	53.2
Saginaw City School District	4.4	12.0	82.9	59.3	17.1	27.4
Saginaw Twp Community Schools	3.8	2.0	86.5	91.8	54.0	67.3
St Charles Community Schools	4.6	0.8	83.8	97.1	*	67.4
Swan Valley School District	3.3	9.3	87.4	72.6	48.4	58.8
SAINT CLAIR						
Algonac Community School District	2.4	3.4	90.8	93.8	54.3	61.6
Capac Community School District	1.0	4.8	96.0	87.1	37.8	49.2
East China School District	2.7	2.0	89.3	91.9	47.1	66.5
Marysville Public School District	2.0	2.7	92.4	90.7	59.3	70.4
Memphis Community Schools	1.6	9.9	93.7	67.1	58.2	47.6
Port Huron Area School District	1.7	3.8	94.1	85.9	45.9	57.1
Yale Public Schools	2.2	2.2	91.1	91.5	53.6	75.9
SAINT JOSEPH						
Burr Oak Community School District	10.5	1.9	63.0	92.7	25.0	30.4
Centreville Public Schools	5.1	1.1	81.9	98.1	46.6	44.8
Colon Community School District	1.9	1.6	93.8	93.9	24.7	33.8
Constantine Public School	2.1	5.9	91.6	77.2	41.6	48.4
Mendon Community School District	*	8.9	*	75.4	48.8	40.4
Nottawa Community Schools	*	*	*	*	38.9	75.0
Sturgis Public Schools	4.4	5.5	84.5	79.7	39.6	54.4
Three Rivers Community Schools	*	*	*	*	42.6	54.9
White Pigeon Community School Dist.	7.4	5.8	72.7	78.9	39.2	33.0

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Source: MI Dept. of Education, April 1996

School District Data

County School District	Annual Dropout Rate		Four Year Graduation Rate		Grade 7 Math (MEAP)	
	1991-92	1994-95	1991-92	1994-95	1993-94	1995-96
SANILAC						
Brown City Community School District	0.7%	1.7%	97.7%	93.1%	43.4%	74.0%
Carsonville-Port Sanilac Schools	*	0.5	*	97.5	62.2	64.8
Croswell Lexington Community	2.2	1.5	91.6	93.4	58.9	73.5
Deckerville Community School District	3.8	5.3	86.1	80.9	50.7	43.4
Marlette Community Schools	1.8	6.8	92.8	75.7	45.0	46.9
Peck Community School District	0.6	1.2	97.7	94.7	26.3	73.8
Sandusky Community School District	0.9	0.7	96.5	97.4	62.0	71.6
SCHOOLCRAFT						
Manistique Area Schools	3.2	0.8	86.5	96.8	43.8	56.4
SHIAWASSEE						
Byron Area Schools	3.8	4.2	85.3	84.0	37.7	35.5
Corunna Public School District	1.5	5.7	94.4	80.6	58.7	54.9
Durand Area Schools	2.1	5.1	91.5	81.1	36.6	49.7
Laingsburg Community Schools	3.0	5.1	88.6	80.4	34.2	56.3
Morrice Area Schools	2.3	8.3	91.3	74.5	44.7	46.0
New Lothrop Area Public Schools	2.1	4.3	92.2	83.8	48.2	68.4
Owosso Public Schools	2.0	*	93.0	*	44.4	44.6
Perry Public School District	4.8	2.9	86.4	93.2	41.6	45.9
TUSCOLA						
Akron Fairgrove Schools	5.6	9.0	79.9	71.8	25.0	48.1
Caro Community Schools	6.1	7.6	78.4	73.3	48.6	57.6
Cass City Public Schools	4.3	5.2	84.2	99.0	46.0	58.7
Kingston Community Schools	5.3	8.8	80.8	66.9	35.5	21.4
Mayville Community Schools	2.5	8.3	89.0	69.3	32.3	42.6
Millington Community Schools	3.6	10.8	87.0	66.4	52.1	64.6
Reese Public Schools	2.4	4.5	90.6	83.3	60.0	48.8
Unionville Sebewaing Area	0.6	2.5	97.2	89.3	41.9	71.4
Vassar Public Schools	1.7	1.3	91.2	93.8	28.1	40.3
VAN BUREN						
South Haven Public Schools	9.6	10.5	66.8	66.2	47.0	45.9
Bangor Public Schools	7.0	*	75.0	*	41.7	44.2
Bangor Twp School District	*	*	*	*	100.0	*
Bloomingdale Public School	14.6	19.8	55.0	48.7	24.8	28.6
Covert Public Schools	12.6	2.8	66.7	88.8	15.1	29.7
Decatur Public Schools	3.2	9.7	91.0	70.3	41.3	28.2
Gobles Public School District	6.8	0.4	74.0	98.2	22.9	46.7
Hartford Public School District	1.4	3.8	94.9	86.4	35.8	45.2
Lawrence Public School District	*	4.1	*	87.3	36.1	38.7
Lawton Community School District	2.6	2.3	87.4	90.6	35.7	47.8
Mattawan Cons School District	0.7	0.9	97.0	96.2	72.8	73.1
Paw Paw Public School District	7.0	0.8	78.5	96.9	47.0	67.5
WASHTENAW						
Ann Arbor Public Schools	*	4.2	*	85.3	63.7	67.5
Chelsea School District	1.0	1.4	95.9	94.9	53.9	58.8
Dexter Community School District	1.5	*	94.1	*	46.5	67.2
Lincoln Consolidated Schools	18.6	4.8	47.8	83.4	34.7	53.3
Manchester Community Schools	*	0.6	*	96.1	55.6	60.2
Milan Area Schools	1.6	2.0	93.8	93.0	45.6	62.3
Saline Area School District	0.7	3.1	97.5	87.8	62.0	73.3
School District Of Ypsilanti	4.0	6.1	85.5	78.3	30.7	29.0
Whitmore Lake Pub School District	5.1	*	80.9	*	49.2	72.0
Willow Run Community Schools	6.6	13.0	76.8	65.8	19.8	16.7

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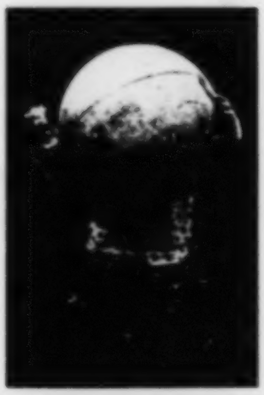
School District Data

County School District	Annual Dropout Rate		Four Year Graduation Rate		Grade 7 Math (MEAP)	
	1991-92	1994-95	1991-92	1994-95	1993-94	1995-96
WAYNE						
Allen Park Public Schools	5.6%	1.1%	79.4%	96.4%	41.5%	56.1%
City Of Harper Woods Schools	3.7	13.4	87.3	64.7	50.0	66.7
Crestwood School District	3.0	4.5	87.4	83.9	42.9	66.2
Dearborn City School District	0.4	5.8	98.6	80.1	39.0	60.6
Dearborn Hgts School District	12.2	*	64.2	*	27.4	54.8
Detroit City School District	14.4	13.8	63.9	60.4	15.6	31.5
Ecorse Public School District	18.8	19.9	39.0	97.9	12.7	13.7
Flat Rock Community Schools	1.2	6.6	95.0	75.4	36.6	51.0
Garden City School District	1.0	4.4	96.0	82.0	25.4	37.1
Gibraltar School District	1.4	3.3	94.2	87.3	45.8	59.8
Grosse Ile Township Schools	0.9	0.7	96.6	97.6	73.0	81.0
Grosse Pointe Public Schools	1.2	3.0	95.4	88.4	78.7	85.3
Hamtramck Public Schools	11.2	16.1	68.8	54.5	36.1	31.9
Highland Park City Schools	14.2	15.6	58.0	54.7	2.6	8.9
Huron School District	5.8	5.5	78.7	78.5	26.8	45.2
Inkster City School District	15.6	2.2	66.5	83.1	30.9	76.9
Lincoln Park Public School	*	5.9	*	80.5	31.8	46.0
Livonia Public Schools	3.1	3.3	87.9	87.3	45.5	65.0
Melvindale Northern Allen	4.0	4.9	85.8	82.1	23.5	48.7
Northville Public Schools	0.6	0.2	97.6	98.6	76.9	84.7
Plymouth Canton Community Schools	0.4	0.2	98.8	99.4	65.5	70.6
Redford Union School District	1.8	2.2	95.7	88.3	25.3	54.0
River Rouge School District	8.1	14.7	73.5	61.5	11.9	15.1
Riverview Community Schools	6.1	3.6	76.8	86.5	41.4	49.3
Romulus Community Schools	7.8	0.7	72.2	98.2	18.8	37.8
South Redford School District	3.8	3.5	85.6	86.3	53.7	56.4
Southgate Community Schools	8.3	2.7	73.6	90.0	41.5	52.1
Taylor School District	5.4	11.4	80.4	63.1	17.0	35.2
Trenton Public Schools	3.6	3.1	86.8	88.4	59.5	65.3
University Public Schools	*	*	*	*	*	*
Van Buren Public Schools	7.6	7.6	73.0	70.8	39.4	51.6
Wayne-Westland Community Schools	2.2	8.9	91.8	68.1	24.3	41.9
Westwood Community Schools	*	6.4	*	74.5	20.6	15.1
Woodhaven School District	4.1	0.7	85.3	97.1	48.6	63.2
Wyandotte City School District	*	4.2	*	83.8	37.2	48.3
WEXFORD						
Cadillac Area Public Schools	6.7	6.4	75.4	78.6	49.8	46.5
Manton Consolidated Schools	3.4	10.5	84.6	63.5	42.2	31.3
Mesick Consolidated Schools	1.5	3.2	94.3	88.0	34.3	38.2
STATE OF MICHIGAN	4.7	7.0	83.2	81.3	41.3	55.0



** Data are inconsistent or not available.*

Note: Four year graduation rates represent projections, based on current dropout rates, for this year's ninth graders.

Note: Grade 7 math MEAP represents the share of students with "satisfactory" scores.

Source: MI Dept. of Education, April 1996

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